PROMPTORIUM PARVULORUM
SIVE CLERICORUM,

DICTIONARIUS ANGLO-LATINUS PRINCEPS,

AUCTORE

FRATRE GALFRIDO GRAMMATICO DICTO,

EX ORDINE FRATRUM PREDICATORUM, NORTHFOLCIENSI,

CIRCA A.D. M.CCCC.XL.

OLIM EX OFFICINA PYNSONIANA EDITUM, NUNC AB INTEGRO,
COMMENTARIOLIS SUBJECTIS, AD FIDEM CODICUM RECENSUIT

ALBERTUS WAY, A.M.

LONDINI:
SUMPTIBUS SOCIETATIS CAMDENENSIS.

M.DCCC.LXV.

WESTMINSTER:
PRINTED BY JOHN BOWYER NICHOLS AND SONS,
25, PARLIAMENT STREET.

[NO. LXXXIX.]

COUNCIL OF THE CAMDEN SOCIETY

FOR THE YEAR 1864-65.

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PREFACE.

On the completion of a long-promised contribution to English lexicography some introductory notices seem indispensible, as an accompaniment to one of the most valuable linguistic monuments of its class to be found in any European country. Whether we regard the Promptorium Parvulorum [a] as an authentic record of the English language in the earlier half of the fifteenth century, as illustrative of the provincial dialects of East Anglia, or as explanatory of the numerous archaisms of a debased Latinity that pervades early chronicles and documents, its value can scarcely be too highly estimated. If, on the other hand, we take into consideration the curious evidence which it supplies to those who investigate the arts and manners of bygone times, it were difficult to point out any relic of learning at the period equally full of instruction, and of those suggestive details which claim the attention of students of mediæval literature and antiquities in the varied departments of archæological research.

These considerations, not less than the great scarcity of the work, whether we enumerate the MSS. hereafter described, or the few and often mutilated copies of editions by the fathers of English typography, Pynson, Julian Notary, and Wynkyn de Worde, preserved to our days, were induce-

[a] In the MS. at King's College, Cambridge, the work is entitled, in the prologue, "Promptorius Parvulorum;" in Pynson's edition "Promptorius Puerorum;" and in that by Wynkyn de Worde "Promptuarium Parvulorum Clericorum." The last title is doubtless most correct. Promptuarium in classical latinity signifies a store-room or repository; in mediæval times it denoted the department in a conventual or collegiate establishment or the like, whence stores were dispensed, which in a monastery was under the charge of the Cellarer. The author gives "Boterye; celarium, promptuarium;" p. 45; "Celer; promptuarium; Celerere of the howse; cellerarius, promptuarius;" p. 65; "Spence, botery or celere; cellarium, promptuarium;" p. 468. As illustrations of the use of the term by mediæval writers, I may mention the "Promptuarium argumentorum dialogice ordinatorum," Colon. 1496, "Promptuarium exemplorum," appended to the "Sermones de Sanctis" printed by Julian Notary in 1510, "Joh. Herolt Promptuarium," Nuremb. 1520, and "Jo. Piniciani Promptuarium Vocabulorum;" Aug. Vind. 1516. The title, it may be observed, was adopted for a Latin-French and French-Latin vocabulary, "Promptuarium Latinæ Linguæ," printed at Antwerp by Plantin, 1564; and the well-known series of medallion portraits first published at Lyons in 1553 is entitled "Promptuarium Iconum Insigniorum."

ments to undertake a task which has now, after many unforeseen impediments, been brought to completion. I will not, however, consume time in seeking to propitiate those whose indulgence I might hope to win, for shortcomings and imperfections which no one perhaps can more truly estimate or regret than myself. The student of early literature who has engaged in the minute toils which such an undertaking demands, or in the wearisome labor of collation, may be willing perhaps to regard with leniency deficiencies and even inaccuracies into which the editor may have been betrayed in the course of his work.

The special subjects to which I have limited my observations in the following preliminary notices may be thus stated:—

I. The author of the Promptorium, with such traces as may be found of his history or of his literary labors.

II. The sources from which his Latinity was derived.

III. The MSS. of the work, and also the printed editions which have been available in the preparation of this volume.

I. We are enabled to ascertain with certainty, from the author's own statement given in the Harleian MS. at the close of his *Preambulum*, that the Promptorium was compiled by a Dominican Friar of Lynn Episcopi, Norfolk, A.D. 1440.[a] This monastery of Black Friars or Friars-Preachers stood in the eastern part of the town. Few traces of it are now to be seen. It is believed that this house existed in the reign of Edward I., and was founded by Thomas Gedney.[b] An anchorage is stated to have belonged to it,[c] and herein possibly the author, who describes himself as "fratrem

[a] See p. 3, *infra.*

[b] Dugdale, Mon. Angl. vol. vi. p. 1487; Taylor's Index Monast. p. 37; Blomefield's Norfolk, vol. viii. p. 527.

[c] There was a chapel of St. Catherine in the conventual church, and with this chapel probably the above-mentioned anchorage was connected. Henry le Despencer, Bishop of Norwich, wrote a letter to the mayor and burgesses of Lynn, 5 Rich. II. desiring that they would grant their part of the house of St. Catherine to John Consolif, a servant of Lord le Despencer, the bishop's brother, there to live a solitary life upon the alms of the good people; the other part of the house, belonging to the Archdeacon of Norwich, having been before granted to the said John Consolyf. Blomefield, *ut supra*, p. 513. There was a remarkable hermitage at Lynn, in a cave on the sea-shore, in the bishop's marsh, at a spot called "Lenne Crouch," where, as appears by a document dated 1349, a lofty cross, 110 feet in height, had been erected for the benefit of seafaring men. But hermits and recluses were essentially different.

predicatorem *reclusum* Lenne Episcopi," had sought a retreat from more active duties to devote his leisure to the task which he had undertaken. If the library of his own house could not supply him with the works necessary for his literary purpose, doubtless they could have been easily obtained from those of other houses belonging to the Order.

There is no reason to suppose that the word *reclusus* is here used in any other than its strict sense of an "ankyr," one who was shut up in a building specially appropriated to the purpose, and with a solemn service, by episcopal sanction; after which he could not leave his cell except in case of necessity or with the permission of the bishop.[a] The expression in the preface, "Lenne sub regula paupertatis astrictus," probably refers to the vows taken on the occasion of his becoming a Dominican friar. The author has himself explained the word "ankyr" by "recluse," and rendered it *anachorita* (p. 12). An instance of a friar being a recluse (*inclusus*) at Pagham in Sussex is mentioned in the will of St. Richard, Bishop of Chichester;[b] and we read of an anchoress within the nunnery of Clementhorpe, near York, in 1475.[c]

The author was, as we learn from his own words, bred, if not born, in Norfolk: "comitatus Northfolchie modum loquendi solum sum secutus, quem solum ab infancia didici, et solotenus plenius perfectiusque cognovi." It may deserve observation that the peculiarities of the local dialect of the county should have been thus distinctly noticed at this period. We are, however, informed that, at an earlier time, Samson de Botington, abbot of St. Edmundsbury 1182—1211, was accustomed to discourse to the people in the vernacular of Norfolk, the county in which he was born and bred, and that he had a pulpit for the purpose in the conventual church.[d]

There has hitherto been some uncertainty in regard to the name of the

[a] Hearne has given a note, hereafter mentioned, in which the compiler of the work is stated to have been "frater Ricardus Fraunces, inter quatuor parietes pro Christo inclusus." Ames has inserted a note by a Mr. Lewis, who was led to the conclusion that he had actually been starved to death between four walls; but Herbert observes that the phrase means no more than that he was confined or imprisoned; to which Dibdin adds "most probably a voluntary recluse or monk." Typ. Ant. vol. ii. p. 418.

[b] Sussex Archæol. Coll. vol. i. p. 174.

[c] Madox, Form. Angl. p. 437.

[d] Reyner, Apost. Benedict. in Anglia, App. p. 143.

compiler of the Promptorium. In the Glossary to Hearne's edition of Langtoft's Chronicle, under the word "Nesshe," the following statement appears: "Maken nesshe is interpreted *mollifico* and *molleo* (so 'tis expressed for *mollio*,) in the Promptorium parvulorum sive clericorum (call'd also Medulla Grammaticæ), a very scarce folio book printed by Richard Pynson in the year 1499, being the 14th year of the reign of King Henry VII. at which time it was look'd upon as a work of great use and excellency, as may appear from this printed note at the end. ¶ Ad laudem et ad honorem," &c. (as given in the account of Pynson's edition, p. xlii. *infra.*) "The author was a preaching or black Fryer, and follow'd the dialect of the East parts of England, to which he had been used from his infancy, as he tells us in his Prologue. His name was Richard Frauncis, as I find by this note written in an old hand at the beginning of a copy of this book that was lent me by Mr. Ward of Longbridge, viz. ¶ Nomen Compilatoris istius libri est Frater Ricardus Fraunces, inter quatuor parietes pro Christo inclusus."[a] Against this statement, however, which is at most the anonymous note or tradition of some previous possessor of the book, may be cited, first, an entry of equal authority in a copy of the same edition by Pynson in the public library at Cambridge—"Autor hujus operis fuit Galfredus Grammaticus dictus, frater Ordinis S. Dominici." To this friar we find the authorship ascribed by the learned Bale, Bishop of Ossory, himself an East-Anglian, not indeed under the title of the Promptorium, but as the Medulla Grammatices, distinctly identified however by the incipial words of the *Preambulum* as the work more commonly known by the name first mentioned. Bale, whose Catalogue of the writers of Great Britain was published at Basle in 1557,[b] writes also thus with his accustomed critical asperity:—"Galfridus Grammaticus, ad scholas semper a puero nutritus, sub corruptis, obscuris, ac barbaris præceptoribus, prima ejus artis rudimenta edoctus, corruptior ipse aliorum tandem magister evasit. Sibi ipsi nihilominus, non aliter quam olim arrogans ille Palæmon, adfectus, multa tribuebat, tanquam essent cum eo nato simul et bonæ literæ, et bene dicendi artes obortæ, atque cum eo demum moriente et illæ simul essent interituræ. Ciceronem, Salustium, Servium, Plinium, Varronem, Vergilium, Horatium, Quintilianum, et alios bonos authores in

[a] Peter Langtoft's Chronicle, edit. Hearne, vol. ii. p. 624.

[b] In the first edition, printed at Ipswich, 1548, the notice of Galfridus varies only in a few particulars from that above cited.

lecturis ille contempsit; et pro illis ad Latinæ linguæ perniciem, ac bonorum ingeniorum nauseam, sordes ac feces horribiles ex suo Alexandro,[a] Garlandio, Genuensi,[b] et similibus, Grammatista protulit. Deditque suis auditoribus opuscula quæ sequuntur, Latinis characteribus exarata,

In doctrinale Alexandri, lib. 3.

In Joannis Garlandi Synonyma, lib. 1. *Cum omnis divisio libri sit penes.*[c]

In Æquivoca ejusdem, lib. 1. *In superiore libro tractavi de.*[d]

Expositiones hymnorum,[e] lib. 1. *Iste liber dicitur liber hymnorum.*

Hortum vocabulorum, lib. 1. *Ut enim multos (nostræ præ.*

Medullam Grammatices, lib. 1. *Cernentibus solicite clericorum.*

Præceptiones pueriles, lib. 1.

Et ejus farinæ alia. Prædicta opuscula omnia vidi, Parisiis atque Londini impressa. Sunt qui in suis scriptis Dominicanum hunc fuisse testentur, et claruisse anno a sacratissimo divæ virginis partu 1490, Henrico 7 regnante."[f]

[a] Alexander Neccham.

[b] Johannes Balbi Januensis, author of the Catholicon.

[c] The *Synonyma* were printed by Pynson in 1496, 1500, and 1509, "cum expositione magistri Galfridi Anglici," namely, the author of the Promptorium here mentioned; also printed by W. de Worde, 1500, 1505, 1510, 1514, 1517, 1518. The first edition, by Pynson, is in the Bodleian (*Auctarium*, Q. 2, 5, 9); the *expositio* is in Latin, with a few English words; for instance, "*perichelides*, Anglice a bee" (A. Sax. Beag, beáh, *corona, armilla*). The words are arranged alphabetically by order of subjects, *e. g.* "Ocillum dic os minimum funis quoque ludum, qui se de more portant per inane puella:" thus expounded by the grammarian Galfridus, "et dictum est *ocillum* quia in ora moveantur huc et illuc, vel quia ora astantium ad risum moveant, vel quia solebant impelli in ora transeuntium, et iste vocatur Anglice (a totre or a rydyng rope,)" namely, a swing for children. See Dibdin, Typ. Antiq., vol. ii., pp. 97, 612; and p. lxviii. *infra.*

[d] The Multorum Verborum Equivocorum Interpretatio was printed by W. de Worde, 1409, 1506, 1514, and by Pynson, 1514. See Dibdin, Typ. Antiq. vol. ii. pp. 96, 406, 548; and p. lxviii. *infra.*

[e] Tanner (Bibl. Brit. p. 305) refers to a MS. of this work in the library at Lincoln Cathedral, unfortunately not included among the cathedral libraries of which the MSS. are enumerated in Catal. MSS. Angliæ. I am indebted to the Rev. G. F. Apthorp, Senior Vicar of Lincoln Cathedral, for information that there is a MS. of the Medulla Grammatice, the Latin-English dictionary above cited among the works of Galfridus Grammaticus, and that the volume contains a "Liber Hymnorum," stated to be by the same author as the dictionary. The shelf-mark of the MS. was formerly H. 35; in the present arrangement it is A. 3, 15.

[f] Baleus, Script. majoris Brytannie Catalogus, p. 631.

Pits,[a] always a keen opponent of the bitter censures of Bale, gives the following commendation of our author, whilst he concurs in ascribing to him the compilation of the Promptorium, which, however, he likewise designates by the title of Medulla:—

"Galfridus Grammaticus in orientalibus Angliæ partibus natus, ordinis S. Dominici Monachus, ut mecum multi sentiunt. Vir bonus et simplex, atque ita rebus Grammaticis impense deditus, ut inde cognomen assumpserit, et in iis discendis atque docendis omnem pene suam ætatem consumpserit. In quo genere non illaudata reliquit posteris documenta, quæ et Parisiis et Londini fuerunt aliquando typis mandata. Scripsit autem hæc.

"Præceptiones Pueriles, librum unum. Hortum vocabulorum, librum unum. *Ut etenim multos nostræ præ* .... Medullam Grammatices librum unum. *Cernentibus solicite clericorum* .... In Poetria nova, librum unum. MS. Oxonii in Coll. Balliolensi.[b] Et alia. Claruit anno postquam peperit Virgo 1490." The list includes also the works on the writings of Neccham, John de Garlandia, &c. enumerated by Bale, as above cited.

Bishop Tanner, in his Bibliotheca Britannico-Hibernica, follows the statements of Bale and Pits, repeating the list of the writings of Galfridus Grammaticus, "annon potius Starkey"? as the Bishop remarks. Among these he noticed that the *Hortus Vocabulorum* was a Latin-English Dictionary, adding to Bale's brief account part of the title more fully given in the printed work as hereafter described. He proceeds to notice as follows Geoffrey's English-Latin Dictionary, the MS. of which, now in the Harleian collection, No. 221, the learned prelate appears to have examined in Sir Simonds d'Ewes' library:—

"Medullam Grammatices, sive Promptuarium parvulorum sive clericorum, lib. i. (Ita incipit Dictionarium Anglo-Latinum intitulat. Promptuarium parvulorum sive clericorum, collectum per fratrem prædicatorem reclusum Lenn. Episc. A.D. 1440; MS. in bibl. D. Sim. d'Ewes, Bar. 4to.)

[a] Jo. Pitsei, de Rebus Anglicis, Catal. Scriptorum, &c. p. 679, under the year 1490.

[b] Bishop Tanner observes that this work was written by Galfridus Vinesauf. In the list of MSS. at Durham, 1391, we find "Nova Poetria Galfridi Anglici qui vocatur Papa Stupor mundi." Cat. Vet. Eccl. Dun., Surtees Soc. p. 11. Hence obviously this work is erroneously assigned by Pits to Galfridus Grammaticus, who lived in the following century. See also Cat. Vet. *ut supra*, p. 177: Codd. Coll. S. Trin. Cant., Catal. MSS. Angl. t. ii., p. 99, No. 446. Mr. Coxe, Catal. MSS. Oxon., Coll. Ball. nos. cclxiii., cclxxvi., ascribes the Carmen "De Poetria nova," dedicated to Innocent III., to Galfridus de Vino Salvo.

'Cernentibus solicite clericorum.' Lond. 1499, fol. MS. eccl. Lincoln. H. . . . . Quod sequuntur Nominale, Verbale, in cujus margine scribitur *Galfridus Starkey;* quære annon hoc sit cognomen Grammatici. . . . . Claruit A.D. 1490. Bale et Pits, locis citatis."[a]

The identity of the name Galfridus will, I think, scarcely dispose us to accept the suggestion of the Bishop of St. Asaph as regards the marginal scribbling which he noticed in this Lincoln MS.; the name Starkey, not unknown in East Anglia, is more probably to be regarded as that of a former possessor of the volume than that of the author. Whatever may have been his patronymic, I think that we may confidently ascribe to the Dominican recluse of Lynn, Galfridus, designated, from his special studies in an age of very debased learning, "Grammaticus," the laborious achievement of the first English-Latin and Latin-English Dictionaries. No doubt can, I think, be entertained of his identity with the expounder of the "Equivoca" and the "Synonyma" of John de Garlandia, who is entitled "Magister Galfridus Anglicus" in the editions of those popular treatises printed by Pynson and W. de Worde.

The author describes with simple earnestness in his Preambulum the troubles of aspiring scholars, who, amidst the prevalent barbarism of his times, thirsted for knowledge like harts for the water-brooks, and in vain sought for guides, so that like wild asses they fainted in sobbing and sighs; according to the lament of the prophet, the young children ask bread, and no man breaketh it unto them! He "drew up for their use," as expressed by the Rev. J. E. B. Mayor, in his valuable Essays on early Lexicography, "a slight compendium, 'opus exile,' chiefly from the Catholicon, Campus Florum, and Diccionarium. The most ignorant calumniator of the middle ages could not speak of the poor recluse ('sub regula paupertatis astric-

[a] Bibl. Brit.-Hib. p. 305. The description of the Lincoln MS. given by the learned bishop would lead us to conclude that it was a copy of the Promptorium, namely, an English-Latin Dictionary. It is probable that Tanner had formed such a supposition from the circumstance that in the colophon of Pynson's edition of the Promptorium that work is entitled "Medulla Grammatice" (see p. 539, *infra*), properly the designation of the Latin-English Dictionary compiled possibly by the same author. The MS. noticed by Tanner is still in the library, as before stated (see p. xvii., note e); it is in fact a Latin-English Dictionary; at the end is written "Explicit Medulla Grammatice." The volume contains also a "Verbale," and the "Liber Hymnorum cum expositione Galfridi" mentioned by Tanner.

tus') in more disparaging terms than he applies to himself. 'Rudis et inscius, plusque aptus discere quam docere,' he contents himself for the most part with abbreviating the works of earlier grammarians, occasionally seeking counsel from the mouth of his betters, but very rarely venturing to pronounce sentence in his own proper person. He arranges the English words in alphabetical order, first placing under every letter the nouns and other parts of speech except verbs, and then the verbs by themselves." The title of the work denoted its use; from its brevity it would be readily procured and consulted by all *parvuli* or *clerici*. Mr. Mayor proceeds as follows: "The préface ends in a strain which was natural to scholars who, having seldom any means of procuring books except by transcribing them with their own hand, and being at the mercy of any scribe who might wittingly or unwittingly travesty their most careful works, learnt to detest a blunder as worse than a crime: 'I humbly with prayers entreat all pedagogues, teachers, and masters, that when they have examined this little work, they will approve what may by God's assistance have been rightly written, and will piously correct and emend what is written ill or erringly; since humble grammarians and boys may look on this short volume as on a mirror, and find freely and immediately the common words which belong to the Latin tongue.'"[a]

Fortunate indeed had it been if the original conscientiously elaborated by Geoffrey's own hand had been preserved to our times. We should not have been exposed to manifold perplexities occasioned by vitiations of the text through the heedlessness of transcribers. In offering to students of our old language and literature the results of minute collation of all the known MSS. of his work, by which many corruptions of the text may be amended, I can only renew the simple appeal of the author, "ut, cum exile hoc opus perspexerint, quod Deo me juvante sit recte scriptum approbent, et quod male aut devie pie corrigant et emendent."

Scarcely inferior in interest to the Promptorium, as an aid to the student of fifteenth-century language and literature, is the Latin-English dictionary, the first work of that description, entitled Medulla Grammatice

[a] Latin-English and English-Latin Lexicography (by the Rev. J. E. B. Mayor); Journal of Classical and Sacred Philology, vol. iv. March 1857.

or Grammatices. The notices of the recluse of Lynn, to whom we are undoubtedly indebted for the Promptorium, would be incomplete without some account of the Medulla, and of such MSS. of that valuable compilation as I have been enabled to discover. The two works have been ascribed, with much probability, to the same author. I have, however, failed to discover any contemporary statement to that effect; the name of Galfridus, it is true, is found as that of the author in several MSS. of the Latin-English dictionary in question, but such entries are, I believe, by a later hand. This ascription may be solely on the authority of Bale, who gives, as before cited, among the writings of Galfridus Grammaticus, the following:—

"Hortum Vocabulorum, lib. i. *Ut etenim multos (nostræ præ.*

"Medullam Grammatices, lib. i. *Cernentibus solicite clericorum.*"

The *Prologus* of the Latin-English dictionary, the *Ortus*, printed by Wynkyn de Worde in 1500, begins "Ut etenim multos," &c. I have never found this preface in any MS.: the only prologue occurring in MSS. hereafter described of the dictionary entitled Medulla, of which I believe the Ortus to be a modified reproduction, begins "Hec est regula hujus libri." See notices of these MSS., p. l. to liv. *infra.*

The second work attributed by Bishop Bale to Galfridus, under the title of Medulla Grammatices, seems to have been in fact the English-Latin dictionary or *Promptorium*, the prologue of which begins alike in the MSS. and in the printed copies with the phrase given by Bale—"Cernentibus solicite clericorum." But in the colophon of Pynson's edition of 1499 we find—"Finit excellentissimum opus, &c. quod nuncupatur Medulla Grammatice." See p. 589 *infra.* In Wynkyn de Worde's edition the corresponding phrase is—"opus ... quod merito Medulla Grammatice apud nos, vel Paruulorum Promptuarium nuncupatur." Hence doubtless, has arisen some discrepancy which it is desirable to point out, since Pits and the learned Bishop Tanner have followed Bale in ascribing to our author one dictionary (English-Latin) under a title which properly belongs to another.[a]

The MSS. of the Medulla are more numerous than those of the Prompto-

[a] It deserves notice that these authorities agree in ascribing the authorship of the "Hortus Vocabulorum" to Galfridus Grammaticus, and it will be remembered that Bale first published his account in 1548, about a century possibly after the recluse at Lynn brought his labors to completion. There can be little doubt that they contributed largely to that book, although his original compilation may have been amended and

rium; they vary in their contents in a remarkable degree; it might indeed seem that each transcriber made such modifications of the text as pleased him, or that he engrafted upon it the additional words and explanatory glosses which he found inserted by any previous hand. The text also varies greatly from that of the Ortus printed by Wynkyn de Worde, a work of considerable rarity, in the compilation of which materials were undoubtedly derived largely from the Medulla, but with certain additions from other sources, such as the Breviloquus, the Cornucopia, probably the dictionary by Nicolas Perotti so entitled, and the Gemma Vocabulorum. It is difficult to account for the great variations to be noticed in MSS. of the Medulla and in the early Latin-English Dictionaries which I believe to be substantially the same as that work. None of those known to me can be assigned to an earlier date than the latter half of the fifteenth century. As an illustration of this remarkable want of conformity, I may offer the renderings of "*Ciniflo*," a remarkable word which will be found in the Promptorium as the rendering of "Askysye" or askefise; p. 15, *infra*.[a] The principal variations which I have found are as follows:—

"*Ciniflo*, a fyre blower, a yrene beter" (*sic*). (Harl. MS. 1,000.) "A feyre blowere." (Harl. MS. 2181.) "A aske bathe, s. qui sedet in cineribus, et calefactor ferri." (Harl. MS. 2,270.) "A fire blower, and a heter of blode iren, or a axe wadelle." (Harl. MS. 2,257.) "An askfist or iren heter." (Add. MS. 24,640.) "Askebawe, qui s. sedet in cineribus, et calefactor ferri." (Canterbury MS.) "An aske fyse or irne eter." (MS. Coll. Phillipps, 8,244.) "A fyyre blowere, an yryn hetere, an askefyce." (MS. ibid. No. 8,306.) "Qui flat in cinere, vel qui preparat pulverem muliebrem, angl' aske fyste a fyre blawer or a yrne hotter."

enlarged by some other hand from the works above enumerated, before its issue from the press of Wynkyn de Worde, in 1500.

[a] The reading in Harl. MS. 221 is Askysye or Askesyo, but possibly the word may be more correctly Askefise; it was a term of reproach among the Northern nations, denoting an unwarlike fellow who stayed at home in the chimney-corner like a cat among the ashes. See Ihre, Lexic. Suio-Goth. *v.* Aska, and the Saga of Rolf, how the Askefis won the King's daughter to wife. A corresponding French word is given by Hollyband, "*Cendrier*, he that keepeth the chimney-corner, a sluggard," rendered likewise by Cotgrave "a sluggard, slowbacke, idlesbie, house dove, one that sits lurking in the chimney corner." The word may be preserved, as I am informed, in the name of a house in Lincolnshire, Askefye Hall, near Spalding, once the abode of Maurice Johnson, but now usually written "Ayscough Fee Hall."

(Ortus, first edition, by W. de Worde, 1500.) "Qui flat in cinere vel qui preparat pulverem muliebrem, Anglice a fyre blower, or an yren hoter." (Ortus, edit. 1509.)

At the close of this Preface will be found a list of MSS. of the Medulla Grammatice and of other Latin-English Dictionaries of the fifteenth century, which probably may be classed therewith. An account of the various editions of the Ortus Vocabulorum is there also given.

II. I proceed to offer some remarks on the sources from which the Latin words in the Promptorium were derived, according to the list given by the compiler. See p. 8, *infra*.

1. The first of the "auctores, ex quorum libris collecta sunt vocabula hujus libelli," is the most ample and highly esteemed of mediæval dictionaries, the *Catholicon* or *Summa* of Johannes de Janua, or Januensis, de Balbis. It has been repeatedly printed, the earliest edition being the noble volume produced at Mayence in 1460, which was followed by another at Venice in 1487. According to Du Cange, the author, a native of Genoa in the thirteenth century, combined the works of Papias and Uguitio, and reproduced a dictionary largely augmented, "ex multis diversis doctorum texturis elaboratum atque contextum," as stated in a colophon from which we learn that his labors were completed in the year 1286.[a] However severely this great work and also the treatises by John de Garlandia and other such writers are decried by Erasmus, in his lamentations regarding the degraded character of rudimental education at the commencement of the sixteenth century, the student of mediæval antiquities or of the literature of the period will find in the *Catholicon* an auxiliary rarely to be consulted without advantage and instruction.

2. Uguitio, Ugutio, or Hugo, a native of Pisa, was Bishop of Ferrara towards the close of the twelfth century. Ughelli supposes that he died about 1212.[b] The *Elementarium* compiled about A.D. 1053 by Papias appears to have supplied the groundwork of his dictionary, of which the design is thus set forth in the preface: "Opus divina favente gratia com-

[a] Præf. D. Du Cange in Glossar. med. et inf. Lat., s. 47; edit. Henschel, t. i. p. 29. Fabricius, Biblioth. med. et inf. Lat., t. i. p. 168; Oudin, t. iii. p. 579; Maittaire, Ann. Typ., t. i. p. 271; Wurdtwein, Bibl. Mogunt., p. 66; Hallam, Lit. of Europe, I. c. 1, § 90.

[b] Fabricius, Biblioth. med. et inf. Lat., t. iii. 304; edit. Patav. 1754. Du Cange, præf. s. 46; edit. Henschel, t. i. p. 28; Tiraboschi, Storia di Lett. Ital., lib. iii. c. 14.

ponere statuimus, in quo, præ aliis, vocabulorum significationes, significationum distinctiones, derivationum origines, etymologiarum assignationes, et interpretationum reperientur expositiones, quorum ignorantia Latinitas naturaliter indiga quadam doctorum pigritia non modicum coarctatur." Numerous MSS. of the *Vocabularium* of Uguitio exist, but it does not appear that it was ever printed.[a] It will be noticed that the compiler of the Promptorium cites not only the work *in majori volumine*, but also one in a metrical form designated *Uguitio versificatus*.[b]

3. Brito.—The treatise by William Brito, to which frequent reference is made by the compiler of the Promptorium, is probably his "*Summa*, sive opusculum difficilium vocabulorum Biblie," an explanatory Glossary of words occurring in Holy Writ, sometimes entitled "Lexicon sive Vocabularium Biblie," or, as described by Fabricius, "Vocabularius cum vocabulorum Hebraicorum in Bibliis occurrentium interpretatione Latina." Some account of this work may be found in Du Cange's Preface to his Glossary, § 49, edit. Henschel, t. i. p. 30, and Bandinius, Codd. Lat. t. iv. col. 213. The *Summa* is in prose, but it commences with some prefatory verses:—

> Difficiles studeo partes, quas Biblia gestat,
> Pandere; sed nequeo latebras nisi qui manifestat
> Auxiliante Deo, &c.

[a] The following MSS. may be enumerated. In the Bodleian, Laud MS. 1334, 71, "Huicii Pisani Dictionarium Latinum;" and MS. Bodleii, 2486, 9. "Huguitionis Pisani Derivationes magnæ sive Dictionarium Etymologicum;" Cat. MSS. Angl. t. i. pp. 70, 129: "Hugonis, vel Hugutionis, episcopi Pisani derivationes magnæ," &c., Lambeth MS. 80: "Hugonis liber de significatione verborum, sive derivationes magnæ, opus valde prolixum," ibid. No. 120. See also Arundel MSS. in Brit. Mus. 127, 508, and 515, the latter being an abridgement. MSS. are also to be found in the Cathedral libraries at York and Durham; at Balliol College, Nos. 279, 298, and at Caius College, No. 459; Catal. by the Rev. J. J. Smith. In Add. MS. 11611 may be found "Tabula per alphabetum condita a fratre Lamberto de Pisis," an index of all words explained by Uguitio, with the indication of the primary words under which they occur, facilitating the use of the work.

[b] Possibly to be found in the Lambeth Library, MS. No. 502, f. 15, "Regulæ grammaticales versibus conclusæ." In some instances reference is made in the Promptorium both to the work "*in majori volumine*," and also in the versified form. It deserves notice, that, where the latter is cited, the reference is rarely to the letter which is the initial of the Latin word in question. Thus we find "Cleppyn or clenchyn; *tinnio;* Ug. V. in S.—Heere bonde; *vitta;* Ug. V. in C.—Mete yevare; *dapaticus;* Ug. V. in A.—Mycharo; *erro;* Ug. V. in P." &c.

Brito was, according to Pits, a native of Wales of ancient British race, a monk of the Franciscan order versed in the learning of his times, and his writings were highly in esteem in foreign lands: he died at Grimsby in 1356.[a] It does not appear that the *Summa* has been printed. Another treatise entitled *Synonyma* ascribed to Brito was, according to Fabricius, printed at Paris in 1508. MSS. of the *Summa* are to be found in the British Museum, Sloane MS. 3319; Add. MS. 10,350, from Heber's library; see also Lambeth MS. 190; MS. Coll. Ball. Oxon., xi.; and MSS. Univ. Libr. Cantabr., Catal. vol. iii., p. 451.

4. Mirivalensis in Campo Florum.—A large number of Latin words, including many of obscure and curious character,[b] are cited as derived from this work, for which I have made diligent search hitherto in vain. In the library of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, there is a treatise thus described; "No. 1748, 86. Liber cui tit. *Campus florum.* Pr. Fulcite me floribus. Observat ordinem Alphabeticum."[c] This treatise, however, consisting of short common-places from the fathers and canonists, has proved on examination wholly different from the *Campus Florum* used in the compilation of the Promptorium. I have failed equally in the endeavor to identify the place or monastery from which the name of the author may have been taken. The Cistercian Abbey of Mereval (de Mira Valle)

[a] Pits, p. 481; Wadding. Ann. Minorum; Fabricius, Bibl. med. et inf. Lat. t. i. p. 282; Tanner, p. 121, &c. Brito is cited in the Promptorium under "Bras pott; *emola;*" p. 47; "Chyldys belle; *bulla;*" p. 75; "Cok belle;" p. 86; "Forelle, to kepe yn a boke;" p. 171.

[b] It may be well to cite a few Latin words given on the authority of the *Campus Florum;* the following will be serviceable, in any future inquiry, for purposes of comparison, if any work thus entitled should be brought to light; it may have been known by some other title, and hence my search has been fruitless. "Appulmoce, dyschmete; *pomacium.* Astelle, a schyyd; *teda.* Babulle; *pegma.* Bane of a pley; *coragium.* Baselarde; *sica.* Caraway, herbe; *carwy,* sic scribitur in campo florum. Hey benche; *orcistra.* Joppe or folte; *joppus.* Karde for wulle; campus florum dicit quod cardi sunt pectines ferrei. Kyptre of a welle; *tela.* Lullynge songe; *fescennia.* Murche, lytyll man; *nanus.* Parget or playster for wallys; *gypsum.* Renlys for mylke; *coagulum.* Sprete or quante; *conta.* Stacyonere; *bibliopola.* Wyylde fyyr; *ignis Grecus.*" These words will show how varied the contents of the *Campus Florum* must have been.

[c] Catal. MSS. Angliæ, vol. ii. p. 149. The title was taken from the Canticles, and also because, as the author states, he had compiled the work "contemplacione venerabilis patris domini mei domini archiepiscopi Panormitani, videlicet domini Theobaldi de Ursinis de Campo Florum," to whom he had transmitted it for correction. In the University library, Cambridge, is a MS. treatise entitled "Pratum Florum," beginning "Grammatice flores presens liber insinuabit." XIV. cent., MS. 1619, f. 98. Catal. vol. iii. p. 240.

in Warwickshire was first suggested; there was a monastery in Champagne called Miravallis or Mureau, in the duchy of Bar; and a Cistercian convent near Milan also bore the name.[a]

5. Johannes de Garlondia in diccionario scolastico.—The writings of this author are of considerable interest to the antiquary, however debased may be the Latinity of his treatises, once among the best elementary auxiliaries for the instruction of youth. It is not without reason that Erasmus thus bursts forth in contempt of the complicated sophistries of the Schools. "Deum immortalem! quale seculum erat hoc quum magno apparatu disticha Joannis Garlandini adolescentibus operosis ac prolixis commentariis enarrabantur." The curious information, however, preserved in the *Dictionarius* of John de Garlandia, sometimes called de Gallandia or Gerlandus, may induce us to overlook the imperfect erudition of the period. The work has been edited with care by M. Géraud in the "Collection de Documents inédits sur l'histoire de France,"[b] and subsequently by Mr. Thomas Wright in a valuable volume of Vocabularies edited by him, and published at the expense of Mr. Joseph Mayer.[c] It commences thus,—"Dictionarius dicitur libellus iste a dictionibus magis necessariis quas tenetur quilibet scolaris," &c. The statements of writers on mediæval authors and literature are contradictory in regard to the period when John de Garlandia lived, and the country of which he was a native. M. Géraud came to the conclusion that he was born in France in the eleventh century; that he travelled across the seas, returned to his native country, and there died; he supposes that the *Dictionarius* was compiled towards the year 1200. In this opinion my learned friend André Pottier, in his notices of the MSS. in the Public Library at Rouen which are under his care, was disposed to concur. There is a MS. of the Dictionary in that collection, accompanied by other treatises by John de Garlandia, including his *Liber Distigii* mentioned hereafter. Tanner, however, and

[a] Whilst these pages were in the press, Sir F. Madden has pointed out a work entitled "Campus Florum," by Thomas Guallensis, of which see a notice *infra*, p. lxxiii.

[b] It is subjoined to the volume entitled, Paris sous Philippe le Bel; Paris, 1838, Appendix, p. 580.

[c] A Library of National Antiquities, &c., vol. i.; Vocabularies edited by Mr. Thomas Wright, F.S.A., p. 120. The text here printed is accompanied by numerous English glosses; it has been taken from Cott. MS. Titus, D. xx. collated with Harl. MS. 1002, f. 176, where it occurs with the "Liber vocatus Equus sive Caballus," another treatise attributed, as above stated, to John de Garlandia.

some other writers affirm that he was an Englishman, who studied at Oxford, and subsequently established himself in the University of Paris early in the thirteenth century; in 1229 he became a professor at Toulouse, but he returned to Paris, and probably died there soon after 1250. He dedicated his treatise "De mysteriis rerum que sunt in ecclesia," of which a notice will be found hereafter, to Fulke Basset, Bishop of London 1241-1259. Mr. Wright has entered more fully into the history of John de Garlandia in the Introduction to his poem *De triumphis Ecclesie* edited for the Roxburghe Club, and also in an introductory note in the edition of the *Dictionarius* above mentioned.[a] He expresses the conclusion, to which I had been likewise led to incline, that these treatises should be assigned to the early part of the thirteenth century.

The author of the Promptorium has drawn so largely upon these obscure relics of mediæval learning that the vexed questions connected with John de Garlandia, and the precise period when he wrote these grammatical treatises once so highly esteemed, are not devoid of interest. Upon this point of literary history, however, the evidence has been conclusively summed up by the Rev. J. E. B. Mayor in a dissertation in the Journal of Philology which I have already cited.[b] Mr. Mayor observes that "the patriotic attempt of Dom Rivet (Hist. Litt. de la France, viii. 83) to establish the French descent of Johannes de Garlandia has been defeated by the fairness of a later editor of that noble work, M. Victor le Clerc (*ibid.* xxi. 369), who has also proved that Johannes lived, not in the eleventh century, as Géraud maintained as late as 1837, but amid the intellectual stir of the thirteenth. For, in a poem entitled 'De Triumphis Ecclesiæ,' portions of which have been printed by Mr. Wright,[c] he thus at once acknowledges and repudiates his native land . . .

[a] Vocabularies, &c., Library of National Antiquities, vol. i. p. 120, privately printed, 1857. Besides the dissertation of M. Géraud (Docum. inédits, *ut supra*) notices of John de Garlandia may be found in numerous works on mediæval literature: Fabric. Bibl. med. et inf. Lat. lib. vii.; Tanner, Bibl. Brit. p. 309; France Litt., t. viii. p. 96; Du Cange, Preface to his Glossary, s. 45; Leyser, p. 339, &c. M. Géraud states that the dictionary above noticed was printed at Caen in 1508, under the title "Joh. de Garlandia Vocabularium sive vocum ad artes pertinentium expositio."

[b] Latin-English and English-Latin Lexicography, Journal of Philology, vol. iv. March 1857.

[c] Essays on the Literature of England in the Middle Ages; Lond. 1846, vol. i. p. 215. The poem is preserved in Cott. MS. Claudius, A. x. f. 86; and the whole has been edited for the Roxburghe Club by Mr. Wright, as mentioned in the text above.

Anglia cui mater fuerat, cui Gallia nutrix,
Matri nutricem præfero mente meam.

Another poem, 'De Mysteriis Ecclesiæ,' published entire by Otto, commemorates the death of that 'Gemma pudicitiæ . . . flos philosophiæ, Aula decens morum, redolens velut area florum,' Alexander of Hales, and is dedicated to Fulco Bishop of London. Now the irrefragable doctor, as Johannes himself tells us, died in 1245, and Fulke Basset retained his see, spite of the need and greed of King and Pope, from 1244 to 1259. Again, the triumph of the church which Johannes commemorates at greatest length is the Albigensian crusade (De Triumphis Ecclesiæ, iv. v. vi.), and in his Dictionary he tells us that he saw at Toulouse, among other engines of war, that by which Simon de Montfort was killed in 1218." There can no longer, I apprehend, be any question as regards the period to which we should assign an author, in whose productions, trifling as their grammatical value may be, the antiquary will still find, and more particularly in his Dictionarius, a large amount of recondite information.

6. Commentarius Curialium.—This curious little work is found in a collection of treatises principally by John de Garlandia, to whom it is also there attributed, preserved in the Library of Caius College, Cambridge.[b] I acknowledge with pleasure the kindness of the Master and Fellows in entrusting to me that valuable MS., which has proved of no slight advantage in the present undertaking. The *Commentarius*, of which no other copy has come under my observation, consists of six leaves; it is written

[b] Catalogue of MSS. in Caius College Library, by the Rev. J. J. Smith, No. 385. This volume, "Ex dono Magistri Rogeri Marchalle," contains, besides the Commentarius, "Diccionarius Magistri Johannis de Garlandia, cum commento;" commencing, "Sacerdos ad altare accessurus," &c., treating of sacred vestments and ornaments; also of certain sciences, grammar, logic, arithmetic, ecclesiastical and civil law, &c.—"Accentarius ejusdem. —Diccionarius alius ejusdem sub alia forma;" the same as that printed by Mr. Wright (Volume of Vocabularies, p. 120), and by M. Géraud (Docum. Inédits). "De misteriis ecclesie per eundem Johannem de Garlandia;" commencing, "Anglia quo fulget:" also a "Compendium gramatice per eundem," in verse, commencing—"Gramaticam trivialis apex subjicit sibi fermo;" and "Morale scolarium per eundem," in verse. In the Histoire Litteraire de la France, tom. viii. p. 96, three distinct dictionaries are attributed to John de Garlandia. Of these, two, doubtless, are found in the volume here described; the third may be the compilation of similar nature entitled *Commentarius.*

in double columns, in a small neat hand of the thirteenth century, with marginal explanations and interlinear glosses by a second scribe in paler ink. It commences,—"Commentarius liber iste curialium personarum et rerum et vocabulorum preorditur," and ends as follows,—"Hec edita sunt parysius sub venerabili cancellario parysius Galtero de castello Theodorici, anno domini M°.CC°.40°. sexto gloriosum et admirabilem partum beate Marie Virginis demonstrante." If, as appears most probable, this tract, written in the style and manner of the *Dictionarius* by John de Garlandia previously noticed, can be recognised with certainty as from his pen, this colophon and date at its close supply fresh and conclusive evidence in regard to the disputed question of the period when he wrote, and agree perfectly with the circumstances mentioned hereafter in regard to his work "de Mysteriis ecclesie," and its dedication to Fulke, Bishop of London, in the first half of the thirteenth century. The *Commentarius Curialium* seems well deserving of being printed, as illustrative not only of language but of manners and customs, and of social life at that period. The text is moreover full of French words explanatory of Latin terms of which a considerable portion are found scattered through the pages of the Promptorium.

7. Libellus misteriorum qui dicitur Anglia que fulget (quo fulget, Prompt. Winch. MS.)—Among works attributed to John de Garlandia a treatise is mentioned by Bale, p. 153, on the authority of Bostonus Buriensis, entitled "Mysteriorum Ecclesiæ, lib. 1. *Anglia quo tendis tua dum.*" Pits, p. 184, gives the same line as the commencement of a work with the title thus slightly varied, "De mysteriis Ecclesiæ:" he mentions also a commentary upon it. Leyser includes it in his list of the writings of Garlande.[a] A copy of a metrical treatise with a similar title but commencing "Anglia *quo fulget*," may be found in Cott. MS. Claudius A. VIII. f. 204 b., concluding thus, "Lucida terribulum redolem campana sonora;" and there is also a copy in a collection of grammatical tracts chiefly by John de Garlandia in Caius College Library, Cambridge.[b] The prefatory lines commence thus:—

[a] Polycarpi Leyseri Hist. poetarum med. ævi, Halæ, 1721, p. 311. The poem "De Mysteriis Ecclesiæ" is given by Otto, Comment. Crit. in Codd. Biblioth. Gissensis, 1842, pp. 86, 131-151.

[b] No. 385, f. 163, possibly late *sæc.* xiii. This curious collection has been previously

Anglia quo fulget, quo gaudent presule claro
Londonie, quo parisius scrutante sophiam
Florebat studium, basis aurea fulgide fulco,
Firme justicie misteria suscipe sacre,
Cuncte studio distincta metroque Johannis.

In the margin is written : "Domino F. episcopo London. Magister J. de Karlandia (*sic*) seipsum et opus suum de misteriis ecclesie." There are interlinear glosses as well as marginal comments by a later hand; over *basis aurea* in the third line is to be read "alludit nomini suo," namely Basset. This work is a mystical explanation in hexameter verse of rites of the church, vestments and appliances of sacred use, &c. The difference of opinion among writers on mediæval literature, as regards the time when John de Garlandia lived and the country of which he was a native, has been already noticed. The assertion of Pits, that he was born in England, has been followed by Fabricius, Moreri, and Du Cange; and, although the dedication of the poem which I have here noticed is doubtless insufficient evidence to prove that the friend of a bishop of London was himself an Englishman, yet it may suffice to show that the author was contemporary with a distinguished prelate of that see named Fulke, and none so named is found earlier than Fulke Basset, who was elected in 1241, and died in 1259.[a] It would thus appear that John de Garlandia lived in the thirteenth century, which the evidence previously noticed tends also to prove, and not in the early part of the eleventh century, as stated by the Benedictines in the Histoire Littéraire de la France.

8. Merarius.—In a volume of grammatical tracts mostly attributed to Johannes de Garlandia, preserved in the Library at Caius College, Cambridge, as already noticed, I find appended to the "*Diccionarius*

noticed. Catalogue of MSS. in Caius College Library, by the Rev. J. J. Smith, p. 179. A copy among Archbishop Parker's MSS. C.C.C. Cant. is described by Nasmyth, "Carmen ad Fulconem Episcopum Londoniensem de Ritibus Ecclesiasticis."—MS. CL. No. 4.

[a] M. Géraud, Paris sous Philippe le Bel, Append. p. 583, adverts to this poem by John de Garlandia, but he observes that it is not known who the bishop in question was, his name being indicated only by the initial F. He is, however, identified by the gloss in the MS. above described. The argument that the author was born in France, because the name de Garlandia, possibly from a place so called in Brie, is French rather than English, does not prove that he was not a native of this country, or of a family established in England.

cum comento" by that author, a short tract with an elaborate gloss.[a] A second copy is also found in the same library, following the tract entitled *Distigius* or *Distigium*,[b] attributed to the same writer, as hereafter noticed. That little relic of barbarous Latinity, which seems suited rather to darken knowledge than to initiate the unlearned, may probably have been composed by John de Garlandia, although his name does not appear, and I have not succeeded in discovering the tract in question in any catalogue of his productions. It commences thus,—"Merarii nuper cintillanti jubare pannidensi rejecta diployde macellam ex bisso subuculam cum recino duntaxat influo oloserico." The gloss or commentary gives the following explanation of the title of the work. "Merarii, etc. Hec meraria et hec merenda est comestio qui manducatur in meridie," &c.[c] On comparing some of the Latin words that occur in the Promptorium with a reference to *Merarius* or to the *Glossa Merarii*, as the authority, I find them all in this treatise, which therefore is doubtless that thus cited. It should seem that *Merarius* signifies the noon-tide time of the day, when it was usual to partake of a "nunchion" or noon-meal. (See Nunmete, *infra*, p. 360.) Whether the title of the treatise, however, was intended to refer in any manner either to the light of mid-day, or to the timely nourishment then dispensed, I cannot venture to affirm. As a specimen of its almost enigmatical contents, the following paragraph may be cited:—"Arpaco hinc repente mihi pseudofania phalam effetavit in campitro machinatam, in projecto monobatem, in yperliminario diapennem."

9. Distigius:—In one of the volumes in the Library of Caius College, Cambridge, entrusted to me as before mentioned by the Master and Fellows to aid my researches, I find, among grammatical writings by John de Garlandia and other writers, a treatise consisting of 42 hexameter lines thus entitled, "Opus istud dicitur Distigium, a dia, duo, et stigos, versus, quia in duobus versibus comprehendet autor totam sentenciam proverbialem." There are a voluminous gloss in Latin and a few interlinear explanations. It commences thus, "Cespitat (anglice, stumlyt) in phaleris ippus

[a] Catal. of MSS. at Caius Coll. Camb. by the Rev. J. J. Smith, No. 385, fol. 61. The tract above noticed is not mentioned, however, in the description of this curious volume.

[b] Ibid. No. 136, fo. 51 verso.

[c] So also in the Ortus Vocabulorum I find these words: "Merarius, i. meridianus. —Merarius, est quidem liber."

(*i.* equus) blattaque (*i.* purpura) supinus (*i.* superbus).[a]" This MS. is probably of the close of the thirteenth century. There exist other MSS. of this tract, which has been attributed to John de Garlandia; it has been printed by Mr. Wright in the collection of vocabularies published by Mr. Mayer.[b] The text there given, accompanied by numerous English glosses, is taken from Harl. MS. 1002, fol. 118, *sæc.* xv., but the text is probably of earlier date. At the end is written, "explicit liber equus caballus;" and hence it may be conjectured that *Distigius* is the same treatise as that cited in the Promptorium as "*liber equi.*" See p. xxxv. *infra.* This curious vocabulary contains a considerable proportion of words adopted from the Greek, and in one of the MSS. I find the following observation, "Intencio est quedam vocabula ex Grecis extorta provectis proferre, et etiam fatuis et stolidis qui volunt esse magistri antequam sciant."[c]

10. Robertus Kylwarbi.—Of this voluminous writer, described by Bale as "garrulus sophista," ample notices have been given by writers who have treated of the eminent men and the literature of the thirteenth century.[d] He was a native of England, educated at Paris and Oxford;

[a] Catal. of MSS. Caius Coll. Camb. by the Rev. J. J. Smith, No. 136, fo. 45. It occurs in this volume immediately after the *Diccionarius* of John de Garlandia, and is followed by the treatise entitled *Merarius* described above.

[b] Library of National Antiquities, &c., published at the expense of Mr. Joseph Mayer, F.S.A. vol. i. p. 174.

[c] Among Sir Thomas Bodley's MSS. there is a copy entitled "Liber Ditigii (*sic*), hoc est disticha 21, in quibus ex destinato plures voces e Greco fonte derivatæ occurrunt, sed addita in margine expositione Anglica." See the Catal. MSS. Angliæ, t. i. p. 135, No. 2562, 67. Among the MSS. in the Conventual Library at Peterborough there was "Liber Distigii Glossatus." Gunton's Peterb. p. 205. This metrical treatise may have been sometimes designated by another title, and be identical with that ascribed to John de Garlandia by Bale, Pits, and other writers, namely "Cornutum sive disticha." Haenel, Catal. MSS., p. 531, mentions a MS. at Basle entitled "Cornutus antiquus et novus;" also "Distichium sive cornutus." A copy is in the British Museum, Arund. MS. 243, f. 343, "Cornutus, sive disticha hexametra moralia cum interpretatione Germanica et commentario Latino." The "Expositio disticii seu Cornuthi," by Mag. Jo. de Garlandria (*sic*) was printed at Hagenau in 1489. Hain, Repert. Bibl., vol. ii. p. 436. It should be noticed that Johannes Destigius, an author of English origin, is mentioned by Pits, p. 873, who wrote a work "Super Vocabulis Sacrorum Bibliorum;" following the writings of Neccham and Brito.

[d] Leland, t. ii. p. 286; Bale, p. 334; Pits, p. 357; Cave, p. 735; Godwin de Præs. p. 136; Ant. Wood; Tanner, p. 455. His name is written "Chiluuardebius" by Leland.

he became Provincial of the Dominican Order in England; was nominated Archbishop of Canterbury by Gregory X. in 1272; resigned the see on being made a cardinal by Nicholas III. in 1278; and died shortly after at Viterbo, as it was alleged, by poison. Among his numerous works enumerated by Pits and Tanner there are several grammatical and other treatises which may have supplied materials to the compiler of the Promptorium, such as the "Tractatus de ortu scientiarum," of which copies exist in Cott. MS. Vitell. A. I., f. 173 ; in the Bodleian library among the Digby MSS.; in the college libraries of Merton and Balliol, and elsewhere. He wrote commentaries on Priscian's treatise De Constructione, on Donatus, and on various works of Aristotle.

11. Alexander Neccham.—A full account of the voluminous writings of Neckam or Neccham, one of the most erudite scholars of his time, is given by Leland, Pits, Tanner, and other writers on the literary history of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. He was a native of Hertfordshire, born at or near St. Alban's about A.D. 1157, and pursued his studies in the schools of France and Italy, where his learning was held in high estimation. In 1215 he became Abbot of Cirencester; he died at Worcester in 1217. His principal works were theological. He compiled also a treatise "De rerum naturis," a "Repertorium Vocabulorum," an "Elucidarium Bibliothecæ," explanatory of difficult words in the Scriptures; also a treatise entitled "Isagoge ad Artes." The first of these, namely "De naturis rerum libri duo priores," has recently been edited by Mr. Wright for the series of Chronicles and Memorials of Great Britain published under the direction of the Master of the Rolls. It was, however, as I believe, from the treatise "De nominibus Utensilium" of Alexander Neccham that the compiler of the Promptorium derived a large number of Latin words. That curious little work has been given by Mr. Wright, in the collection of Vocabularies to which I have already made frequent reference, from Cotton. MS. Titus D. xx., a copy written about the close of the thirteenth century, and accompanied by interlinear English glosses.[a] The text has been collated with two other MSS. in the Imperial Library at Paris.[b] There was a copy in the cathedral

[a] Volume of Vocabularies from the tenth to the fifteenth century, &c. published at the expense of Mr. Joseph Mayer, F.S.A.

[b] Among numerous words occurring in the Promptorium with references to Neccham, and likewise found in the treatise "De Utensilibus" given by Mr. Wright, may be cited,

library at Worcester, where the author, who is said to have been an intimate friend of Sylvester de Evesham, bishop of that see, and to have died at the episcopal palace at Kemsey, was buried in the cloisters. His mutilated effigy is still pointed out. This manuscript is now unfortunately not to be found: there is a copy in the library at Caius College, Cambridge, another at St. Peter's College in the same University;[a] and at Oxford a valuable copy with a French gloss exists at St. John's College, MS. No. clxxviii. 23.

The works enumerated in the foregoing list, as the principal authorities consulted by the compiler of the Promptorium, were not, however, the only sources from which the materials of his dictionary were derived. It may be of some interest to collect the scattered notices that occur under various words, since they indicate not only the grammatical or other treatises with which the recluse friar of Lynn was conversant, but they may also serve to shew the resources of conventual libraries in the fifteenth century. Mr. Hingeston has pointed out, from the number of rare and valuable works referred to in Capgrave's Chronicle, how extensive a store of learning must have been treasured up in the library of the Austin Friars at Lynn, [b] and it is probable that the library of the neighbouring convent of the Dominicans was not less copiously provided. The works of Aristotle are repeatedly cited; thus under the word "Dysowre," p. 122, is found "*Bomolochus*,[c] Aristoteles in Ethicis;" the same treatise is cited under "Dullarde," p. 135, and, under "Deffe or dulle," p. 116, reference occurs to Aristotle "in politicis." Under "Telte," p. 488, is found a reference to "Egidius super rhetoricam Aristotelis." The "Historia Scholastica," doubtless the popular work of Peter Comestor, a celebrated theological writer of Troyes in the twelfth century, is cited under "Fyyr forke," p. 161, and "Prynce

"Garbage of fowlys; *entera, vel exta*," p. 186 (compare Mr. Wright's edition, p. 97); "Jowpe, garment; *jupa*," p. 275 (Wright, p. 98); Latche or snekke; *pessula*," p. 283 (compare Wright, p. 110); "Perre, drynke; *piretum*," p. 394 (compare Wright, p. 98).

[a] Catal. MSS. Angliæ, pp. 119, 148; compare Catal. of MSS. at Gonville and Caius College by the Rev. J. J. Smith, No. 136.

[b] Chronicle of England, by John Capgrave, edited for the Series of Chronicles and Memorials of Great Britain by the Rev. F. C. Hingeston; App. to Introd. p. 370.

[c] The word in Harl. MS. 221 is written *Homolochus*. Βωμόλοχος, a low jester, is a word used by Aristotle, Ethics, N. 4, 8, 3, and also by Aristophanes. Compare Ortus Vocabulorum:—"Bomolochus, i. scurra (a brawler):—Bomolochia, i. scurrilitas."

of prestys," p. 413. The "Vitæ Patrum"[a] are given as the authority for the Latin words occurring under "Gylle, lytylle pot," p. 194. Reference will be found to the "Horologium divine sapiencie" under "Amuce of an hare," p. 11, probably the treatise with that title by the celebrated Dominican preacher and ascetic divine of the fourteenth century, Henry de Suson; it was translated into French and English, and was printed by Caxton. Pits, however, ascribes to John Wilton, a monk of Westminster, *c.* 1360, a treatise entitled "Horologium Sapientiæ," commencing "Sentite de Domino." The name of an author whom I have not succeeded in identifying occurs under "Cawdelle; *caldellum*," p. 64, where it is said "hoc nomen habetur in commentario Johannis de Gara." Under "Feest; *agapes*," p. 158, are found the following, "Nota, de Agape in Jure, distinctione xlij. *Si quis;* et Raymundus, lib. iii. tit. iv." The former of these is a reference to the first part of the Decretum of Gratian, of which several printed editions exist; the latter to the Summa by the Dominican Raimundus de Pennaforte, compiler of the Decretals. Again, under another word, "Frogge or froke, munkys abyte; *flocus*, in Jure, libro vj.;" p. 179, it is probable that we have a reference to the Decretals. References to "Greg' in dialog." deserve notice; the work in question being probably the Dialogues of St. Gregory the Great, of which several early translations exist. At p. 483 will be found "Swerd berare; *spatarius*, Greg' in dialog." and in the Winchester MS. "Schyppe, boote; *carabus*, secundum Greg' x. dialog." I may also here notice the following: "Matyn at the chesse; *mato*, ij. libro de tribus dietis, cap. ij.;"[b] and "Matynge at the chesse; *matacio*, in libro iij. de dominis, cap. ij.;" p. 239. Under "Leterone" we find a Latin term for a lectern or desk, *discus*, given as "secundum li. equi," possibly, as has been already suggested, the metrical vocabulary entitled "*Liber Equus Caballus*," given by Mr. Wright among the Vocabularies published

[a] The "De Vitis SS. Patrum liber" has been attributed to St. Jerome, but hereon the learned have been much at variance. Oudin, t. i. p. 851. The work was doubtless, as Bellarmine and others have observed, compiled from several authors. These lives have been frequently printed; they were translated into several languages. A translation by Caxton from the French, finished, as the colophon states, on the last day of his life, was printed by Wynkyn de Worde in 1495. Dibdin, Typog. Ant. vol. ii. p. 43.

[b] Mr. W. S. Walford, to whose valuable suggestions I have very often been indebted, has pointed out that among the books of Charles V. King of France, 1409, occurs a "Liber de tribus dietis," but there is no clue to what may have been the subject of it. See Bibliothèque Prototypographique, p. 81.

by Mr. Mayer.[a] Boetius is cited in the Winchester MS. under "Sokynge Grownde," p. 463. The work may have been his treatise "De Consolatione Philosophica," or that "De disciplina scolarium." Fabr. Bibl. Lat. The import of the reference occurring as follows has been sought in vain.—"Damasyn, frute; *coquinella*, secundum Levasey;" p. 113; the citation of that authority here occurs only in the Winchester MS. "Hummynge; *reuma*, secundum Levsay," p. 253; "Knast or gnaste of a kandel; *emunctura*, secundum Levsay," p. 277.[b] I have been unsuccessful also in identifying the author cited as *Ricardus* under the words "Cyndyr," p. 78, and "Wylke," p. 528; or the signification of the following reference found in the Winchester MS. only; "Sete for worthy menn; *orcestra*, vel *orcistra*, secundum cūde" (or cundys ?).

It may deserve notice that Galfridus gives, as English words, "Caton," doubtless the *Disticha* attributed to Dionysius Cato, "Faceet," a popular supplement to that work, and "Donet," the grammar most in use in the middle ages, composed by Ælius Donatus in the fourth century. See the notes, *s. v.*, pp. 63, 127. We find also several service-books, Antiphoner, Grail, Missal, "Poortos," namely the *portiforium* or breviary for a priest, &c.

The following word may not be undeserving of notice: "Seventene, septem decem, vel decem et septem secundum correcciones fratrum predicatorum," or, according to the reading of another MS. "Cevyntene, secundum nostram correccionem septem et decem." In this passage it is not quite clear what may be the meaning of the word *correccio*, whether the rule (*disciplina*) of the Order, or some emendation of the original MS. of the Promptorium remaining in the possession of the friars. The copies prove on collation to present numerous variations not merely in spelling, but in regard to words both English and Latin added or omitted, and moreover certain words are supplied by the text printed by Pynson which I have not found in any MS.

III. I will now enumerate the MSS. and editions of the work.

1. The MS. which has been selected as the Text of the present edition is the Harleian MS. No. 221. It is a small quarto of 205 leaves of parch-

[a] A Library of National Antiquities, published at the expense of Mr. Joseph Mayer, F.S.A., vol. i. Vocabularies, p. 175.

[b] See also "Schryvyn or here seryftys; audire confessiones, nichil aliud inveni per grammaticam;" to which in the Winchester MS. is added, "scapulagito, secundum Levsay." The like reference occurs under "Trunchon, wyrme."

A wydyd.
Evacuat(us) a tū.
A wolve.
Votūt(ur) nc' g 2e de'is.
A wowter.
Adulter is masc' g 3e de'is
Adultera e fe' g p'e de'is
A wowtrye.
Adultiu(m) ij nc' g 2e de'is
Awter.
Altare is ne' g t' de'is. Ara e
fe' g p'e de'is.
Awter stone.
Supaltar(e) is nc' g t' de'is
Awtoryte.
Auctoritas t'is fe' g 3e de'is
Awtowr.
Auctor is masc' g 3e de'is

Axyltre or Exyltre.
Axis is masc' g 3e de'is

Azene.
Iterū ad huc rursū rursus adūl.
Azens or agens.
Contr' aduisus ppositiōes sūt.
Azenwarde.
Eōtrario aduibiū.
A zen wylle.
Invite aduibiū.

Bathyn.
Subtho is tyter
endi ttiū tu tne g
ingacōis t vbū actiuū.
Abydynne.
Expecto as am av andi p'e
giūga'is acti'. p'stolor aris at'
ari andi atū p'e g'is depones.
Ablyn or to make able.
Habilito as aui v andi atū
p'e gingacōis actiuū.
Abundyn or have plente.
Abundo as am av andi atū p'e
gm gacōis neutrū.
Abreggyn.
Abbreuio as aui av andi atū
p'e gmgacōis acti'.
Abrothyn or attamyn a vessell of drynke.
Attamo as aui v audi atū p'e
g'is ne'. dut' Cath. Depleo es
plevi ei endi pletū tū 2e g'is ne'.
Abstenyn.
Abstineo es vi ev vide supius
arz 2e g'is ne'.

Acentyn or graūntyn.
Assentio is sensi tū nendi
assensū grte gm'is ne'.
Achetyn.
Confiscor ari cat' ari andi
atū p'e g'is depo'.
Adwyn or flesyn.
Vito as am av andi atū p'e
gmg'is acti'. Devito as idm
& declinat' sic.

F.G. Netherclift, facsim. lith.

ment in excellent preservation. The writing, of which a fac-simile is given, is probably not much later than the date of the compilation; it is in two columns, and carefully executed, distinct, and remarkably uniform throughout. The leaves measure 9⅜ inches in height by 6¾ in breadth. The first twelve are rubricated, the initial letter of each line being in red. The English words also are underlined with the same color. A few errors and omissions have been amended. Each quire of parchment has a checkword at the lower corner of its last leaf, and the leaves are numbered, the signatures running from A i to r, Arabic numerals being used here and also throughout the MS. A small portion is deficient, by some accidental oversight, namely in the verbs between Clyvyn̄ and Cracchyn̄. This MS. was formerly in the possession of Sir Symonds D'Ewes, Bart. It is doubtless the same which is noticed by Bishop Tanner (Bibl. Brit. p. 305, published in 1748). On the reverse of the fly-leaf at the beginning of the MS. the following note is written, "This book belongs to Sir Symonds Dews Library, and is to be restored." I have been unable to ascertain whether this possessor of the volume was the distinguished statesman and antiquary of that name, compiler of the Journals of the Parliament in the reign of Elizabeth: he died in 1650. In the list of MSS. in the possession of his grandson, Sir Symonds D'Ewes, Bart. of Stow Langtoft Hall, Suffolk, who succeeded in 1685, I find "An ancient Latin-English Dictionary written about the year 1440," the volume probably now under consideration, but inadvertently described as Latin-English instead of English-Latin.[a] There can, however, be little doubt that the valuable library at Stow Langtoft, of which this MS. formed part, had been collected by the eminent scholar, the friend of Selden, Spelman, and Cotton.

On the fly-leaf at the beginning of the Harl. MS. is pasted a slip of paper, with the name probably of a former owner,—"liber hugonis barker."[b]

I may here repeat the observation previously made[c] that this valuable MS., although as I believe from internal evidence only a transcript, has

[a] Catal. MSS. Angliæ, t. ii. p. 387.

[b] On the leaf at the end are some medical receipts:—"M. Breuse hæc me docuit. Holsome herbes for the potte in tempore pestilencie, &c. A soverane medicynne for the swetynge sekenesse; secundum magistrum Walterum Hylle," &c.

[c] See Advertisement, p. v. *ante.*

been selected for the groundwork of the present edition, as supplying the earliest, most ample, and most correct text among the MSS. of the work which have come under my observation. The original by the author's hand has not been brought to light, and there are numerous indications of alterations in spelling and other minutiæ by the transcriber. The age of the transcript, however, may entitle it to be considered as that which most faithfully represents the original text; it contains a much greater number of words than are found in any other MS. or in Pynson's and subsequent editions; in addition to this a synonym or explanatory phrase is frequently found in the Harl. MS., contributing to elucidate the signification of some archaism which in the other texts is comparatively obscure.

2. Fragment of a copy in Harl. MS. 2,274, from which a few various readings have been obtained; they are in each instance indicated by the number of the MS. It contains portions of the letters G. H. M. N. and R.; and more nearly resembles the text of Pynson's printed edition than any of the other MSS. The termination of the verbs is written -ynge, as in Grawntynge, &c.

3. MS. preserved in the Library of King's College, Cambridge (class mark, No. 8); a thin volume containing 75 leaves of parchment; dimensions 12 inches by 8 inches. The writing is in double columns, in a good legible hand of the latter part of the fifteenth century, and very uniform throughout the book. The initials at the beginning of each letter in the alphabetical arrangement are painted with bright opaque blue, and have rubricated marginal flourishes, as shown in the facsimile. On the reverse of the last leaf the donor is thus recorded, "Dedit Collegio Regali Sam. Thom^as ibidem Socius 1684."[a] The name, probably, of a previous possessor is written on a fly-leaf at the beginning, "Rob't london," and repeated on the last leaf, in the same hand, "Rob't london nuper de Aldeby in Com. Norff. ar."[b] The names, "Thomas Wyndham," "Joh'es Buckenham," and "John Bayspoole," occur also in the volume.

[a] Samuel Thomas, possibly the donor of this book, was appointed prebendary of Wells, Aug. 3, 1681. His successor in the stall (Compton Bishop) was appointed in 1691. Le Neve, edit. Hardy.

[b] The family of this name lived, according to Blomefield (Hist. Norf. vol. viii. p. 4) at Aldby or Aldeburgh, and had a lease of the priory manor. He mentions three persons, in successive generations, living there about the sixteenth century and subsequently, each of whom bore the name of Robert London.

In the present edition all various readings and additions obtained by collation of this MS. are indicated by the letter (K).

4. MS. in the Chapter Library, Winchester Cathedral; on paper, consisting of 114 leaves; dimensions 18½ inches by 10 inches.[a] The writing is in double columns, in a bold clear hand without any rubrication. The text resembles that of Harl. MS. 221, but it is by no means identical; some words which occur in the other MSS. or in the edition printed by Pynson, but are not in the Harl. MS., being here found. The verbs from CLYVYN or ryvyn to COWRYN, inclusive, accidentally omitted in the Harl. MS., occur here, and they have been supplied in the present edition chiefly from this MS. The errors of the scribe are few and of slight importance; a few words are omitted, and some transposed. In regard to certain peculiarities in spelling, I noticed woke for oke, wold for old, &c.; awynsweryn, byyndyn, chawynce, dawynce, fesawynt, grawyntyn, parchemyyn, plyawynt, &c.; rygthe, myth, nygthe, wygthe; also hwy for why, hwat for what; an happel, hirkyn for irk, and the like. The þ is often but not invariably used, and many words are written with th. This fine relic of the ancient conventual library contains the "Liber Catonis" with other tracts, and after the "Explicit" of several of these is written—"Q' M. W. Grene." It was in the possession of Thomas Sylkestede, Prior of Winchester about 1498, a liberal benefactor to the fabric of the Cathedral, the friend of Bishop Fox, to whom he rendered assistance in founding Corpus Christi College, Oxford; he died in 1524. On a leaf of parchment at the beginning of the volume is written—"Liber T. Sylkestede, preo. xiij s. iiij d.," and lower on the page in a smaller hand—"Anno domini M.CCCC. iiij^{xx} xiiij" (1494). On the reverse of one of the fly leaves at the end is written—"Constat Thome Sylksted," to which is added in different ink "Supprioris," the book having possibly belonged to him previously to his election to that office. Also—"Iste liber est de domo Sancti Swythini Wynton. Qui eum alienaverit Anathema sit." On a second fly-leaf the record of its having belonged to the monastery of Winchester is repeated; also the date M.CCCC. iiij^{xx}v. (1485) the Anathema,

[a] This fine volume is in perfect preservation, in the original oak boards covered with leather. The contents, besides the Promptorium, are—Liber Catonis, Liber Equivocorum, Parvum Doctrinale, or Liber de Parabolis Philosophiæ, Liber Theodoli, and Liber Aniani, the last consisting of fables in hexameter and pentameter verse.

and a few words scarcely legible, which may be read—"Ex providencia Willelmi Grene," whose name occurs repeatedly elsewhere as before noticed; he may have been either the scribe or the donor.

In the present edition all various readings and additions obtained by collation of this MS. are indicated by the letter (S). It is with grateful satisfaction that I would express my acknowledgment of the liberality of the Dean and Chapter in entrusting to me, through the friendly mediation of Mr. Vaux, a volume of such value, and from which I have derived much assistance in my undertaking.

5. MS. in the library of Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart., collated, by his kind permission, at Middle Hill (No. 8306, Heber Library No. 1360). It is on paper, dimensions 11⅜ inches by 8¼ inches. The writing is in double columns in a small neat hand of the close of the fifteenth century with rubricated initials; the English words are underlined with red. The Promptorium extends to p. 166. On the first column of p. 167 is written in red ink, "Explicit liber dictus Promtorius Paruulorum," &c. as in other MSS. and immediately after, "Brooke owyt yis Boke hoso wyssly loke." The name of this former owner, "Joh'es Broke," occurs repeatedly, also "Thomas Wade," and, in a handwriting of later date (? xvii. sæc.), "Henry Sherbrooke." On the second or right-hand column of p. 167 commences the Latin-English Dictionary entitled "Medulla Grammatice," and written apparently by the same scribe as the Promptorius. It is imperfect in several parts,[a] and ends with the word "Ticio, onis, a brond of fyre," p. 342.[b] In this MS. y is used instead of þ. A few peculiarities in spelling deserve notice; for instance, almyhty, bryth, flyht, feythtyn, lyth, syth, ryth, nyth, instead of almyghty, bryght, &c.; qwat, qwyl, qhyp, qhyth, &c. for what, whyle, whyppe, &c. The verbs sometimes terminate in -ng, thus, "Betydyng, happyng."

In the present edition all various readings and additions obtained by collation of this MS. are indicated by the letter (H).

6. MS. in the British Museum, Addit. MS. 22,556, formerly in the library of the late Mr. S. W. Singer, and obtained by purchase in 1858.[c]

[a] The following portions are lost: from Bagge or poke to Byggyng or thyng yat is byggyd; from Hedcyte to Hool; and from Mowar, or maker of mowys, to Mylkyn.

[b] This MS. of the Medulla is described hereafter, see p. liv.

[c] Mr. Singer's library was sold by Messrs. Sotheby, Aug. 3, 1858. I am not aware from

British Museum. Additional M.S. 22 556. Folio 73 verso.

Pdia

Ordeynyn Ordino nas. avi are an
-i atu. p. conig. act.//
Ordeynyn or setty as thyng to be
don. Statuo. is. tui tuere endi sta
tutu. tc. 9. act. Constituo. is et c.
Institutio. is. et c. is sut. //
Owe dette. Debeo: bes bui bere ben
-i bitu s. c. 9. neut. / act
Owyr settyn. Supero. ras. t. cp. 9.
Vinco. cis. vici vincere cendi victu
tc. conig. act. /
Owyrsettyn or dyscounfytyn Confuto
as. avi are. andi atu p. 9 act.
Owyrcume Supero. as. avi are andi
atu p. conig. act.//
Owyr hyppyn or ouerskyppyn or pace
a wey or levyn. Ommitto. tis omisi
tere tendi omissu t. 9. act //
Owyrledyn or oppressyn Opprimo
imis oppssi prmiere. primendi pressu
su tc. 9. act//
Owyrthrowyn or cast down. Obruo
is brui. ruere bruendi brutu Pro
sterno nis stravi sternere nendi stra
tu oia tc 9. act.
Owyrtyrnyn. Subuerto. tis. versi
vertere tendi vsu. tc. 9. neut. Euer
to. tis sit. dc. 4 is est //
Owyrqwelmyn or qwelme Suppi
no nas. t c p. 9. neut.

P ace of goyng passus passus
m. genus qrt dc
Pacyence or sufferance
Paciencia cie fe gen p. Tollerancia
cie oia fe p.//
Pacyence herbe Paciencia cie. fe gen p.
Pacyent or sufferyng. Paciens. entis
Sufferens. entis. Tollerans. antis. oia
oia genus tc. dc. Amnequus a. u. cath.
Padok tode. Bufo fonis m ge tc.
Page Pagetta. tc. m p Pedissequus
qui. m. fe. pedes dit m tc dicc.
Page of a stabyl Equarius rij m. f. e.
Stabularius. rij m. f. e.
Pagent. Pagina. ne. fe p. //
Patche or clowt set to a thyng
Scrutum. ti neut f. e. Picacium. cij ne f. c. f.
Pay or payment Solucio. onis fe gen.
Payar Solutor. toris. m. tc. Solu
trix. tcs. fe tc.//
Payar of hyrys or mony vndyr a lord
Mercedarius. rij. m f. e. cath.
Payyd of dette Solutus ta tu. Pso
lutus. ta. tu
Payyd or qwemyd and plesyd.
Placatus. ta tu.// neut ge rd.
Payle or mylk stoppe. Multrale. lis.
Multrum tri neut ge f. Multra tre
fe p. dc. cath//

It is on parchment, 106 leaves, dimensions 10⅜ inches by 7½ inches. The writing is of the close of the fifteenth century, in double columns, the initial letters marked with a yellow stain instead of rubrication, as is not uncommonly seen in English MSS. of the fifteenth century. This is not shown in the fac-simile. This MS. is unfortunately imperfect; it commences with the word "Bowntevousnesse." Of many leaves only fragments remain, and it ends abruptly at "Tryin a truthe be doom," the concluding line being the first of the second column on the reverse of the leaf, as if the scribe had discontinued his task; and on the blank space of the lower part of the page are several scribblings: "Sum Johannis Saulfi" (twice); a hare; a quaint pen sketch of a pedagogue, possibly John Saulfi, holding an open book in his left hand, and in his right a short staff or palmer for the correction of his scholars; also a squirrel, and other performances of boyish penmanship. This MS. is of considerable interest. It was unfortunately unknown to me until a great portion of the present edition had been printed off.

The various readings and additions obtained by a partial collation of this MS. are indicated by the letter (A). It will be observed that the collation has been carried out in the later part of the volume only.

It is possible that a MS. formerly in the library of "Abraam Seller . . . viri antiquitatum ecclesiasticarum peritissimi," may have been an imperfect copy of the Promptorium. It is described as a folio volume, "3,774, Dictionarium Anglo-Latinum, in pergamen. ante annos 200 scriptum, *ἀκέφαλον και μείουρον*." Catal. MSS. Angliæ, tom. ii. p. 96; published in 1697.[a]

Having thus described the existing MSS. which I have succeeded in discovering, I have now to notice the editions issued by Pynson, Wynkyn de Worde, and Julian Notary, all of these being of the greatest rarity.

what source the MS. had come into his hands; on the first leaf are the class marks of some former possessor—L. 6. 26, and W. 7. The early portion is in a fragmentary state, until fo. 6, beginning with the word Candelere, after which the continuity is broken at intervals, until the letter T.

[a] Abraam or Abednego Seller was a writer of some note on matters ecclesiastical in his day. His chief works are "Remarques relating to the State of the Church of the first centuries," Lond. 1680; "History of Passive Obedience since the Reformation," &c Amst. 1689; "History of Self-Defence," &c. See Ant. Wood, Watt, and Lowndes. I have not succeeded in ascertaining what became of his library; some of his MSS. are in the library of the University of Cambridge.

The edition by Richard Pynson in 1499 is one of the most scarce productions of his press; probably, as Dibdin observes, he may have reprinted in subsequent years a volume which must have proved so extensively acceptable; no other impression of it, however, by that printer, who industriously prosecuted his art until 1529, is known to exist. The volume is a small folio of 115 leaves; there is no title page, the first page is blank, the prologue being on the reverse of the leaf. It commences thus :—

"¶ Incipit prologus in libellum qui dicitur promptorius puerorum.

Cernentibus solicite clericorum condiciones," . . . and concludes, . . . "pro me peccatore misericorditer intercedant dominum nostrum ihesum christum," etc.

"¶ Explicit prologus."

Sign. a. ii. "¶ Incipit liber quidicitur Promptorium paruulorum siue clericorum."

The signatures a and b have eight leaves each, the rest, to t inclusive, have only six. The book is printed in double columns; there are running titles or headings of the pages, "Nomina A—Verba A," and so forth, throughout the alphabet, distinguishing nouns and other parts of speech from the verbs, respectively. On sign. t iii. there is the following colophon:—

"¶ Ad laudem et ad honorem omnipotentis dei et intemerate genitricis ejus. Finit excellentissimum opus exiguis magnisque scolasticis vtillissimum quod nuncupatur Medulla grammatice. Inpressum per egregium Richardum pynson, in expensis virtuosorum virorum Fredrici egmondt et Petri post pascha. anno domini .M.CCCC. nonagesimo nono. Decima v^a die mensis Maii."

In this colophon, here printed with the contracted words *in extenso*, two points of interest claim attention; the first is the change of title, the *libellus*, described in the prologue as "Promptorius puerorum" being here called "Medulla grammatice;" the second is the mention of the patrons through whose encouragement the costs of Pynson's undertaking were defrayed. By similar notices in other books from his press we know that he received the like favors from Margaret, mother of Henry VII., from the Earl of Kent and other patrons of literature. Frederic Egmondt may have been of an ancient race of the name in the Netherlands. Dibdin seems to have assumed that "post pascha" was part of the date, whereas from the preci-

sion with which this is stated such can hardly be the case. He speaks of Frederic and Peter as if both were of the family of Egmondt. (Typ. Ant. vol. ii. Prelim. Obs. p. vii.) We find about the time in question a distinguished person of that family, possibly the patron of Pynson, Frederic, son of William IV. Count of Egmond. In 1472 he received from his uncle the Duke of Gueldres the lordship of Buren; he was named governor of Utrecht by the Archduke Maximilian in 1492; two years later Buren was raised to a County in reward of his services; he died in 1500.[a] I have, however, sought in vain to trace a connection between this personage and England; we learn from Pontanus that he was educated at the University of Paris, and it may therefore be presumed that he retained some taste for literature. There was a Peter, an illegitimate brother of his father, who might have been living at that time; what was his surname does not appear. Had these persons, however, been Pynson's patrons on this occasion, the nobility of the former would surely have been in some way mentioned, instead of the word "*virtuosi*" being applied to both. It may be more probable that these patrons were either merchants or booksellers; in the latter case the work must have been printed for them as a trade speculation. Panzer, in his Annales Typographici, has perhaps somewhat too hastily placed the names of Frederic Egmondt and Peter Post pascha in one of his lists of printers (that arranged by their Christian names), probably on the authority of this colophon, as no other mention of either is known in connection with typography except that, as I have been informed by Mr. Winter Jones, a Frederic de Egmont appears in the colophon of a Sarum missal printed at Venice in 1494, "jussu et impensis præstantissimorum virorum Friderici de Egmont ac Gerrardi Barrevelt: impressum per Joannem de Hertzog de Landoia." (Panzer, vol. iii. p. 358.) Mr. Winter Jones considers that the designations *virtuosus, præstantissimus*, and the like, do not indicate persons of high rank.

On the reverse of the last leaf is Pynson's device, No. 4, Herbert Typ. Ant., No. 5, Dibdin. A more minute account of this rare volume may be

[a] Comtes d'Egmond, Art de Verifier les Dates, t. iv. p. 335. A Frederic de Egmond, Count of Buren, is mentioned in the treaty for an intended marriage between Charles, prince of Spain, and Mary, daughter of Henry VII., in 1507; and again in another treaty relating to the same subject, dated May 4, 1508. Rymer, t. v. part iv. pp. 241, 255.

found in the Typographical Antiquities.[a] It was described by Herbert from a copy in Dr. Hunter's library at Glasgow. Five copies only have been seen by me; one of these, in the Althorp Library and pronounced "sound and desirable" by Dibdin, was made perfect, as he informs us, by the acquisition of two copies at the sale of the library of Mr. Lloyd of Wygfair in 1817; in the Public Library at Cambridge there is a good copy, in which I found the MS. note, before mentioned, "Autor hujus operis fuit Galfridus Grammaticus dictus frater Ordinis S. Dominici;"[b] a third, in fine condition, is in the Bodleian; the fourth, in the Royal Library in the British Museum, was in the possession of James West, President of the Royal Society;[c] at the sale of his library in 1773 it was purchased for George III. for 2*l.* 6*s.*;[d] the fifth is in the Grenville library.[e]

The numerous various readings and additions both of English and Latin words obtained from Pynson's edition are indicated by the initial (P).

Several editions of the Promptorium issued from the press of Wynkyn de Worde, in small quarto form; copies in fine condition are scarcely less rare than those printed by Pynson. Notices are to be found in bibliographical works of editions in 1510, 1512, 1516, 1518, 1519(?), 1522, and 1528;[f] of these I have been able to examine copies in a few instances

[a] Ames' Typ. Ant. vol. i. p. 246; Dibdin, vol. ii. p. 416; Bibl. Spenc. Supp. p. 241, and Biblioth. Grenvill. vol. ii. p. 576. See also Panzer, vol. i. p. 509, and Maittaire, vol. i. p. 693.

[b] Shelf-mark, AB. 10, 38.

[c] See West's Catalogue, p. 54. The leaves measure slightly over 10¼ inches in height by 8¼ in width; the dimensions of the copy in the King's Library, British Museum, are 10¼ by 7½ in.; of that in the Grenville library, 10¼ in height.

[d] At the beginning of this volume a leaf printed by Pynson is bound in, unnoticed by bibliographers; it is a formula of an indulgence granted by Julius II. and dated 1508, with a blank for the name of the person to whom it might be granted, and purports to be issued by the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of St. David's, the Pope's Commissaries general, to authorise the appointment, by the person for whose benefit it was intended, of a confessor, who might grant absolution of sins, with exception of some which are specified, including exportation of arms to the infidels and importation of alum from them. It is printed Archæol. Journal, vol. xvii. p. 250.

[e] At Inglis' sale a copy produced 38*l.* 17*s.* Another was sold in 1855 by Messrs. Sotheby for 16*l.* There is a copy in the choice library of Henry Huth, Esq.

[f] It is stated in Brunet's Manuel du Libraire, edit. 1863, t. iv. col. 900, that there exist "des éditions abrégées sorties des presses de Winkyn de Worde, *sans date*, et en 1516,

only; in those which I have seen I perceived no essential variations in the text. A copy of that of 1516, formerly in Heber's library and obtained by Sir Frederic Madden in 1836, has been, among many kindnesses which I have received at his hands, entrusted for my use throughout the preparation of this volume.[a] Occasionally the Latin-English dictionary, Ortus Vocabulorum, printed by the same printer and in the like form, is found bound up with the Promptorium for the convenience of students. Dibdin remarks that Wynkyn de Worde's Promptuarium Parvulorum was an abridgment of the dictionary of which the *editio princeps* had issued from Pynson's press with the title "Promptorius puerorum"; the omissions are principally, however, of some portions of the Latin explanations, and of references to authorities, whilst occasionally English synonyms, &c. are added in the smaller volume. The variations in the title may be without any material significance. The following brief description of this rare book will here suffice.[b]

The volume consists of 69 leaves, sign. A. ij. to M. iij.; it is printed in double columns, with running titles distinguishing the Nomina from the Verba, as in Pynson's edition.

Title.—"Promptuarium paruulorum clericorum: quod apud nos Medulla grammatice appellatur. Scolasticis quam maxime necessarium. Impressum Londoniis per wynandum de worde hac in vrbe in parochia sancte Brigide (in the fletestrete) ad signum solis commorantem." On the title is introduced the well-known wood-cut device used by Wynkyn de Worde,

in 4. de 70 ff., réimpr. en 1522 et en 1528." I am not aware on what authority this mention of any edition without date is made. The Ortus Vocabulorum having been printed by W. de Worde in 1500, as hereafter noticed, it may be supposed that he likewise produced an edition of the Promptorium about the same period as a convenient accompaniment. None has been found earlier than the edition of 1510, which is described by Dibdin as the first from that press. He mentions a fine copy in the late Mr. Roger Wilbraham's library.

[a] This copy is in old brown calf, and in good condition; the Ortus Vocabulorum, edit. 1518, precedes the Promptorium. The name "Mylles Blomefylde of Bury St. Edmunde" is written several times on the title pages. "Myles Blomefylde owe this booke," &c. Another copy of the Promptorium, edit. 1516, is in the Grenville Library in the British Museum, and also one of edit. 1528. A fine clean copy of edit. 1516 is in the Public Library at Cambridge; another is in the Bodleian, Tanner Coll. No. 271.

[b] See more detailed bibliographical notices in Ames' Typ. Ant. by Herbert, vol. iii. p. 1775; Dibdin, Typ. Ant. vol. ii. pp. 88, 91, 155; Bibl. Spenc. Supp. p. 241.

composed of the sun and stars, and the initials W C (William Caxton) with interlaced Arabic numerals 74; at the bottom are a greyhound, sagittarius, and the name "Wynkyn de Worde" on a scroll. On the reverse—"¶ Incipit prologus in libellum qui dicitur promptuarium.—Cernentibus solicite clericorum," &c. as in Pynson's edition before described, and also, a few various readings excepted, in the MSS.; see p. 1, *infra*. On the second leaf, sign. A. ij., commence "Nomina A.—¶ Incipit liber qui dicitur Promptuarium paruulorum siue clericorum." On the last leaf, *recto*, we find, after the verbs commencing with Y, a note and two distiches relating to the conjugations of verbs, to which immediately succeed a notice "Ad lectorem.—¶ And yf ye can not fynde a laten worde," &c. as given p. 540, *infra*, and the colophon "¶ Ad laudem et honorem omnipotentis dei et intemerate genitricis eius finit excellentissimum opus scolasticis anglie quam maxime necessarium. quod merito medulla grammatices apud nos vel paruulorum promptuarium nuncupatur. Impressum Londoniis per wynandum de worde in vico anglice (the flete strete) appellato sub solis intersignio commorantem. Anno domini M.CCCCC.XVI. die vero V. mensis Septembris."[a]

Besides the numerous editions by Wynkyn de Worde in small quarto the Promptorium was printed in 1508 by Julian Notary in the same conveniently portable form, suited for the requirements of students. A single copy is known; it is preserved in the library of the late Right Hon. Thomas Grenville, now in the British Museum.[b] I cannot refrain from grateful acknowledgment of his liberal courtesy in entrusting to me this and also other precious volumes, from which I have derived no slight advantage. This edition is mentioned by Ames, but Mr. Grenville observed, adverting to the volume in his own possession, "I do not get trace of any other copy of it." The volume consists of 73 leaves. The text appears to follow that given by Wynkyn de Worde; the pages are printed in double columns, sign.

[a] It may deserve mention that the verbs are mostly printed with the termination yn or en; in a few instances, however, with a final e, as "agyne, *senco;* seyne, *dico;* atachyne," &c. or ynge, as "pargettynge walles, *gipso;* poyntynge, or portrayen, *pingo;*" and not unfrequently the peculiar form of the A.-Saxon gerundial infinitive, followed in the MSS. of the Promptorium (see p. xlviii., *infra*) is laid aside; for instance we find in W. de Worde's edition "amende, bende bowes, consent," &c. The words written in the MSS. with ȝ, and so printed by Pynson, are printed with y.

[b] The dimensions of the leaves in this copy are 7¼ inches by 5¼.

a ii. to n iii. On the title f. 1, "Promptorium paruulorum clericorum," &c. as in W. de Worde's edition before described, a woodcut is introduced portraying the author seated at a desk. On the reverse is the prologue, "Cernentibus," &c. On f. 2 commence the "Nomina A.—Incipit liber qui dicitur Promptorium paruulorum sive clericorum." At the end is the colophon, "Ad tandem, &c. Impressum per egregium Julianum notarium Impressorem commorantem extra temple barre sub Intersignio Sanctorum trium regum, &c. Anno domini millesimo CCCCC.Octauo xii. die Augusti." On the reverse is a woodcut measuring 5½ inches by 3 inches, being the device of the printer, a tree to which is appended a helm and an escutcheon charged with Julian's mark and initials. Around the tree are animals, birds, a butterfly, &c.[a]

A few various readings obtained from the editions by Wynkyn de Worde and Julian Notary are indicated in the present work by the initials (W) and (J) respectively.

I have now described, with minuteness of detail which, I fear, some may regard as tedious, all the MSS. and printed texts of the Promptorium known to me; and these have been collated in the preparation of the present edition. On a former occasion I stated the grounds of preference which influenced me in selecting the Harleian MS. 221 as the groundwork and text of the present edition, and I pointed out that all additions are distinguished from the text by being placed within brackets with the authority for their introduction, each word or various reading being followed by an initial indicating the source whence it is derived.

The contractions have been printed *in extenso*, with a few exceptions where any doubt could arise; thus the letter ħ is found with the transverse stroke usually indicating an e, but accompanied also by that letter, as

[a] Biblioth. Grenv. p. 576; Dibdin, Typ. Antiq. vol. ii. p. 585. Herbert quotes it *sine anno*, which seems to show that he had never seen it. I may here recall, among many kindnesses of a highly-valued friend, the Rev. S. R. Maitland, the communication of his discovery, in 1848, of four leaves in a volume in the Lambeth library, used as fly-leaves, and which I identified as fragments of the rare edition by Julian Notary. They are sign. b iii. and n ii. This fragment is noticed by Dr. Maitland in his List of some of the early printed books in the Archiepiscopal Library, 1843, p. 464, and in an Index of such English books printed before 1600 as are in that collection, 1845, p. 120.

for instance, in the words "dethe, tetche." Although probably redundant, or merely an accidental error, the contraction has been printed as in the MS. The chief difficulty has however arisen from the frequent use of m̄ and n̄, the latter especially in the verbs, with a prolongation of the last stroke of the letter in each instance. It should be observed, that in early typography these letters are not uncommonly found with the like peculiarity; it is believed that, occasionally, in writing of the fifteenth century this elongated minim may denote a mute final e, and, accordingly, it has been thus indicated —m', n', or m̄', n̄', leaving the decision in questionable cases to those who may take interest in analysing the unsettled orthography of the period. Whilst, however, there can be little doubt that these terminal contractions have the power of mme, or nne, respectively, the anomalies which occur have induced me to retain them, and especially on account of the peculiarity in the verbs, which here claims notice.

It is worthy of remark that, though the verbs in the infinitive mood at the time when this work was compiled were in general no longer written with the final "n" of the Anglo-Saxon infinitive, they are here found ending in "yn, yn̄, yn̄', yng, en, en̄, en̄', on, ōne, in." Those in "yn, en, on, and in" may possibly represent the Anglo-Saxon infinitive in "an;" but those in "yn̄, yn̄', yn', yng, en̄, en̄', ōne," should seem to represent the Anglo-Saxon gerundial infinitive in "anne" or "enne." On this subject the following observations of Professor Bain may not be deemed out of place:—

"In Anglo-Saxon the infinitive was formed by a suffix, and had cases like a noun. Nom. and acc. 'writ-an,' to write; dat. 'to writ-ann-*e*,' for writing. This last case had the meaning of purpose, and corresponded to what is now called the gerund. The simple form 'writ-an' was the same as our infinitive. When the case-endings, 'an,' 'anne,' were lost, the sign '*to*' remained, and, not only so, but was erroneously prefixed to the other cases of the infinitive, instead of being confined to the dative or gerund case. By this mistake we have the same form for both applications.

"Farther, the form 'writ-an' changed in another direction. The termination '*an*' became first 'en' and then 'ing,' thus producing the form 'writing' as an infinitive form, which explains our having an infinitive

and a gerund in 'ing.' This change seems to have been facilitated by the existence of a class of abstract nouns in 'ing' (Anglo-Saxon *ung*), which by their nature are nearly allied to the infinitive.

"To increase the confusion still farther, the imperfect participle originally ending in 'ende,' 'ande,'—'writende,'—became a form in 'ing.' Thus the same ending in English represents four different verbal endings in Anglo-Saxon: the infinitive, the infinitive of purpose (gerund), the verbal noun, and the participle." [a]

It will be seen that, although the letter Þ should seem to have been fully recognised, and it takes in the alphabetical arrangement the penultimate place assigned to it in the Anglo-Saxon alphabet, yet not unfrequently, through inadvertence or transitional orthography, the scribe has written 'th,' whilst in other words the proper character is represented, as it was generally in the following century, by a y. Thus we find "Blo erye, p. 40; Erye, or erthe; Eryyn, or of the erthe," p. 141 *infra*, and the like.[b]

It has been suggested that a list of the principal MSS. and printed authorities, mediæval vocabularies, glossarial and grammatical compilations, with many rare works which throw light on the language of the period, would prove acceptable. The enumeration here appended includes chiefly MSS. and printed works of reference from which I have drawn materials for the notes. With these will be found, however, some not thus cited, but which are of essential interest to the student of the English literature and archaisms of the fifteenth and the sixteenth centuries.

[a] An English Grammar, by Alexander Bain, M.A. London, 1863, p. 95 n.

[b] See the notes, pp. 141, 535, *infra*.

APPENDIX.

NOTICES OF GLOSSARIES, VOCABULARIES, AND OTHER WORKS ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND OF MEDIEVAL LATINITY, AND USED, FOR THE MOST PART, IN THIS EDITION OF THE PROMPTORIUM.

I. MEDULLA GRAMMATICE OR GRAMMATICES.—This is the earliest Latin-English Dictionary known to me, and it is supposed to have been compiled by the author of the Promptorium. On this account, and also in consideration of its value to the student of the language of the period, I have thought it desirable to give a somewhat detailed description of the MSS. that I have been able to discover, all of them being of the later half of the fifteenth century, and including those in which, as previously stated, very great modifications of the text will be found, although, as on careful examination I have been led to suppose, they are substantially identical with the Medulla and may properly be classed with it. See p. xxii.

1. I have not met with any copy of earlier date than a MS. in my own possession, obtained about 1841 from the late Mr. Rodd. It is a small folio, containing 116 leaves of parchment, written in double columns very legibly by two different hands; the initials are rubricated. There is a prologue commencing thus:—"Hec est regula generalis pro toto libro. Omnia nomina, verbalia, et participia habent significationem verborum a quibus descendunt secundum eorum formam et anologiam, &c.—Fructum gramatice pueris do sub brevitate. Incipit liber intitulatus Medulla gramatice." The dictionary then begins with—"Alma . i . virgo abscondita vel absconsio virginitatis," and concludes—"Zonigogo, as, to gyrd vp.—Explicit Medulla Gramatice." The date of this MS., which is in excellent preservation and in the original wooden boards covered with leather, may be about 1460.[a]

[a] On the first of three leaves of parchment bound in at the beginning is written, in a hand contemporary with the MS., "Brother Wylliam Barker I pray youe lett thys booke be bounde at the vtmoste by myddyll lent and my brother shalle pay for the byndynge;"

2. MS. in the Library of the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury, shelf-mark D. 2; it was entrusted to me by their kind permission through the request of Sir Henry Ellis, to whom I acknowledge with pleasure my frequent obligations. It is written on paper in a small clear hand, in double columns, with initials in blue and red; the English words also are in red. It begins with the short prologue above noticed, but, part of the leaf being torn away, the first lines are mutilated; this prologue ends thus—"Et sic propter vocabulorum copiam liber iste Medulla gramatice intitulatur." This MS. is in the original stamped binding with boards, probably of oak; it is doubtless the same which occurs in the list of MSS. at Canterbury Cathedral about 1697, as "Dictionarium dictum Medulla Grammaticæ."[a] This venerable relic of fifteenth-century learning has been regarded with special interest on account of the addition of numerous Anglo-Saxon words, as supposed, by Somner; the MS. of whose Anglo-Saxon Dictionary is in the Canterbury Library. From the manner, however, in which the Anglo-Saxon words are given, it may be inferred that they were, at least in part, taken from some Vocabulary in Somner's possession not his own compilation. The English portion is full, and contains curious archaisms, including a considerable proportion of words noticeable as retained in North-country dialects.[b]

3. Harl. MS. 1000. An imperfect copy, ending with the words "*Stamen* est filum tele or warpe." On paper; written in a neat hand; late fifteenth century; with rubrications.

4. Harl. MS. 1738. The Medulla in a very abridged form, in a clear

on the reverse is rudely sketched with the pen Our Lord rising from the Sepulchre. On the third leaf, v°. are two short Latin poems in hexameters, the first beginning thus: "Siccine tam crebris frustra commentibus anglos;" the second: "Conveniunt gallos crebris conventibus angli." At the end: "Thys ys Rychard . . . . . ys boke." It may deserve mention that after certain words of ill omen the sign of the cross is found, thus: Diabolus, the deuel. ✠ Demon, the deuel. ✠ Dis, the deuel. ✠ Comicius, the fallinge euel. ✠ Epilencia, the fallinge euel. ✠ Febricito, to haue the feuerus. ✠ Genetarius, that vseth hore hous. ✠ I have noticed occasionally a similar practice in other MSS. of the period.

[a] Catal. MSS. Angliæ, t. ii. p. 244; no. 7193, 33.

[b] I found in this volume the names probably of former possessors—"Johne Prussey (or Prussere ?)—Thomas Wynston—This is Gilles Winston his boke.—Egideus Wynston honyst man in the paryssh of saynt Dunstone."

legible hand, on parchment and paper mixed; imperfect. At the beginning is the prologue, "Hec est regula," as above; at the end, "Explicit Medulla Gramatice." Late fifteenth century.

5. Harl. MS. 2181. Another copy in abridged form, carelessly written on parchment; late fifteenth century.

6. Harl. MS. 2257. A neatly written MS. The text seems to resemble that of the Ortus Vocabulorum, but it contains much that is not found in that book, nor in the Medulla in its ordinary form; possibly an abridgement of this dictionary. This is perhaps the most valuable MS. of its kind in the British Museum, but it is unfortunately imperfect. It commences with the word "Boletus est genus fungi," and ends with "Zona."

7. Harl. MS. 2270. Attributed in Catal. Harl. MSS. vol. ii. p. 635, to Galfridus Grammaticus, and on the first leaf is written, but not by a contemporary hand,—"Medulla Grammaticæ Galfridi." On paper; beginning "Hec est regula generalis," &c. The first word in the dictionary is "Alma;" the last is "Zozimus ... Explicit Medulla Gramatice Noviter."

8. Harl. MS. 6514. Imperfect; the explanations in Latin are given more fully than in some other copies.

9. Add. MS. in Brit. Mus. 24,640. This copy, in small folio, written on parchment, is unfortunately imperfect at the beginning and the end.[a] It is otherwise in fine condition, written in a neat legible hand; probably not much later than the middle of the fifteenth century. There are plain rubricated initial letters; and some marginal additions occur which seem to be by a nearly contemporary hand. It begins with the word "Abhominarium," and the concluding word is "Hec mantica, a male." It was purchased from Mr. J. O. Halliwell in May, 1862, and, as stated in a note written by his hand, it had been presented to him by Mr. Hunt of Stratford-on-Avon.[b]

[a] On the fly-leaf at the end there is the following verse :—

Anno Milleno quadringentesimo trino
Bellum Salopie fuit in Mag. nocte marie.

The fatal battle of Shrewsbury was fought on July 23, 1403; the festival of St. Mary Magdalene here referred to being July 22.

[b] The entry by Mr. Halliwell is as follows: "This MS. was given to me by Mr. W. O. Hunt of Stratford on Avon, April 23 (Shakespeare's birthday) 1862. I accepted it on the condition that I was to be at liberty to sell it, adding the proceeds to the Shakespeare fund.—J. O. H."

10. MS. in the Library of St. John's College, Cambridge, thus described in the Catalogue by the Rev. Morgan Cowie published by the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, 1842, 4to. p. 30:—"C. 22. Medulla Grammatices, 4to. MS. vellum and paper, principally the latter; with date in the same writing as the MS. 1468. It has the name 'William Jenour,' but this seems to be the name of the owner. It is a Latin Dictionary; the explanation of the words in Latin." This is one of the MSS. presented to the college by Thomas Earl of Southampton; it is stated that they were purchased from Mr. William Crashawe, brother of the poet, a fellow of St. John's admitted 1593.

11. MS. in the Pepysian Library, Cambridge, erroneously described amongst Pepys' MSS., Catal. MSS. Angliæ, tom. ii. p. 209, as "Dictionarium Anglo-Lat. written about A.D. 1450, fol." It is, however, a Latin-English Dictionary, apparently a variety of the Medulla.

12. MS. in the Library at Lincoln Cathedral, written on parchment in double columns with numerous marginal additions. It consists of 146 pages. At the end is written, "Explicit Medulla Grammatice." A Latin-English vocabulary of 79 pages and three other works are bound up in the volume, the last of these being a "Liber Hymnorum" attributed to Galfridus, the author of the Promptorium. On a fly-leaf at the beginning is written "Gabridus (*sic* for Galfridus) Grammaticus author Anglus vixit circa A D. 1490." This MS. has been cited by Bishop Tanner, Bibl. Brit. Hib. p. 305, as an English-Latin Dictionary, namely the "Promptuarium," of which he mentions the MS. in Sir Symonds d'Ewes' library (now Harl. MS. 221), and the edition by Pynson 1499. By the courtesy of the Rev. G. F. Apthorp I have been enabled to ascertain the real description of this volume, which is in good preservation.[a] The shelf-mark was formerly H 35, altered in 1858, when the library was rearranged, to A 3, 15.[b]

[a] See p. xvii. *ante*.

[b] Sir Frederic Madden has pointed out Bishop Tanner's original notes regarding the Lincoln MSS., as given in his voluminous collections now in the British Museum, and occurring in Add. MS. 6261, ff. 143, 171. As before mentioned, I have little doubt that the slight error in the learned Bishop's account of the MS. above described may have arisen from the title of "Medulla" being occasionally given to the Promptorium in the printed editions.

13. MS. in the possession of Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart. No. 8244, formerly in Heber's library, No. 1020; imperfect, on paper. It contains many English words; the last word is "Vespilio."

14. MS. in the same collection as the last. No. 8306. Bound up with a transcript of the Promptorium described p. xl. *supra*. The two dictionaries appear to have been written by the same hand. The Medulla begins on p. 167. It is imperfect in several parts, and ends with "*Ticio*, a brond of fyre," p. 342. On paper. From Heber's library, No. 1360.

15. MS. in the Library of King Edward's Grammar School at Shrewsbury. "Incipit liber intitulatus Medulla gramatice, v' Fructum gramatice qu' medullam de breuitate." The shelf mark is X. 29.

16. MS. in the library of the Earl of Leicester at Holkham, Norfolk. It is cited by Sir Frederic Madden in his glossary to Havelok, edited by him for the Roxburghe Club in 1828, as a Latin-English vocabulary of the middle of the fifteenth century, and substantially the same as the Ortus Vocabulorum.[a] Chiefly on paper, partly on vellum. Its resemblance to the Medulla appears by extracts, for which I am indebted to the Rev. R. Collyer, Hon. Canon of Norwich.

17. In the enumeration "Librorum MSS. Henrici Worseley de Hospitio Lincolniensi apud Londinium," *c.* 1697, occurs "No. 6914.66; Medulla Grammaticæ sive Dictionarium Latino-Anglicum." Catal. MSS. Angliæ, tom. ii. p. 213. I have not been able to trace where this copy may now be preserved.[b]

II. Ortus Vocabulorum.—The first Latin-English Dictionary printed in this country; in great measure, as it would appear, based upon the Medulla

[a] The name of "Sire John Mendames," parson of "Bromenstrope" (Brunsthorp) occurring in this MS., has been supposed to be that of the writer, but it is more probably the name of a former owner of the book. In the list of incumbents of Brunsthorp John Mendham occurs. He was collated in 1529, and resigned the preferment in 1532. Blomefield's Hist. of Norf. vol. vii. p. 7.

[b] There existed formerly a MS. in the Chapter Library at Exeter Cathedral, thus noticed in the brief catalogue given in Catal. MSS. Angliæ, tom. ii. p. 55. "2057-3, Dictionarium seu Glossarium Latinum, mutilum." This MS. which, from information formerly received, I had hoped might prove to be a copy of the Medulla, is not to be found, as I am assured by Mr. Charles Tucker, after careful search in the depositories of the Chapter. It is not mentioned in the short enumeration of MSS. at Exeter in 1752. See Dr. Oliver's Lives of the Bishops of Exeter, App. p. 376.

Grammatice last described, but with considerable modifications and additions from other sources. Although comparatively of more frequent occurrence than the Promptorium, it is a book of great rarity. The earliest edition hitherto noticed is that printed in 1500 by Wynkyn de Worde in small folio, ranging with the *editio princeps* of the Promptorium issued from the press of Pynson in the previous year. It is indeed probable that it may have been intended to supply an accompaniment to that Dictionary. This rare *editio princeps* of the Ortus has not been carefully described; the imperfect mention by Dibdin would lead us to suppose that, having never examined a copy, he had relied on the brief notice by Herbert chiefly derived from the Harleian Catalogue, in which two copies are enumerated, Nos. 5213, 5304; I have been unable to ascertain where these may now be found.[a] There is, however, a copy of this first edition among the books, chiefly MSS., bequeathed by Junius to the Bodleian; it is thus described in Tanner's Catalogue of that precious lexicographical collection.—"Hortus Vocabulorum, Impr. Lond. 1500, per Wynkyn de Worde, intersparsis Cl. Junii notis." Catal. MSS. Angliæ, t. i. p. 251. The following description has been taken from a fine copy of this edition in the British Museum, in the Grenville Library.

Fo. 1 *recto.*—"¶ Ortus. Vocabulorum"—the lower portion of the page being blank.

Fo. 1 *verso.*—"¶ Prologus in librum qui ortus vocabulorum dicitur feliciter incipit."

"Ut etenim multos (nostre precipue nationis anglicos: qui igitur quam procul a latio vbi roma est in orbis angulo sumus constituti dicimur) bonarum artium studiosos ex latinarum dicctionum difficultate illarum significationum se inscios censentes non solum magno tedio affici: verum studia ex quibus summos magistratus emolimentum vtique maximum adipiscerentur paruifacere intellexerim: multorum rogacionibus ad hoc exile opus diuersis ex auctoribus collectum vigilanterque correctum imprimendum sum coactus quem propterea quod in eo fructuum copia reperiri possit ortum vocabulorum appellari decreuimus: omnes igitur, ..." Ending—"p. primam conjugationem. s. secundam. t. tertiam. q'. quartam significat."

[a] Herbert, Typ. Ant., vol. i. p. 136, Dibdin, vol. ii. p. 88. It is described by the last-named author as in quarto, like the subsequent editions by W. de Worde, instead of folio.

The dictionary commences on fo. 2, in two columns, sign. A ij. to QQ iiij., preceded by the leaf forming the title. The whole work consists of 266 leaves, measuring $10\frac{3}{8}$ by $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches. There are running headings—"A ante B" and so forth; each of the first six pages has also at the top, in the middle of the page, the word "Vocabulorum," and the six following have "Ortus" (twice printed "Oortus"); after these, this heading is discontinued.

On fo. 266 *recto*, the dictionary concludes in the second column with the word "Zucara re. quedam species. anglice sugere;" after which is the following colophon:—

"Adest iste studiosissime lector opusculi finis quod non minus preceptoribus vt vocabulorum significaciones memorie commendat quam scolasticis ceterisque studiosis eas ignorantibus conducet. omnium enim vocabulorum significiones (*sic*) que in Catholicon Breuiloquo [a] Cornucopia [b] aut Medulla grammatice ponuntur continet. quum igitur summa diligentia sit collectum vigilantique studio correctum vt magis in lucem prodiret ipsum a viris studiosis comparandum esse constat. Per virum laudabilem ciuem prouidum magistrum Winandum de worde prope celeberrimum monasterium quod Westmynstre appellatur. Anno incarnacionis dominice. M.CCCCC. impressum."

Under this colophon there is a small woodcut of the device of Wynkyn de Worde, being that given among the devices of that printer, with the initials of Caxton and the Arabic numerals 74, Dibd. Typ. Ant., vol. ii. p. 30, No. II.[c] This cut measures $1\frac{7}{8}$ inch by $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch.

Mr. Grenville's note in this choice volume is as follows: "This first edition is so rare that it was sold to me as a unique copy, but, according to Dibdin's Typog. Antiq. the Harleian Catalogue specifies two copies. I have never seen or heard where they are to be found."[d]

[a] Sic. "Breviloquio" in edit. 1518. "Vocabularius Breviloquus;" Du Cange, Præf. § 41.

[b] There is here no mention of the "Gemma Vocabulorum," as in the colophon in subsequent editions.

[c] It may be remarked that the woodcut in the rare volume above described has the background, not black as in Dibdin's fac-similes, but speckled with white dots. It measures $1\frac{5}{8}$ by $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch.

[d] There was an imperfect copy of this edition in Mr. Roger Wilbraham's library; the first and the last leaf, however, being lost. Dibdin, who seems, as previously observed,

The text in this *editio princeps* varies considerably from that of the later editions which I have seen. In some instances, errors of the press seem to have been corrected; in others, the earlier edition is more accurate than the later, and a large number of hexameter lines illustrating the meaning of Latin words, here introduced with the heading "Versus," are not found in subsequent editions; these reprints do not appear in other respects to have undergone any material abridgment.

The edition printed by Pynson in 1509, is not less rare than that of 1500 by W. de Worde. The following description has been taken from a copy in the King's Library in the British Museum. It was in Herbert's collection in 1773. It is a small 4to. measuring 7⅜ by 5; Sign. ʒ iii. is wanting. Fo. 1. Title partly printed in red.

"*Ortus vocabulorum* Alphabetico ordine *fere* omnia que in *Catholicon:* Breuiloquo: *Cornucopia:* Gemma vocabulorum atque *Medulla grammatice* ponuntur, *cum* vernacule lingue *Anglicane* expositione continens. Non immerito *ortus vocabulorum* nuncupatus: quia sicut in hortulis florum, herbarum, atque fructuum copia reperiuntur, quibus corpora roborantur, atque spiritus recreantur: ita et in hoc opere diuersa continentur vocabula, tyrunculis et ad disciplinarum studia anhelantibus accommoda: quibus et ipsi animum excolant, orationes ornent, ac tandem in doctissimos viros (*si modo fata sinant*) euadant. Et si per obliuionem (*quod et sepe vsu venire solēt*) ob multitudinem vocabulorum aliqua in aliis operibus, ab auctoribus pretermissa fuerint: aut dictionum significantie cum opus fuerit, non statim introire occurrerint ad hoc opus confugiant; et ibidem per alphabeti ordinem (*vt paulo ante diximus*) quecunque optauerint, *facile inuenient.* Cuius etiam generis, atque inflectionis, *si nomina sint* Cuius vero generis, atque coniugationis, *si sint verba*, littere cuique dictioni subiuncte, edocent. *Opus sane omnibus ad artes, atque scientias anhelantibus vtile atque condu-*

never to have seen the edition of 1500 (in perfect state), supposed that this book had been printed by W. de Worde about the close of the fifteenth century, and that it might be the *editio princeps* of the Ortus, ranging with Pynson's folio Promptorium. In its present state this copy consists of 264 leaves, measuring 10 inches by 7¼ inches; it commences with Sign. A. ii.—"A est nomen prime littere," and ends, "Zintala,...i. parva musca, culex, f. p.," on the leaf following Sign. QQ. iiii. Dibdin recognised the type as the earliest used by W. de Worde and discontinued about 1510. This book was presumed to be unique.

cibile. precipue tamen ob *Anglicani sermonis expositionem* regioni *Anglie* summe necessarium. *Currite* igitur *Anglici omnes:* et paruis ne parcite nummis. Cum poterit paruo: tale volumen emi.

"¶ Venundatur *London̄.* in vico nuncupato *Fletestrete:* sub intersignio *sancti Georgii*: ab Richardo Pynson *Impressore Regio.*"

This title is printed in black and red, the latter being here indicated by Italics, and in a singular fashion described by Herbert as "the form of a jelly glass;" the heading "Ortus vocabulorum" is a long narrow woodcut of the full width of the page, and printed in red, the letters being white.

Fo. 1 *verso.* The well known woodcut of the *magister* seated under a canopy at a desk, on which is a large book; three other books and a penner and inkhorn lie on the base of this *lectrinum.*[a]

Fo. 2, (Sign. A. ij.) commencement of the Dictionary. "A est nomen prime litere latine generis neutri,"—ending "Zucara e. quedam species. Anglice. sugere f. p."

¶ Finis

"Laus summo regi dicatur vocibus oris
Quod iam non cesset merces condigna laboris."

On the last leaf, *recto*, is the following colophon:—

"¶ Adest studiosissimi lectores opusculi finis: quod non minus preceptoribus (vt vocabulorum significationes memorie commendent) quam scholasticis: ceterisque studiosis eas ignorantibus conducet: omnium enim vocabulorum significationes que in Catholicon: Breuiloquo: Cornucopia: Gemma vocabulorum: aut Medulla grammatice ponuntur, continet. Quum igitur summa diligentia sit collectum, vigilantique studio correctum. vt magis in lucem prodiret: ipsum a viris studiosis, comparandum esse constat. Per virum autem laudabilem ac ciuem prouidum Henricum Jacobi prope nouam scholam ac celeberrimam diui Pauli Apostoli ecclesiam, commorantem.

Impressum London̄. per Richardum Pynson Regium Impressorem. Commorantem in vico nuncupato Fletestrete: sub intersignio sancti Georgii. Anno incarnationis Dominice M.ccccc.ix. vndecimo kalendas Septembris."

[a] At the top of this page is the autograph "Wm Herbert, 1773."

Verso, woodcut device of Pynson, with his monogram on an escutcheon ensigned with a helm and crest.[a]

Of subsequent editions by Wynkyn de Worde in small 4to., ranging as before observed with those of the Promptorium issued from the same press, and doubtless intended to be bound up with them, I may describe that of 1514 as an example.

The title, fo. 1, *recto*, is as follows:—

"¶ Ortus vocabulorum Alphabetico ordine fere omnia que in Catholicon, Breuiloquo, Cornucopia, Gemma vocabulorum, atque Medulla grammatice ponuntur, cum perpulcris additionibus Asceñ.[b] et vernacule Anglicane expositionem continens. Londini impressus per wynandum de worde, ac in vrbe in parrochia Sancte Brigide (in the fletestrete) ad signum solis moram trahentem." In the lower part of the page is the device of the printer, with the initials of Caxton and interlaced numerals 74. On fo. 1, *verso*, we find the prologue given above—" Ut etenim multos," &c.

On the last leaf, *verso*, is the following colophon:—

¶ Finis.

"¶ Adest studiosissimi lectores opusculi finis: . . . ." (as in edit. of 1500) "omnium enim vocabulorum significationes que in Catholicon, Breuiloquo, Cornucopia, Gemma vocabulorum, aut Medulla grammatice ponuntur continet . . . . Impressum Londoñ. per wynandum de worde commorantem in vico nuncupato (the fletestrete) sub intersignio Solis. Anno incarnacionis Dominice. M.ccccc.xiiii. die vero. xv. Februarii."

The dictionary is printed in double columns; sign. A. 11 to LL. iij.; the leaves measure nearly 7¼ by 5⅜ inches.

[a] The rarity of these early books is so great, that a few examples of variations in the text may be acceptable. In edit. 1500 I find—" Abamita est soror aui (angl' my fathers aunte;" in edit. 1509..." an aunte)." Edit. 1500, " Ciniflo, qui flat in cinere, vel qui preparat puluerem muliebrem, (angl. aske fyste, a fyre blawer or a yrne hotter)" edit. 1500 ; edit. 1509, "askye fyster, a fyre blawer, or a yren heter." Edit. 1500, " Colonia, a stypell, vel nomen proprium ciuitatis vel regionis;" edit. 1509,..." id est proprium nomen...colen." Edit. 1500, " Dinodacio...a lawsynge;" edit. 1509..." a lousynge." Edit. 1500, "Fena (*sic*)...quedam bestia valde timida scilicet cerua, (anglice, a shoo harte)" edit. 1509, " Felena...a she harte," &c.

[b] This reference to additions from the works of the eminent scholar, Ascensius, father-in-law of Robert Stephens, does not occur in the title in either of the previous editions, and it is not found in that of 1518.

Besides the editions issued from the press of Wynkyn de Worde, two printed in France, and not mentioned by Dibdin or other bibliographers, remain to be noticed. The first of these was printed for Jaques Cousin, of Rouen, in 1520. The only copy known to me is in the Grenville Library in the British Museum. In dimensions and general arrangement, the book closely resembles the small quartos by W. de Worde; on the first leaf is introduced a woodcut of the arms of the city of Rouen, the escutcheon is supported by two rams, and over it on a scroll is the motto "In te iesu spes mea." On the field of the escutcheon appear the printer's initials, and under it is a scroll inscribed "Jaques: cousin." The title is as follows, printed at the head of the page, over the woodcut:—

"¶ Ortus vocabulorum Alphabetico ordine fere omnia que in Catholico. Breuiloquio. Cornucopia. Gemma vocabulorum atque Medulla grammatice ponuntur, cum vernacule lingue Anglicane expositione continens: nouiter Impressus Anno salutis vicesimo supra millesimum et quingentesimum. Die vero vicesima septima mensis Junii."

On the reverse of the leaf is found the "Prologus," as before. The dictionary is printed in double columns, Sign. A. ii. to LL. iii. On the reverse of the last leaf is the colophon:—

"Adest studiosissimi .... Quum igitur summa diligentia sit collectum vigilantique studio correctum: vt maius in lucem prodiret: ipsum a viris studiosis comparandum esse constat. Impressum. Per Magistrum Petrum Oliuier optimis caracteribus. Anno salutis christiane vigesimo supra millesimum et quingentesimum Die vero quinta mensis Octobris."[a]

Dimensions, 7⅜ inches by 5 inches. Mr. Grenville observed that this edition is not mentioned by Panzer, Maittaire, or in any work which he had seen.

The second edition, to which allusion has been made as produced on the continent, was likewise printed at Rouen, at the joint costs of a bookseller of that city and of another, John Gachet, "mercatoris librarii," as he is elsewhere designated, and who appears to have carried on his trade at

[a] A missal of Salisbury use is mentioned in Ames' Typ. Ant. by Herbert, printed at Rouen in 1521 by Peter Oliver for Jaques Cousin. I am unable to account for the discrepancy in date which may be noticed in the colophon as compared with the title, unless we may suppose that the printing commenced on June 27, and that nearly four months were required for its completion.

Hereford possibly, and at York.[a] A single copy has been noticed, which came in 1862 from the Hengwrt library, Merionethshire, into the possession of Mr. Kerslake, of Bristol, to whom I am indebted for permission to examine this valuable book.[b] The title commences as before given, and it concludes thus : — "Impressum Rothomagi per Eustachium Hardy. Impensis honestorum virorum Johannis Caillard librarii Rothomagi moram trahentis. et Johannis Gachet Herfordensis commorantis Anno incarnationis dominice Millesimo quingentesimo decimoseptimo incipit feliciter." A small woodcut of the Annunciation is introduced at the bottom of the page. In the colophon is likewise found the date 1517, "die vero penultima mensis Maii." On the last page there is a large woodcut ot St. George and the arms of England. This unique volume is in the original stamped binding, probably English ; on one of the sides are figures of St. John the Evangelist, St. Barbara, St. Catharine, and St. Nicholas. The following names of former possessors occur,—"Thomas Heapey.—Thomas Keteylby owith this booke. — Iste liber pertinet ad Thomam Ketylby." After the colophon there are woodcuts of the Greek letters, strangely formed, with the heading, "Sequitur figura alphabeti greci." The book is well printed and in fine condition; sign. A iiii. to T T ii.; dimensions 7⅝ inches by 5⅜. The text appears to follow that of the

[a] John Gachet appears to have been established in 1516 at York; he there pursued his calling near the Minster. Herbert possessed a copy of a folio edition of the York Missal with the following title:—"Missale ad usum celeberrime ecclesie Eboracensis, optimis caracteribus recenter Impressum, cura peruigili maximaque lucubratione, mendis quam pluribus emendatum. Sumptibus et expensis Johannis Gachet, mercatoris librarii bene meriti, juxtta prefatam ecclesiam commorantis anno domini decimo sexto supra millesimum et quingentessimum. Die vero quinta Februarii completum atque perfectum." Ames' Typ. Ant. by Herbert, vol. iii. p. 1437; Maittaire, Ann. Typ., Index, vol. i. p. 74. Herbert notices also (p. 1438) a Breviary of York use, "in preclara Parrhisiensi academia in edibus videlicet Francisci Regnault impressum, ac expensis honesti viri Joannis Gascheti, in predicta Eboracensi civitate commorantis," 1526; and a York Processional printed "Impensis Johannis Gachet, librarii Ebor. 1530." See Gough's Brit. Top. vol. ii. p. 425.

[b] Within the cover is pasted a book-label—"R. Wmes Vaughan, Hengwrt,"—being that of Sir Robert Williames Vaughan, Bart., of Nanney, co. Merioneth, who died in 1859. His valuable collection of MSS. has come into the possession of W. W. E. Wynne, Esq. M.P. of Peniarth.

editions by Wynkyn de Worde, and it is of the same small quarto form as that of so many grammatical works from his press.

Having described the various editions of the Ortus Vocabulorum, a compilation which may be placed amongst the most rare and instructive books of its class and period in any country, it may suffice to notice briefly the grammatical and lexicographical treatises from which materials for the work were obtained. I have already pointed out that considerable assistance may have been derived from the dictionary, precisely analogous in character, attributed by Bale and other writers to the author of the Promptorium, namely the "Medulla Grammatice," to which the compiler in the Prologue of the Ortus acknowledges his obligations. We here find likewise enumerated the "Catholicon," of which some notice has been previously given (see p. xxiii. *ante*); a compendium also of that voluminous work entitled "Breviloquus" or "Vocabularius Breviloquus," attributed to Guarinus, probably the learned grammarian of Verona, at the close of the fourteenth century;[a] the "Cornucopia" by Nicolas Perotti;[b] and the "Gemma Vocabulorum," a dictionary which appears, by the number of editions printed at Antwerp, the Hague, Strasburgh, and elsewhere, to have been highly esteemed.[c] On comparison of a copy of a Latin-German dictionary in my own possession, printed at Strasburgh, 1508, and entitled "Vocabularius Gemma gemmarum," I find its contents for the most part identical with those of the Ortus, with the exception that English words are

[a] It was printed at Basle as early as 1480, and at Strasburgh in 1491. Of the Breviloquus, see Fabric. Bibl. Med. et Inf. Lat., t. iii. pp. 119, 120; Du Cange, Gloss., præf. § 51.

[b] Du Cange, *ut supra*, § 52. The "Cornucopia, sive lingue Latine commentarii," was frequently printed; the first edition being that given at Venice in 1489.

[c] Du Cange, præf. § 51, notices the Gemma Vocabulorum published at Deventer in 1502, or, according to Maittaire, Ann. Typ., t. i. p. 728, in 1500. There may, however, have been more than one such work, somewhat similar in title and not readily to be distinguished. Among MSS. bequeathed by Junius to the Bodleian occurs— "Gemma Gemmarum, Dictionarium Latino-Germanicum." Catal. MSS. Angl., t. i. p. 252. We find the "Vocabularius optimus Gemma Vocabulorum dictus; editio aucta sub titulo Gemma Gemmarum;" Argent. 1505, and also an edition printed at the same place in 1518, "Dictionarium quod Gemma Gemmarum vocant," &c. but called "Vocabularius Gemma gemmarum" in the colophon. Panzer and Brunet cite several editions also of the "Vocabulorum Gemmula," the two earliest being those printed at Antwerp in 1472 and 1487.

found in the latter in place of German. In the title of the edition of the Ortus in 1514, described p. lix. *supra*, we find these authorities combined "cum perpulcris additionibus Asceñ" (? for Ascensii, or Ascensianis), to which no allusion is made in the earlier editions. Jodocus Ascensius, father-in-law of the eminent scholar and lexicographer Robert Stephens, was a writer of considerable note at the period of the revival of learning. It may not easily be ascertained from which of his treatises these *perpulcræ additiones* were selected to augment the Ortus. The "frugiferæ annotationes" of Ascensius enriched, as we are informed, the highly-esteemed Lexicon by Calepin in 1525.[a]

I have sought in vain to ascertain who may have been the compiler of this Latin-English dictionary; to which I have been desirous to invite attention as a work of considerable interest, and from its rare occurrence comparatively unknown to the student of either mediæval language or antiquities. It will be seen, however, from the foregoing observations that in the preparation of the Ortus, the earliest work of its class printed in England, the most erudite authorities available at the period had been consulted.

The following enumeration of editions of the Ortus Vocabulorum may be acceptable in default of accurate notices of the work by bibliographical writers.

1500. W. de Worde; folio.—Harl. Catal. nos. 5213, 5304; Grenv. Libr. Brit. Mus.; copy with notes by Junius among his MSS. in the Bodleian; imperfect copy in Mr. Wilbraham's Library.

1508. W. de Worde; 4to.—Harl. Catal. nos. 15169, 15170.

1509 Pynson; 4to.—Herbert's copy, in the King's Library, British Museum.

1511. W. de Worde; 4to.—Thorpe's Catal. in 1843, described as the only copy known; imperfect copy in possession of Albert Way.

[a] An account of the literary labors of Ascensius is given by Maittaire, Vit. Stephanorum, pp. 17, 109. His treatises "De Epistolis" and "De Orthographia Latinorum dictionum" were included in a collection published in 1501, to which he prefixed a preface "ex officina nostra litteraria in Parrhis. Lutetia." Another of his works, the "Vocabulorum Interpretatio," may be found in the Opus Grammaticum of Sulpitius Verulanus, printed by Pynson, 1505, and stated to be "cum textu Ascensiano recognito et aucto." Dibdin, Typ. Ant. vol. i. p. 403.

1514. W. de Worde; 4to.—Grenv. Libr.; and Gen. Libr. Brit. Mus. Heber Catal. part vi. lot. 2583; copy, slightly imperfect, in possession of Albert Way.

1516. W. de Worde, 4to.—Heber Catal. part vi. lot 2584. Maittaire, t. II. p. 294.

1517. Eustace Hardy, Rouen, for Joh. Caillard and Joh. Gachet; 4to.—See p. lx. *supra;* formerly in the Hengwrt library.

1518. W. de Worde; 4to.—Mr. Wilbraham's library; copy from Heber's library in possession of Sir Frederic Madden.

1520. Peter Olivier, Rouen, for Jaques Cousin; 4to.—Grenv. Libr. Brit. Mus.

1528. W. de Worde; 4to.—Gen. Libr. Brit. Mus.

1532. W. de Worde, 4to.—Gen. Libr. Brit. Mus; copy in possession of Mr. Henry Huth.

1533. W. de Worde; 4to.—Ames' Typ. Ant. by Herbert.

(3.) "Catholicon in Lingua materna."—The valuable English-Latin Dictionary, frequently cited in the notes to this edition of the Promptorium as the "Catholicon Anglicum," is a MS. which was kindly confided to me in 1841 by Lord Monson, as before stated.[a] Its contents are wholly distinct from those of the Promptorium; the nouns, verbs, and other parts of speech are arranged consecutively in alphabetical order, instead of forming, as in the Promptorium, a *Nominale* and a *Verbale.* The MS. consists of 16 "quaterni," or 192 leaves; dimensions 8¾ inches by 6. At the end of the Dictionary, which forms 183 leaves, are the following note and colophon:

"Nota.—Quum ad utilitatem et comodum singulorum, in grammatica precipue proficere cupiencium, hanc brevem et summariam tabulam extractam de tabula prescripta Catholicon breviter nuncupatur in linguam maternam, Deo disponente, disposui, sic jam proferre respicienti seu studenti, supplicans si qua in ea reprehensione digna invenerit, aut corrigat, aut oculis clausis pertranseat, aut saltem humane ignorancie imputet. ¶ Sed inquirendo quisque prudenter caveat, tum de variacione linguarum

[a] See Advertisement, p. x. I recall with pleasure that my attention was directed to this remarkable MS. by a valued friend at Lincoln, the late Mr. E. J. Willson, by whom it had been cited as explanatory of a few architectural terms.

diversarum, tum de translacione diversorum verborum Latinorum in linguam maternam transformandorum.

¶ Et quicquid inferius offendero, mihi parcat socialis dileccio. Amen.

Corpus scribentis benedicat lingua legentis.

Explicit Catholicon in lingua materna. Anno domini 1483."

I have found no clue to the author; the dialectical peculiarities seem to indicate that it was compiled in the North-Eastern parts of England; amongst names of places occurring in it, besides London, Salisbury, Bath, Oxford and Cambridge, I notice Norwich, Lincoln, York, Richmond, Ripon, Durham, and Carlisle; no other places in the North-Western counties, however, are found. The chief authors and Latin works cited are Virgil, Ysidore, Papias, Brito, Hugutio, the Catholicon, the Doctrinale, the gloss on the Liber Equivocorum (by John de Garlandia); many hexameter verses also are given from some popular grammatical work, possibly by that writer. A fenny district may have been familiar to the author, since amongst other words we find sedge and sedge hill, rush and rush hill, namely, as I imagine, the stack or pile of sedge or rushes; also reed and reed bed, fen, marsh, "natte" and "natte" maker, "schergrysse, *carex*," "jonkett for fish, *nassa*," &c. On the reverse of the last leaf is the following indication of a former owner:—"Liber Thome Flowre Succ' ecclesie Cathedralis beate Marie Lincoln. Anno domini M.ccccc.xx."[a]

This venerable relic of mediæval learning is in very perfect condition. Its value as a memorial of the state of our language at the period can scarcely be too highly estimated, and it is probable the MS. may be the author's holograph.[b] At the end is found a Latin and English list of terms of consanguinity commencing "Hic pater, a fader," &c.

(4.) I am indebted to Sir Frederic Madden for pointing out to me another copy of the English-Latin Dictionary last described, written as he

[a] I do not find the sub-chanter Thomas Flower in the Fasti of Lincoln. John Flower occurs amongst the prebendaries of that church in 1571. The owner of the MS. above described may have been of Lincoln College, Oxford; Thomas Flower was one of the proctors of the university in 1519. Le Neve, edit. Hardy, vol. iii. p. 486.

[b] Some curious indications occur of popular notions, which may give a clue to the country where the author lived. We find the belief in the *Ignis fatuus*, which is still rife in some fenny districts, here shewn by the word "Hobb Trusse, *hic prepes, hic negocius*." In some parts of England the Will o' the wisp is known as "Hob and his Lantern," or "Hob-thrush;" Ang. Sax. thyrs. Brockett gives "Hob thrust," North country dialect. Again, we find "Sterne slyme, *assub*," the jelly (*tremella*) projected

supposed about 1450. Brit. Mus. Add. MS. 15,562. It was purchased at the sale of Newman's collection by Messrs. Sotheby in 1845, and is unfortunately imperfect, beginning " . . . *calumpniari*," &c. an accusere, *hic accusator*," and ending, f. 142 vo. "Wrathe, *Ira*," &c. On paper. The various readings are numerous and of value: the text is, however, mostly the same as that of Lord Monson's MS.

(5.) Latin-English Vocabulary, attributed to William Inggram, a monk of Christ-Church, Canterbury. Harl. MS. 1587; which contains other treatises of the same class.

(6.) Latin-English Vocabulary, Brit. Mus. MS. Reg. 17 C. xvii. f. 21 r°., edited by Mr. T. Wright in his volume of Vocabularies published at the expense of Mr. Joseph Mayer, p. 185. Early xv. cent. In the same MS. may be found another similar list; f. 38.

(7.) Latin-English Vocabulary, xv. cent. Brit. Mus. Add. MS. 25,238; purchased from Lord Robert Montagu, in June, 1863. The words are classed by subjects, beginning—" Hic pater, hic genitor, a Fadur," &c. On paper, 58 leaves.

(8.) Latin-English Vocabulary by Nicholas de Munshulle, a writer not noticed by Leland, Bale, or Pits. Bishop Tanner designates him " Anglus Grammaticus insignis. Scripsit de generibus nominum, sive nominale, cum interpretatione Anglica,—' Hic Deus, Anglice Gode.'—MS. Bibl. Coll. Trin. Oxon. B. 1, 10. MS. Bibl. Bodl. super A. 1, art. 93. De conjugationibus, &c. verborum, sive verbale: *Pr.*—labo, bas, avi, atum in supinis, to glyde. MS. ibid." Tanner, Bibl. Brit. Hib. p. 537. Coxe, Catal. Codd. MSS. Coll. S. Trin., No. xiv. I am uncertain whether this

according to popular belief from the stars, as noticed hereafter, p. 474. Reference to the noisy flights of wild fowl frequent in Lincolnshire or Holderness is probably found in " Gabriell rache, *hic camalion*:" Ratche signifies a hound; see p. 422, *infra*. Bishop Kennett states in his Glossarial Collections, Lansd. MS. 1033, that "in Staffordshire the coaliers going to their pits early in the morning hear the noise of a pack of hounds in the air, to which they give the name of Gabriel's Hounds, tho' the more sober and judicious take them duly to be wild geese making this noise in their flight." Holloway gives, in his Provincial Dictionary, " Gabble ratchets, birds which make a great noise in the air in the spring evenings (North)."

nominale is identical with the "Glossarium Latino-Anglicum" amongst the Bodleian MSS. No. 2562, 67; Catal. MSS. Angliæ, t. 1, p. 135, where a list of the principal subjects under which the words in the MS. are classed may be found.

(9.) "Nominale sub compendio compilatum tam de fixis quam de mobilibus;" Latin-English Vocabulary, XV. cent., in the collection of Mr. Joseph Mayer; edited by Mr. T. Wright in his Volume of Vocabularies, before noticed, p. 206. This *nominale* is very full, and more instructive than any compilation of its class that I have seen.

(10.) Pictorial Latin-English Vocabulary, in Lord Londesborough's Library; it contains illustrative sketches which are copied in the edition of this curious *nominale* given by Mr. T. Wright in his Volume of Vocabularies, before noticed, p. 244. Date XV. cent.

(11.) Vocabulary of names of plants alphabetically arranged, Latin, French, and English, XV. cent. Brit. Mus. Sloane MS. No. 5.—Compare a similar list in three languages, but less full, Harl. MS. 978, f. 24 v°., which appears to have been written about 1265; it has been edited by Mr. T. Wright in his Volume of Vocabularies, before noticed, p. 139. Compilations of this class are numerous and deserving of attention; I may mention Latin-English lists of plants, Sloane MSS. 347, 3548, &c. In the curious "Practica" of a skilful physician of the time of Edward III., John Arderne of Newark, a list of plants is given in French and English. Sloane MSS. 56, 2002, Harl. MS. 549. In Arundel MS. 42 may be found an Alphabet of Plants that contains curious matter on the virtues of herbs, with incidental notices. The author mentions his garden "by Stebenhythe by syde London," and relates that he brought a bough of cypress with its apples from Bristol "into Estbriztlond," fresh in September, to show that it might be propagated by slips; f. 68 v°. A Dictionary of plants exists also in Reg. MS. 18 A. VI.[a] Of the earlier *Herbaria* and Glossaries see the "Leechdoms, &c., of Early England," edited by the Rev. O. Cockayne, for the Chronicles, &c., published under the direction of the Master of the Rolls.

[a] Of the popular treatise attributed to Æmilius Macer, a translation was made, according to Bishop Tanner and Warton, by John Lelamar or Lelarmoure, master of

(12.) "Liber Equivocorum vocabulorum," by John de Garlandia.—Amongst grammatical treatises by this author, of whom some account has been given pp. xxvi.—xxxii. *supra*, this and the "Synonyma" claim notice on account of the English words occurring in the commentary or "expositio," attributed to the author of the Promptorium. There are numerous MSS. of both works, of which also several editions were printed by Wynkyn de Worde and Pynson; See Herbert, and Dibdin, Typ. Ant. vol. ii. pp. 96, 406. I have consulted chiefly the edition by W. de Worde, Lond. 1499. As a specimen of the work and of the accompanying *expositio* by Galfridus, the learned recluse of Lynn, I may cite the following curious passage:—

"Fungus boletus et fungus dicitur ales.

"¶ Hic docet autor quod fungus habet duas significationes. Nam fungus id est boletus: anglice paddokstole. Vel est quedam avis anglice an ostrich: quia ut aliqui dicunt est illa qui comedit ferrum .i. ferreos claves: anglice horsenayles. ¶ Fungus dicitur a fungor, fungeris, secundum vocem: sed a defungor, defungeris, secundum significationem, defungor id est mori, quia comedentes fungos, sicut plures faciunt in partibus transmarinis, sepius moriuntur. Unde Marcialis cocus,—

Defunctos fungis hominis materne negabis,
Boleti leti causa fuere tui."

(13). "Synonyma," by John de Garlandia.—This work, formerly, as was also that last mentioned, in high esteem for instruction of scholars, has been already noticed. See p. xvii, *supra*. I have made use chiefly of the edition by W. de Worde, 1500, "cum expositione magistri Galfridi Anglici," namely, the author of the Promptorium, whose commentary

Hereford School, about 1373; Sloane MS. 5. A version printed by Robert Wyer, without date, describes this Herbal as "practys'd by Doctor Lynacre." See Ames's Typ. Ant. p. 158.

[a] It may deserve notice that the "Poetria nova," ascribed by Pits to Galfridus Grammaticus, as stated p. xviii. *supra*, but probably written by Galfridus Vinesauf, as Bishop Tanner observes, seems to have been regarded at this time as a production of the former. Under the word "sanguis" is the explanation—"est idem quod progenies. Unde Galfridus in Poetria, autor istius libri,—Egregius sanguis te confert Bartholomei." If this passage, however, may be taken as referring to the Friar of Lynn, it is obvious that we must ascribe it to some later commentator, by whom additions were made to his *expositio*.

on this treatise is mentioned by Bale and Pits. The "Synonyma," and likewise the "Equivoca," are written in hexameter verse, the former commencing—

"Ad mare ne videar latices deferre cammino."

The *Expositio* by Galfridus Grammaticus begins, as given by Bale—"¶ Cum omnis libri divisio sit utilis," &c.

(14.) "Vocabula Magistri Stanbrigii."—John Stanbridge, a native of Northamptonshire educated at Winchester, fellow of New College 1481, took active part in establishing early grammar schools; he was author of treatises long in estimation. Of these his Latin-English Vocabulary in hexameter verse with interlinear English explanations most deserves notice; it was printed by Wynkyn de Worde in 1500, 4to.; seven editions issued subsequently from his press, the latest in 1532. Dibdin, Typ. Ant. vol. ii. p. 91. Another Latin-English Vocabulary, "Vulgaria Stanbrigii," with phrases, &c. was printed by W. de Worde, without date. Of the author, see Bale, Pits, Tanner, and Ant. Wood. Robert Whyttynton of Lichfield, "*Protovates Angliæ*," whose numerous grammatical works are described by Dibdin, *ut sup.* p. 173—203, was one of Stanbridge's scholars.

(15.) "Vulgaria," by William Horman.—This author, from whose quaint sentences and phrases in English and Latin many illustrations have been cited in the notes to the Promptorium, was a native of Salisbury, educated at Winchester, Fellow of New College, 1477, Head-master and Vice-provost of Eton, where he died in 1535.[a] The first edition of his "Vulgaria Puerorum" was printed by Pynson in 1519, in small 4to.;[b] and reprinted by Wynkyn de Worde in 1530.[c] I may cite a remarkable sentence as a specimen of this singular work. It occurs sign. O. ij. edit. by Pynson.—"The prynters haue founde out a crafte to make bokis by brasen

[a] Athenæ Oxon.; Tanner, Bibl. Brit. Hib., p. 412; Fuller's Worthies, &c. According to Bale and Pits, Horman was not of Oxford, but of King's College, Cambridge. See Cooper's Athenæ Cantabr. vol. . p. 51.

[b] Described fully by Herbert, Typ. Ant. vol. i. p. 265; Dibdin, vol. ii. p. 480.

[c] Dibdin, Typ. Ant. vol. ii. p. 286, from a copy in Mr. Johnes' library; there is a copy of this edition in the British Museum and another at Althorp.

letters sette in ordre by a frame. Calcographi artem excogitauerunt imprimendi libros qua literæ formis æreis excudunt."

(16.) Withal's Short Dictionary.—Herbert, who remarks that this is a vocabulary rather than a dictionary, notices an edition, without date, "Imprinted in the late house of William Caxton" by Wynkyn de Worde; 4to. Typ. Ant. t. i. p. 293. It is an English-Latin Vocabulary, "gathered especially out of Columel, Grapald, and Plinie," as stated in its title. This popular little work was reprinted by Berthelet in 1554 and 1559, and by H. Wykes in 1567; it was revised by Lewis Evans and printed by T. Purfoot in 1572; and, having been corrected by Fleming, it was again put forth by the printer last named in 1594 and 1599. Of the edition first noticed Dibdin remarks that he had never heard of a copy. Typ. Ant., vol. ii. p. 323.

(17.) Huloet's English-Latin Dictionary.—The first edition is of great rarity; it is entitled "Abecedarium Anglico-Latinum pro Tyrunculis, Ricardo Huloeto Excriptore." Lond. Gul. Riddell, 1552, fol. At the end is a "peroration to the English reader," shewing that the author had been for ten years engaged on the work; he promised to improve it if brought to another impression. He dedicated it to the Bishop of Ely, Thomas Goodricke, Lord Chancellor, a scholar of some note, employed in the translation of the New Testament and the compilation of the Liturgy in the time of Edward VI. An edition greatly augmented by John Higgins was printed 1572 by Thomas Marsh, with addition of the French, and many phrases, chiefly from Thierry's French and Latin Dictionary, published in 1564. Anthony Wood speaks of this revised edition of Huloet's work as almost a new book. It is dedicated to Sir George Peckham.

(18.) English-Latin Dictionary by Peter Levins, or Levens.—This scarce volume is entitled "Manipulus Vocabulorum. A Dictionarie of English and Latin wordes set forthe in suche order as none heretofore hath ben . . . necessary not onely for Schollers that want variety of Words, but also for such as use to write in English meetre." Lond. H. Bynneman, 1570, 4to. In the dedication to Mr. Stanley, Treasurer of the

Queen's mint, allusion is made to the fact, that "Maister Howlet" had set forth a work of the same kind, but on a larger scale. The author was a fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, 1557; he retired in 1560 into the country, and occupied himself in the instruction of youth, and the practice of medicine. See Wood's Athenæ, and Tanner. I have seen one copy only of this work, preserved amongst the books given by Selden to the Bodleian Library.

Early Treatises, Dictionaries, &c. for teaching French.

(19.) Treatise by Walter de Bibelesworth.—The early works compiled to give instructions in French may be consulted with advantage, as throwing light on archaisms occurring in the Promptorium. Of this class of grammatical writings, comparatively little known, may first be mentioned the "Doctrine," or "Treytyz ke moun sire Gauter de Bibelesworthe fist a ma dame Dyonisie de Mounchensy pur aprise de langwage." Of this curious metrical treatise, in French verse with English glosses, I have consulted a copy in Arundel MS. 220, and the little roll, Sloane MS. 809.[a] It has been edited by Mr. Thomas Wright from the Arundel MS. with various readings from other copies, and may be found in his Volume of Vocabularies, printed in 1857 at the expense of Mr. Joseph Mayer.[b]

[a] See also Sloane MS. 513, f. 139; Harl. MSS. 490, 740; a fragment in Cott. MS. Vesp. A. VI. f. 60; a MS. at All Souls' Coll. Oxford, No. 1429: Catal. MSS. Angliæ; and a copy in the Public Library at Cambridge, No. 1896, but attributed to "mun seignur Gauter de Bitheswey." Catal. of MSS. Libr. Univ. Camb. vol. iii. p. 3. Mr. T. Wright has printed numerous English glosses from this MS. in Reliquiæ Ant. vol. ii. p. 78. A valuable copy formerly in the Heber Library is now in possession of Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart. Notices of the treatise by Bibelesworth may be found in M. Génin's Preface to the edition of Palsgrave's Esclarcissement de la langue Française, Documents inédits sur l'histoire de France, &c. Paris, 1852, p. 27.

[b] I may here refer to an elementary treatise which I have not had the opportunity of examining, preserved at Magdalen College, Oxford, No. 188, thus described by Mr. Coxe: "Institutiones linguæ Gallicanæ cum onomastico exemplisque Latina lingua Anglicanaque editis. Incipit—Diccio gallica," &c. Catal. MSS. Bibl. S. M. Magd. p. 86. It is noticed at some length by M. Génin, Introd. to Palsgrave's "Esclarcissement de la langue Francoyse," reprinted in Coll. de Doc. Inéd. Paris, 1852, p. 29. A similar work, supposed by the Abbé de la Rue to have been written *temp.* Edw. I., may be seen in Harl. MS. 4971.

The "Treytyz" is supposed to have been written in the time of Edward I., or possibly as early as the reign of Henry III. The father of the lady for whom it was composed was William de Mounchensy, a leader of note at the battle of Lewes, and among the captives and disinherited at Kenilworth; Joan, his only sister, espoused William de Valence, half-brother of Henry III. He was killed by the Welsh in 1289; Dionysia, his heiress, married the second son of the Earl of Oxford. Of the author of this, the earliest elementary work of its class, little is known. Mr. Wright cites some Anglo-Norman verses in a MS. in the Bodleian, in which Walter occurs in a discussion with his friend Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, on the crusade.[a] Amongst many kindnesses which I recall with pleasure, rendered by the late Mr. Holmes of the British Museum, I may here mention the gift of a transcript of a Writ of Privy Seal addressed to the Chancellor, 22 Jan., 30 Edw. I.; being for a pardon under the great seal, in consideration of good services rendered in Scotland, to Walter "de Bibisworthe," for breach of the park of Robert de Scales at Revenhale, and of the king's prison at Colchester.

(20.) "Femina," MS. formerly preserved in the Library at Trinity College, Cambridge—Although of later date than the treatise last described, this remarkable MS. is perhaps of even greater value and interest. It was first noticed by Hickes, who printed a portion of the first chapter, entitled "de assimilitudine bestiarum," with some pertinent remarks on the philological interest of this curious composition. By the liberal permission of the Master and Seniors of Trinity College the MS. was entrusted to me in 1843, and I have thus been enabled to offer the following description. The work is composed of numerous chapters,—of the body and its members, of the first clothing in infancy, of rural matters, of the craft of baking and of brewing ("de arte pistoris" and "braciatricis"), of fishing, of the names of herbs, birds, beasts, &c., of building houses, and various matters connected with social or daily life. These subjects are set forth in distiches, alternately French and English, with marginal notes to guide the learner in regard to pronunciation. The author's intention is thus

[a] This interesting fragment, date about 1300, preserved in Fairfax MS. No. 24, has been printed by Sir F. Madden; Reliquiæ Ant. vol. i. p. 134.

declared at the commencement:—"Liber iste vocatur femina quia sicut femina docet infantem loqui maternam sic docet iste liber juvenes rethorice loqui gallicum." The concluding chapter, "De moribus infantis," gives admonitions for discreet behaviour in the various relations of social life, citing the favorite moral treatise by Magnus Cato, the Proverbs of Solomon, and the like, and ending as follows:—

"¶ Ore priez dieu issint puissetez finer,
Qe a soun joye purrez vener.
Now prayeth God so ȝe may end,
That to hys joye ȝe may kome, so be hyt. Amen."

Then follows a "kalender" or alphabetical table of words in three columns, "linia scripcionis," the word written according to the orthography of the period; "Regula locucionis," the proper pronunciation; "Regula construccionis," the English rendering of the word. For instance, "Chien secundum pikardiam, Chaan secundum parisium," as written under the first head, is to be pronounced "cheen vel chann, an hounde;" and "Chiet secundum pikardiam, Chiat secundum parisium," has the pronunciation "cheet vel chaat, an kat." This curious table ends with the aspiration "Qui scripsit carmen sit benedictus. Amen.—Explicit Femina nova."[a]

I learn, with great regret, from the librarian, Mr. Aldis Wright, that this precious volume, which was restored by me in Feb. 1844, is no longer to be found amongst the MSS. at Trinity College. It is fortunate that some portions should have been preserved by Hickes, although insufficient to make amends to the philologist for so untoward a loss.[b]

[a] The volume was thus entered in the catalogue,—"B. 14, 39; Liber de Ordine Creaturarum; B. 14, 40; the Life of St. Margaret in very old English verse; Liber rhetoricus dictus Femina, et Miscell. alia." Its value was well known through notices and fac-similes given by Hickes, Ling. Septentr. Thes. vol. i. pp. 144, 154. The Life of St. Margaret is there printed entire, pp. 224, 231, and described as "Dialecti Normanno-Saxonicæ omnium longe nobilissimum specimen;" thirteen distiches are also given from "Femina." Some notice of the MS. is given by Sir Henry Ellis, Orig. Letters, third series, vol. ii. p. 209.

[b] At the close of the "Femina" is a treatise of the same kind but of later date, giving phrases, idioms, and dialogues suited for the requirements of a traveller; one of these is between a person fresh from the wars of Henry V. and another who asks the

(21.) The Book for Travellers.—The earliest printed Treatise for instruction in French is Caxton's "Boke for Travellers," thus cited in my notes *infra*, and so entitled in Dibdin's Bibl. Spenc. vol. iv. p. 319. See also his Typ. Ant. vol. i. pp. 315, 317. This rare production of Caxton's press is a folio, without date, printed at Westminster, as Ames supposed, before 1484. The author has not been ascertained. It is printed in two columns in form of a vocabulary French and English; being a compendium of household matters, animals, birds, fishes, fruits, viands, merchandise, &c. From the copy at Althorp, the only perfect one known to Dibdin, previously in possession of Mr. Lister Parker, I was permitted to extract many curious illustrations of words in the Promptorium. Mr. Blades mentions in his Life of Caxton, vol. ii. p. 133, a fine copy in the Cathedral Library at Ripon; another at Bamborough Castle; an imperfect copy (Spencer duplicate) in possession of the Duke of Devonshire; and a fragment, two leaves, formerly in Ames's possession, now in the Douce collection in the Bodleian.

(22.) "Introductory to write and to pronounce Frenche, by Alexander Barcley."—This scarce volume issued from the press of Robert Coplande: London, 1521, fol. The author states that he undertook the work "at the comaundement of the ryght hye, excellent, and myghty prynce, Thomas, Duke of Norfolke," namely, Thomas Howard, High Treasurer to Henry VII.; appointed Earl Marshal 2 Hen. VIII., chief commander at Flodden. Sir Henry Ellis has pointed out with much probability that Barclay [a] may have compiled his "Introductory" from materials of earlier

news; the traveller relates the siege of Harfleur, the memorable battle of Agincourt, the deaths of the Duke of York and the Earl of Suffolk. The King, he says, is on his way home, the prisoners had reached Dover, the Londoners had gone forth to Blackheath well armed that these foreigners might see what stout men the King had left at home for the safeguard of the realm. Doubtless the arrival of Katherine of France made the study of French fashionable; the name of William Kyngesmylle, an Oxford pedagogue who kept an "ostelle" in that University, is mentioned; he may have been the author of this portion of the MS.

[a] Bale, p. 723, gives amongst his numerous writings one entitled "De pronunciatione Gallica," beginning—"Multi ac varii homines literati;" this is repeated by Pits, p. 745. For further notices of Barclay see Wood's Athenæ; Warton's Eng. Poet. sect. xxix.; Ritson's Bibliogr. Poet. p. 46.

date. He was, however, a scholar of more than ordinary attainments, conversant with languages; his principal work, the "Ship of Fools," is stated to have been translated out of Latin, French, and Dutch, whilst he was chaplain in the college of St. Mary Ottery, Devon.

(23.) "A good boke to lerne to speke French."—A rare little manual intended probably for the use of travellers and merchants. Printed by Pynson, without date (Brit. Mus.); and Wynkyn de Worde. (*ibid.* Grenv. Libr.)

(24.) Introductory to learn French, by Giles Dewes.—This very scarce work was compiled by a teacher of note in the sixteenth century, whose name should perhaps be written du Wés, or du Guez—*de Vadis*. It is supposed that he was a native of France; he was clerk of the library at Westminster to Henry VII. and Henry VIII., and instructor in French to Prince Arthur and the Lady Mary. His work is entitled, "An Introductorie for to lerne to rede, to pronounce and to speke French trewly," &c. compiled for the Lady Mary, daughter of Henry VIII. London, John Waley, 4to. It consists of grammatical rules, a large vocabulary, letters, dialogues, &c. which seem to have passed between the princess, her teacher, and her almoner, as exercises. It appears by internal evidence that the work was compiled about 1527, when the Lady Mary was eleven years of age.[a] A copy of this edition is in the Grenville Library, Brit. Mus. The work was likewise printed by Thomas Godfray, Lond. *s. d.* and by N. Bourman for John Reynes [1532?] (Grenv. Libr.) Of the edition by Godfray a reprint has been edited by M. Génin, and is appended to that of Palsgrave's "Esclarcissement," noticed hereafter. These reprints of two works of extreme rarity form a volume of the series published by the Minister of Public Instruction; Coll. de Docum. Inédits sur l'Hist. de France, II[me] série, 1852.

[a] See the account of Dewes in the Introduction by M. Génin, p. 14. Weever has preserved his epitaph formerly in St. Olave's Church. See also Warton's Hist. Eng. Poet. vol. ii. sect. xxxv., where it is stated that he died in 1535. Stowe states that he was preceptor, not only to the personages of the English court above mentioned, but also to the King of France, the King of Scots, and the Marquis of Exeter. Hist. London, p. 230.

(25.) "Lesclarcissement de la langue Francoyse," by John Palsgrave, 1530.—A minute description of this important book, which is dedicated to Henry VIII.[a] is given by Dibdin, and more recently by M. Génin in the Introduction to the reprint edited by him for the collection of "Documents Inédits sur l'histoire de France."[b] The work, the earliest existing grammar of the French tongue, consists of rules for pronunciation, a very full vocabulary of substantives in English and French alphabetically arranged, similar tables of pronouns, adjectives, and other parts of speech, an ample list of verbs being specially valuable to the student of obsolete expressions, on account of the quaint sentences by which each verb is illustrated. The author, who styles himself in the Title "Angloys natyf de Londres, et gradué de Paris," and who studied also both at Cambridge and Oxford, had been chosen to instruct the Lady Mary, sister of Henry VIII., previously to her marriage with Louis XII. In the Privy Purse Expenses of Henry VIII., 1513, Palsgrave is designated "scolemaster to my lady Princes," and he accompanied her to France in the following year. His services are very favorably recognised by Henry in the privilege for seven years prefixed to the work, and dated Sept. 2, 22 Hen. VIII. (1530), shortly after its completion, as thus stated in the colophon,—"The imprintyng fynysshed by Johan Haukyns the XVIII. daye of July," in the year beforementioned. It has, however, been supposed that the book may have been produced from the press of Pynson, by whom it is certain that copies were sold under the author's direction.[c] On his return from France with the youthful Queen, Palsgrave was much in request as a teacher of the young nobility; he enjoyed considerable preferment in the church, and was collated by Cranmer to the rectory of St Dunstan's in the East,

[a] Typ. Ant. vol. iii. p. 365.

[b] Deuxième Série, Histoire des Lettres et des Sciences, Paris, 1852, 4to. A single copy of the work was found in France in the Bibliothèque Mazarine. A reprint of the rare grammar by Giles Dewes before described is given in the same volume, and an ample Index to Palsgrave's work is a most valuable accessory to this reprint.

[c] In a letter to Cromwell from Stephen Vaughan, who was very desirous to obtain a copy of the work, it is said that Palsgrave had instructed Pynson to sell it only to such persons as he might direct, "lest his proffit by teching the Frenche tonge myght be mynished by the sale of the same." Sir H. Ellis, Orig. Letters, third series, vol. ii. p. 214.

London.[a] The "Esclarcissement" is a volume of great rarity; the only copy known to Anthony Wood was that among Selden's books in the Bodleian, but five copies are noticed by Dibdin; it may be found in the British Museum, and in the University Library at Cambridge.

(26.) "Catholicum Parvum."—The first printed Vocabulary, Latin and French, appears to be the rare volume printed for Louis Cruse, *al.* Garbin, at Geneva, 1487, entitled "Catholicum parvum." A Latin-French dictionary was printed by Martin Havard at Lyons, 1499. The "Catholicum abbreviatum," or "Vocabularius brevidicus," was published by Anthony Cayllaut at Paris about the close of the fifteenth century, and reprinted there by John Lambert in 1506.[b]

(27.) French-Latin Dictionary by Robert Estienne (Stephanus). The earliest French-Latin Dictionary is that published by Estienne at Paris, 1539, reprinted with additions in 1549. In 1538 he issued his "Dictionarium Latino-Gallicum;" an edition "multo locupletius" appeared in 1546; the work was apparently founded on his "Thesaurus linguæ latinæ," of which the first edition was published at Paris in 1531, and the second in 1536. In these last he introduced French interpretations of the Latin words. In 1557 this learned lexicographer brought out at Geneva a "Dictionnaire des mots François." See Brunet under Estienne, Nicot, &c.

(28.) "Dictionaire Francoislatin, &c. corrigé et augmenté par Maistre Jehan Thierry. Paris, chez Jacques du Puys, 1564;" folio. This is the French-Latin Dictionary by Robert Estienne abovementioned, and reprinted

[a] For more full particulars regarding this remarkable scholar see Athenæ Oxon. by Bliss, vol. i. p. 122; Beloe's Anecdotes of Literature, vol. vi. p. 344; Baker's Biogr. Dramat.; Cooper's Athenæ Cantabr. vol. i. p. 119; Ellis's Orig. Letters, third series, vol. ii. p. 211.

[b] I may here notice the "Petit Vocabulaire Latin-Français du xiii[e] siècle," recently published by Chassant from a MS. at Evreux, and formerly in the library of the abbey of Lyra. It is accompanied by a short *Nominale* arranged by subjects. Paris, 1857, 12mo.

from a copy left by him at his death, in which many additions had been made by Thierry and other learned scholars.[a]

(29.) Latin, English, and French Dictionary by John Veron.—This scarce little volume is entitled "Dictionariolum Puerorum, tribus linguis, Latina, Anglica, et Gallica conscriptum. In hoc nudæ tantum puræque sunt dictiones, &c. Latino gallicum nuper ediderat Rob. Stephanus Parisiis, cui Anglicam interpretationem Joannes Veron nunc primum adiecit. Londini, apud Reginaldum Wolfium. Anno MDLII." 4to. On the reverse is an address in Latin verse by Veron (misprinted Heron) "ad puerum linguarum studiosum," and in a subsequent address to British youth he says that he was induced by the sight of Stephens's Dictionary to undertake the work. There are two signatures A. i, on the second of which the Dictionary begins, concluding on the reverse of the leaf following sign. Gggg. v. The Latin words are printed in Roman, the English in black letter, the French in Italic. This dictionary contains curious archaisms.[b] It is very rarely to be found, owing doubtless to the destruction of such elementary books in the hands of heedless learners, amongst whom the book must have been much in request, not only as an auxiliary to instruction in the French tongue, but as the most convenient Latin-English dictionary produced subsequently to the Promptorium.

(30.) I cannot close this section of notices of early lexicography without mention of the valuable work of Randle Cotgrave, frequently cited in the following pages. Subsequently to the appearance of Palsgrave's French grammar and vocabularies in 1530, no French and English word-book of

[a] This may have been the work which occurs in the Inventory of the books of Mary Queen of Scots in Edinburgh Castle, 1578. "Dictionar in Frenche and Latine. Ane vther Dictionar in Frenche and Latine." Inventaires de la royne Descosse, edited for the Bannatyne Club by Mr. Joseph Robertson, Pref. p. cxlv. contributed to the Club by the late Marquis of Dalhousie, 1863.

[b] Dibdin, Typ. Ant. vol. iv. p. 18. Lowndes notices only a Dictionary in Latin and English by John Veron, newly corrected and enlarged by R. W. (Rodolph Waddington), Lond. 1575 and 1584. See also the notice by Watt. The author's name is sometimes given as Vernon; in one of his theological works he styles himself "Senonoys," and he was probably a native of Sens.

note is found, with the exception of Claudius Hollyband's French and English Dictionary published in 1593, 4to., a volume of some rarity,[a] preceded in 1573 by his "French Schoolemaister," to which a brief vocabulary was annexed, until the publication of Cotgrave's "Dictionnaire of the French and English Tongues," first printed by Adam Islip, London, 1611. It was dedicated to the author's "very good Lord and Maister, Sir William Cecil, knight, Lord Burghley," eldest son of the Earle of Exeter,[b] and commended "au favorable Lecteur Francois" by J. L'oiseau de Tourval, Parisien." The work must have proved highly acceptable, and may still be consulted with advantage by the students of obsolete language. In 1632 it received the desirable addition of an English-French Dictionary by Robert Sherwood.[c]

Glossaries of Provincial and obsolete Words, &c.

(31.) "A Collection of English Words not generally used;" by John Ray, F.R.S.—The first edition of this well-known and valuable glossary was published in 1674; the second, much augmented, in 1691; and it was republished in the fourth edition of the author's "Collection of English Proverbs," 1768.

[a] The elementary works by this teacher of languages were in much esteem. Lowndes does not mention the rare "Campo di Fior, or else the Flourie Field of foure languages, of M. Claudius Desainliens, alias Holiband;" Lond. Thos. Vautrouillier, 1583, 12mo. It contains dialogues in Italian, Latin, French, and English. In regard to early aids to the study of Italian I may cite the Italian-English Dictionary by William Thomas, 1548, as containing obsolete English words.

[b] Sir William was grandson of the Lord High Treasurer, created Baron Burghley by Elizabeth in 1571. He appears by the preface to have been well skilled in French, and may have received instruction from the author.

[c] I may here mention the useful "Alvearie, or Triple Dictionarie in Englishe, Latin, and French," by John Baret, Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. Cooper's Athenæ Cantabr. vol. i. p. 421. It was printed by Denham in 1573, and again in 1580, with the addition of Greek to the three languages before mentioned. Several early and rare polyglot vocabularies might be enumerated as containing archaisms not undeserving of the attention of the student of our language in the Tudor age. I recall a curious "Nomenclator" in six tongues, including Latin, French, Italian, and English, Nuremberg, 1548; Joh. Daubmann; of which a copy was shewn to me by Mr. David Laing in the Signet Library at Edinburgh; the Italian is designated as "*Welsch*."

(32) Glossarial Collections by Bishop Kennett.—The Glossary appended by the learned Bishop of Peterborough to his "Parochial Antiquities," of which the first edition appeared in 1695, is highly to be appreciated. I would invite attention to his valuable collection of obsolete and provincial expressions preserved in the British Museum, in Lansdowne MS. 1033, which I have cited frequently in the following pages. This large compilation is wholly distinct from the printed Glossary, and seems well deserving of publication; independently of the value of the etymological suggestions, there can be little doubt that numerous dialectic words are here to be found, which have subsequently been wholly disused and forgotten.[a]

(33.) Glossary of Archaic and Provincial Words, by the late Rev. Jonathan Boucher, Vicar of Epsom.—A portion of this work, containing the letter A, was printed after the death of the author in 1804 by Sir F. Morton Eden; Lond. 1807, 4to. It was entitled "A Supplement to Dr. Johnson's Dictionary, or a Glossary of Obsolete and Provincial Words." In 1832 another edition commenced under the editorial care of the late Mr. Hunter, author of the Hallamshire Glossary, and of Mr. Joseph Stevenson. Two parts were published in 4to. containing Boucher's Introductory Essay, with the Glossary as far as the word "Blade." Mr. Boucher's MSS. remained in Mr. Hunter's hands; at the dispersion of his library, after his death in 1861, these Glossarial collections were purchased by Mr. Russell Smith, and sold by him to Mr. Halliwell; they were again sold at Messrs. Sotheby's in 1864, and came into the possession, as I believe, of Mr. C. E. Hodgkin, West Derby, Lancashire.

(34.) "Glossary of Words, Phrases, &c. in the works of English authors, particularly Shakespeare and his contemporaries;" by Archdeacon Nares.—This valuable work, which I have often cited as explaining archaisms of an earlier period than that set forth in the title, is replete with curious illustrations of early language and literature. It was first published in 1822, Lond. 4to.; a second edition, considerably augmented, was

[a] The Bishop died in 1728; these collections were probably compiled towards the close of the previous century, and not long after the earliest printed notice of local words, namely that published by Ray as early as 1674, but brief and meagre as compared with the MS. Glossary above cited.

produced in 1859 by Mr. J. O. Halliwell and Mr. Thomas Wright; Lond. 2 vols. 8vo.

(35.) "General Dictionary of Provincialisms; by William Holloway." London, 1840, 8vo.—In the Introduction certain local expressions, chiefly occurring in the Eastern and Northern parts of England, are enumerated, supposed to be of Danish origin.

(36.) "Dictionary of Archaic and Provincial Words, Obsolete Phrases, &c. from the fourteenth century;" by Mr. James Orchard Halliwell, F.R.S. 2 vols. 8vo. 1847.

(37.) "Dictionary of Obsolete and Provincial English, containing words from the English Writers previous to the nineteenth century which are no longer in use or are not used in the same sense, and words which are now used only in the Provincial Dialects:" compiled by Mr. Thomas Wright, M.A. London, 1857, 12mo.—In this useful work of reference numerous illustrations of East Anglian dialect will be found, communicated by the Rev. E. Gillett, Vicar of Runham, Norfolk.

(38.) "Vocabulary of East Anglia, an attempt to record the vulgar tongue of the twin sister counties, Norfolk and Suffolk, as it existed in the last twenty years of the eighteenth century," &c. By the late Rev. Robert Forby. London, 1830. Edited by the Rev. George Turner, 2 vols. 12mo. A supplementary volume was published in 1858, from collections made by the late Rev. W. T. Spurdens of North Walsham, 1840. Mr. Forby's autograph papers, containing the originals of his Vocabulary, are preserved in the library of Caius College, Cambridge, to which they were presented in 1846 by the Rev. George Miller. Catalogue of MSS. Gonville and Caius Coll. by the Rev. J. J. Smith, p. 304. About the time when Mr. Forby commenced his glossarial collection, a similar work was compiled by Mr. Anthony Norris, described as a "Glossary or Dictionary explaining the obsolete words used by old English writers, with references to examples where they occur; to which is added a catalogue of local and vulgar words used in the county of Norfolk, about 1780." This MS. volume is supposed to have formed part of the collection made by Mr. Norris for the illustration of the county of Norfolk, which came into the possession of the

Right Hon. J. H. Frere. It was subsequently in Sir John Fenn's Library, and passed into the hands of the Rev. Jonathan Boucher, deceased in 1804; the MS. was then added to the late Mr. Dawson Turner's Norfolk collections, and at their dispersion it was purchased by the Hon. F. Walpole of Rainthorpe Park, Norfolk. In regard to the numerous provincialisms which occur in Norfolk, relics of the peculiar dialect with which the author of the Promptorium declared that he was exclusively conversant, it is not without interest to observe that a writer on agricultural subjects, eighty years since, Mr. Marshall, has stated that, during a very short time whilst pursuing his observations, he registered in Norfolk nearly 1000 local expressions or deviations from established language. He has given those words only that relate to rural affairs.[a] The late Mr. Goddard Johnson of Norwich made large collections of Norfolk words; he informed me that he had gathered 3000 or upwards which did not come under Mr. Forby's notice.[b] His MSS. are, as I believe, in possession of Mr. R. Fitch, F.S.A., at Norwich.

(38.) "Suffolk Words and Phrases; an attempt to collect the Lingual Localisms of that County: by Edward Moor, F.S.A." Woodbridge, 1823, 12mo.

The foregoing notices may doubtless appear tediously diffuse; and I have thought it inexpedient to extend them by an enumeration of certain books, those especially that relate to provincial dialect, cited in the following pages. The bibliography of early elementary works on Language would form an instructive chapter in the History of English Literature; it has been my endeavor to offer some contribution towards a subject which the dissertations of Mr. Mayor, already cited, have in no slight measure tended to

[a] Rural Economy of Norfolk, vol. ii. p. 376, published in 1787.

[b] A short list of Norfolk provincialisms is given by Sir Thomas Browne in his "Certain Miscellany Tracts," Lond. 1684, p. 146. Mr. Halliwell points out a Vocabulary of the xvth century written in Norfolk; Add. MS. 12,195. In Cullum's Hist. of Hawsted, 1784, a list of Suffolk words may be found. I have frequently cited the "Points of good Husbandry" by Tusser, whose quaint verses, first published in 1557, are full of illustrations of East Anglian dialect and of words occurring in the Promptorium. I cannot omit to mention a recent Version of the Song of Solomon in Norfolk dialect, by the Rev. Edward Gillett, Vicar of Runham, a diligent collector of relics of the ancient vernacular of his county.

bring under consideration. I may refer to his erudite account of Elyot, Cooper, and Holyoke, by whom the revival of learning in the sixteenth century was essentially aided in this country.[a] To the "Copious Dictionary" of Francis Gouldman, however, published at a comparatively late time, in 1664, and often cited in my notes, I would advert not merely as combining the labors of his learned predecessors, of whom an ample notice is set forth in the Preface, but as containing archaisms of interest to the student of language, with certain expressions mostly of North-country vernacular. To Dr. Jamieson's Dictionary of the Scottish Language I have also often been indebted, and scarcely less frequently to the researches of Brockett, of Hunter, and of others to whose timely care we owe the preservation of many of the fast-fading traces of provincial dialects.[b]

THE CAMPUS FLORUM; see p. xxv. *ante*.

Whilst the foregoing pages were in the press, Sir Frederic Madden, to whose friendly assistance I have frequently been indebted, has called my attention to a writer who probably may have been the authority often cited by the compiler of the Promptorium as "Mirivalensis in Campo Florum," and whom, as before stated, I have long in vain sought to identify.

Leland has given many particulars relating to "Thomas *Gualler.sis*, a Leandro Alberto Bononiensi *Thomas Anglicus* de *Malleis*[c] corrupte

[a] "Latin-English and English-Latin Lexicography," by the Rev. J. E. B. Mayor (Librarian of the Public Library of the University of Cambridge), Journal of Ancient and Sacred Philology, vol. iv. 1857.

[b] I may refer to the Bibliographical List of works illustrative of the Provincial Dialects of England, by John Russell Smith, Lond. 1839, in which various volumes occasionally cited in the notes and not enumerated above will be found. The numerous additions to this class of philological literature render an enlarged edition of Mr. Russell Smith's useful Hand-list very desirable.

[c] Probably for Walleis or Waleys, as he is sometimes called. Leland cites several of his treatises on the authority of Leander Albertus, de Viris Illustr., lib. iv. It may be well to notice that there was a writer of an earlier period, *Johannes* Guallensis, a Franciscan of Worcester, about 1260, of whose voluminous works see Bale, p. 317, Pits, p. 342; some confusion seems to have arisen in regard to his writings and those of *Thomas* Guallensis. There was moreover another Thomas, professor of theology at Oxford, in the time of Henry III., elected Bishop of St. David's in 1247.

dictus;" a Dominican whose commentaries on various books of the Old Testament he had seen in the library of Warden Abbey, Bedfordshire. Amongst numerous writings of this author, probably of Welsh origin, Leland thus mentions one existing at Oxford in the Public Library:—"Extat in bibliotheca publica *Isiaci* liber, cui titulus *Campus Florum*, a Guallensi scriptus, copiosus videlicet Juris *Canonici* index." Leland observes that previous writers had not ascribed a date to the works of Guallensis; according to his own conjecture that eminent scholar lived about the times of Edward II. Comm. de Script. Brit., vol. ii., p. 333.

Bale and Pits give some additional notices.[a] From the former we learn that Thomas Walleys (*alias* Gualensis) a theologian of Oxford, was a strenuous opponent of tenets advanced by Pope John XXIII., and that in consequence, about the year 1332, he suffered imprisonment. Bale gives a list of treatises attributed to Walleys, including one thus entitled: "Campum Florum Juris Canonici, lib. i. *Disciplina claustrali deditus.*" The enumeration of his writings is augmented by Pits, with references to MSS. in the collegiate libraries of both the universities. This list includes several MSS. in the library of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, and it may deserve notice that I there found, as previously stated (p. xxv. *supra*), a treatise entitled "Campus Florum," and also several works attributed to *Johannes* Wallensis. Of the author, however, of the "Campus Florum" there preserved, I have found no indication; it commences with the words "Fulcite me floribus," which differ, as will presently appear, from those given as the incipial words of the treatise by *Thomas* Walleis to which my attention has been called by Sir Frederic Madden.

It is stated by Pits that Thomas Walleis, or Guallensis, lived in 1333; according to some accounts, however, he was living as late as 1410.

The autograph Collections by Bishop Bale, alphabetically arranged, for the continuation of his work, are preserved, as I am informed by Sir Frederic Madden, in the Bodleian Library amongst Selden's MSS. (No. 64, B.; No. 3452, Codd. Jo. Seldeni, Catal. MSS. Angliæ). They were compiled after the first edition printed at Ipswich in 1548, and before that, largely augmented, printed at Basle in 1557. These Collections well deserve to be printed, as Sir Frederic observes; their value being greatly enhanced by the circumstance that, in all instances, Bale has stated

[a] Bale, Script. Bryt. p. 406; Pitseus, de Illustr. Ang. Script. p. 429.

the authorities, which are omitted in his printed work. The following notices of the *Campus Florum* occur at fol. 30, but not under the author's name :—" Campus Florum vocabularius quidam erat apud Miram vallem, locum devotis monachis valde amenum, factus circa annum Domini 1359.—*Nicholaus Brigan in Collectionibus.*

Campus Florum (Thomæ Gualensis *interlined*) li. i.; incipit, 'Disciplina claustrali deditus apud Miram vallem.' Claruit autor anno Domini 1359. —*Ex Collegio Magdalene Oxon.*"

Under the article of Thomas Walleys, fol. 176, the work is thus noticed more briefly :—" Thomas Walleys Dominicanus, doctor Wallicus," &c. and at the end of the list of his writings,—" Campus Florum, copiosus index juris Canonici, li. i.—*Ex Lelando de viris illustribus.*"

Nicholas Brigan, or Brigham, called by Bale in his printed work " Brigamus," was his contemporary,—" Anglicarum antiquitatum amator maximus;" he compiled, about 1550, certain collections which seem to have been used by Bale, entitled " Venationes rerum memorabilium," also " Rerum quotidianorum, lib. xii." Bale, Script., p. 718.[a]

Sir Frederic Madden notices that the name " Thomæ Gualensis " had been added above the line in the passage above cited; he considers this interlineation to be subsequent to the original entry, but not later than 1552, the latest date that he found in the volume. It would seem that Bale had really seen a copy of the work at Magdalen College; he certainly assumes that Thomas Walleys was the author. No MS. corresponding with his description appears to be found at the present time, and I have sought for it in vain, either in the enumeration of MSS. in the library of Magdalen College, given about 1697 in Catal. MSS. Angl., tom. 1, part 2, p. 71, or in the recent and valuable Catalogue compiled by Mr. Coxe. I have been equally unsuccessful in my endeavors to trace the MS. described by Leland as existing in the Public Library at Oxford.

[a] Pits, p. 749, writes in commendation of the erudition of Brigham, of his repute as a lawyer, historian, poet, and antiquary. In 1555 Brigham caused the remains of Chaucer to be removed to the chapel of St. Blaise in Westminster Abbey, and deposited in the marble tomb which bears a Latin verse composed by him. See Wood's Athenæ.

INDEX

OF THE PRINCIPAL AUTHORS AND WORKS NOTICED IN THE PREFACE.

RUFFE, candel.[1] *Hirsepa, funale*, CATH. C. F. *et* UG. *in fos.*

RUFFLYD, or snarlyd. *Innodatus, illaqueatus.*

RUFFELYN̄, or snarlyn̄ (swarlyn, s.)[2] *Innodo* (*illaqueo*, s.)

RUFFELYN̄', or debatyn̄' (or discordyn, K. P.) *Discordo.*

RUFFLYNGE, or snarlynge. *Illaqueacio, innodacio.*

RUFFLYNGE, or debate. *Discencio, discordia.*

(RUFFE of an hows, *supra in* rofe, P.)

RUFF TREE of an howse (rufters, Harl. MS. 2274.) *Festum*, CATH.

RUFUL, or ful of ruthe and pyte. *Pieticus*, CATH. *compassivus.*

RUFULLE, and fulle of peyne and desese, *Anglice*, a caytyf (or pytyous, *supra.*) *Dolorosus, penosus, calamitosus*, C. F.

ROGGYD, or rowghe (ruggyd or rowe, K. S.) *Hispidus, hirsutus.*

RULLIŌN'.[3]

RUWYN̄', or for-thynkyn̄'. *Peniteo, vel penitet, impersonale.*

RUWYN̄', or haue pyte (rwyn, or to han pyty, K.) *Compatior.*

RUYNGE, for a thynge (rvyn, or forthynkynge, K. S. P. *Penitudo, penitencia.*

RUKKUN, or cowre down̄' (curyn doun, K. crowdyn downe, S. ruckyn, or cowryn downe, P.)[4] *Incurvo.*

RUKKYNGE (rukklyng, Harl. MS. 2274.) *Incurvacio.*

RULY, *idem quod* ruful *supra.* (rvly or pytowus, K. ruly or pyteowsly or pytows, P.)[5]

(RUMMAUNCE, *supra in* ryme, P.)

RUMMUELŌN, (*sic*) or prively mystrōn'. *Mussito.*

(RUMMELYN, K. H. rumlyn, P. *Rumino.*)

(RUMLYNGE. *Ruminacio*, P.)

RUMNEYE, wyne.

RUSSHE, *idem quod* rysche *supra.* (ruschen̄, *supra* in ryschyn̄, Harl. MS. 2274.)

RUMPE, tayle. *Cauda.*

RUN, or bryyn̄', *supra in* B. (brine of salt, *idem quod* brine, S.)

RUSSET. *Gresius*, (*sic*), *elbus*, CATH. *russetus*, KYLW. *elbidus.*

RUST. *Rubigo.*

RUSTY. *Rubiginosus.*

RUSTŌN'. *Rubigino.*

RUTHE. *Compassio.*

RUTHE, pyte, *idem quod* pyte, *supra.*

RUTTON̄', o(r) throwyn̄' (rwtyn or castyn, K. rowtyn or throwyn,

[1] A Ruffie or Roughie, according to Jamieson, signifies in Eskdale a torch used in fishing with the lister by night; probably, as he supposes, from the rough material of which it is formed. A wick clogged with tallow is termed a Ruffy. Roughie in N. Britain signifies also brushwood or heather. *Funalia* were torches formed of ropes twisted together and dipped in pitch.

[2] "I ruffle clothe or sylke, I bring them out of their playne foldynge; *je plionne, je froisse.* See how this lawne is shruffylled." (*sic.*) PALSG.

[3] This word occurs amongst the verbs, in the Harl. MS. without any Latin equivalent.

[4] This is placed amongst the verbs, after RUBBYN̄, (as if written Ruckun). The word is used by Chaucer, (Nonnes Pr. Tale) speaking of the fox—"false morderour rucking in thy den." So also in Conf. Am. 72. Forby gives "to ruck, to squat or shrink down."

[5] This word occurs in the Paston Letters, vol. iii. p. 44. "Ye chaungewas a rewly chaunge, for ye towne was undo þerby, and in ye werse by an c. li."

idem quod castyn, s. ruttyn' or throwyn' or castyn, P.) *Projicio, idem quod* castyn̄', *supra in* C. (*jacto*, P.)

SABLE, coloure. *Sabellinum*, DICC.
SABRACE. *Sabracia*, COMM.[1]
SACRAMENT. *Sacramentum.*[2]
SACRYN̄, or halwyn̄. *Consecro, sacro.*
(SACRYN in the messe, P. *Consecro.*)
SACRYNGE of the masse. *Consecracio.*
SACRYNGE BELLE. *Tintinabulum.*
SACRYFYCE. *Sacrificium, victima*, CATH.
SACRIFYYN, or make sacrifyce. *Sacrifico, inmolo, libo.*
SAD, or hard. *Solidus.*
SAD, or sobyr, *idem est, et maturus* (*maturatus*, S.)
SAD, or sobyr wythe owte lawh'ynge (nowt lawhyng, K.) *Agelaster*, CATH., *vel agalaster*, UG. *in Aug'.*
SADDYN, or make sadde. *Solido, consolido.*
SADELYN̄' HORS. *Sterno*, CATH., *sello.*
SADYL. *Sella.*
SADLARE. *Sellarius*, UG. *in sedeo.*
SADLY. *Solide, mature.*
SADNESSE. *Soliditas, maturitas.*
SADNESSE, yn porte and chere (porte or berynge, K.) *idem est.*
SAAF, and sekyr. *Salvus.*
SAAF CUNDYTE. *Salvus conductus, vel salvus conventus.*
SAPHYRE, precyowse stone (safyre, K.) *Saphirus.*
SAAFNESSE, or salvacyon. *Salvacio.*
SAFRUN. *Crocum*, CATH. C. F.
SAGGYN̄', or sallyn̄[3] (satelyn, P. stytlyn, S.) *Basso.*
SAGGYNGE, or satlynge. *Bassacio, bassatura*, CATH.
SAY, clothe. *Sagum*, C. F.
(SALADE, H. P.)
SALARY, hyre. *Salarium, stipendium.*
SALE, or sellynge. *Vendicio.*
SALE, or pryce. *Precium.*
SALER. *Salinum*, CATH.

[1] The directions given in the Sloane MS. 73, f. 211, date late XV. cent., for making "cheverel lether of perchemyne," may serve to throw light on this obscure word. The leather was to be "basked to and fro" in a hot solution of rock alum, "aftir take zelkis of eyren and breke hem smale in a disch as thou woldist make therof a caudel, and put these to thyn alome water, and chaufe it to a moderate hete; thanne take it doun from the fier and put it in thi cornetrey; thanne tak thi lether and basche it wel in this sabras, to it be wel dronken up into the lether." A little flour is then to be added, the mixture again heated, and the parchment well "basked therein, and that that saberas be wel drunken up into the lether; and, if it enters not well into the lether, lay it abroad in a good long vessel that be scheld, the fleechside upward, and poure thi sabrace al aboven the lether, and rubbe it wel yn." It is also recommended "to late the lether ligge so still al a nyzt in his owen sabras." In the Ancren Riwle, edited for the Camden Society by the Rev. J. Morton, p. 364, it is said that a sick man who is wise uses abstinence, and drinks bitter sabras to recover his health: in the Latin MS. Oxon. "*potat amara.*" It may be from the Arabic, "Shabra, a drink." See Notes and Queries, vol. ii. pp. 70, 204. Mr. Halliwell, in his Archaic Glossary, gives—"Sabras, salve, plaster," which does not accord with the use of the term as above given; it has not, however, been found in any other dictionary.

[2] Compare Oost, sacrament, *Hostia, supra.*

[3] *Sic*, probably erroneously so written for—Satlyn̄, as in K. The archaism—to sag,—to saddle, is preserved in the Herefordshire dialect.

SALE WORTHY. *Vendibilis.*
SALYARE. *Saltator, saltatrix.*
SALYYN'. *Salio,* (*salto,* P.)
SALYYNGE. *Saltacio.*
SALME. *Psalmus.*
SALT. *Sal.*
SALT, or salti (as flesch or oder lyke, S.) *Salsus.*
SALTARE, or wellare of salt. *Salinator,* CATH.
SALT COTE. *Salina,* CATH.
SALT FYSCHE. *Fungia.*
SALTYN' wythe salte. *Salio,* CATH. *et* UG.
SALT WATER, or see water. *Nereis,* CATH. UG. *in nubo.*
SALUE (salve, K.) *Saliva.*
SALWHE, of colowre (salowe, P.) *Croceus.*
SALWHE, tree. *Salix.*
SAMOWNE, fysche. C. F. UG. *in salio.*
SANDÈL, or sandelynge, fysche. *Anguilla arenalis.*
SANGUINARYE, herbe, or myllefolye hesp.[1] *Sanguinaria, millefolium.*
SANGWYNE, coloure. *Sanguineus.*
SANOP (sanap, K.)[2] *Manupiarium, gausape, fimbriatum,* KYLW. (*manutergium, mantile,* P.)
SAAPPE, of a tree. *Caries,* CATH. C. F. *turio,* KYLW. UG. *in tundo, carea,* UG. *in careo.*
SAAP, of the ere. *Pedora,* CATH.
SAPY, or fulle of sap. *Cariosus,* C. F.
SAARCE, instrument.
SAARCYN'. *Colo, secatio,* CATH.
SARRY, or savery. *Sapidus.*
SATYNE, clothe of sylke. *Satinum.*
SATYRDAY. *Sabatum.*
(SATLYN, *supra in* SAGGYN, P.)
SATLYNGE, *idem quod* SAGGYNGE.
SAWCE. *Salsamentum,* CATH., *salmentum, salsa,* C. F. *in sinapium.*
SAWCE, made wythe water and salt. *Muria,* NECC.
SAWCELYNE (sawcelyme, S.)[3]
SAWCER. *Salsarium, acetabulum,* UG. *in acuo.*
SAWCYN'. *Salmento,* CATH.
SAWCYN', wythe powder, *idem quod* POWDERYN', *supra.* (*Condio,* K. P.)
SAWCYSTER, lynke.[4] *Hirna, hilla, salsucia,* CATH. (*salcia,* P.)
SAWE, instrument. *Serra.*
SAWE, or proverbe. *Proverbium, problema.*
SAVEYNE, tree. *Savina,* C. F.
SAVEREY, herbe. *Satureia.*
SAVERY, as mete and drynke (or SARRY, *supra.*) *Sapidus.*
SAVERYN. *Sapio.*
SAWGE, herbe. *Saligia, salvia,* CATH. C. F.
SAWGER. *Salgetum.*
SAVYN'. *Salvo.*
SAVYOWRE. *Salvator, Messias, salutaris.*
SAWYN'. *Serro.*
SAVOWRE, or tast. *Sapor.*

[1] *Sic* in Harl. MS., possibly erroneously so written for herbe, which is the reading in MS. S.

[2] A Sanop, sometimes written Savenappe—a napkin. See Sir F. Madden's edition of Syr Gawayn; also Sir Degrevant, v. 1387; Awntyrs of Arthure, v. 437; and the list of linen in the Prior's chamber, Christ Church, Canterbury, Galba E. IV. f. 36.

[3] Possibly the herb called "Sauce-alone, *alliaria,* q. d. unicum ciborum condimentum, &c." SKINNER. It is the *Erysimum alliaria.*

[4] A sausage; compare "*Hilla,* a tripe or a sawcister." ORTUS. "A saucestour, a saucige," &c. Harl. MS. 2257. "A salsister, *hirna.*" CATH. ANG. See the note on LYNKE, *supra,* p. 306.

SAVOWRE, or smel (or dowre, S.) *Odor.*
SAWTER. *Psalterium.*
SAWTRYE. *Psalterium.*
SAXIFRAGE, herbe. *Saxifragium, saxifragia*, C. F.
SCABBARD, or he þat ys scabbyd. *Scabidus, scabida*, CATH.
SCABBE. *Scabies.*
SCABBYD. *Scabiosus*, (*scabidus*, K.)
SCABBYD SCHEPE. *Apica*, NECC. UG. *in agnus.*
SCABYOWSE, herbe. *Scabiosa, jacia alba, et nigra dicitur* matfelōn (*vel* couwede, *supra*).[1]
SCADDE. *Cadaver.*[2]
SCAFOLD, stage. *Fala*, CATH., *machinis*, CATH.
SCALLARDE (scallar, S.) *Glabrio*, CATH.
SCALDYN'. *Estuo*, CATH. *excaturisat*, UG. V. *in* S.
SCALDYNGE (scaldynge of hete, P.) *Estus*, CATH.
SCALE, of a fysche. *Squama.*
SCALE, of an heste[3] (hefte, K. P. of a beeste, S.), or of a leddur. *Scalare.*
SCALYN FYSCHE. *Exquamo, squamo*, CATH.
SCALE WALLYS. *Scalo.*
SCALLE. *Glabra.*
SCALLYD (or pyllyd, *supra.*) *Glabrosus.*
SCALOP, fysche.
SCALT. *Estuatus*, CATH.
SCAMONY, spyce. *Scamonia.*
SCANNE VERSE (scannyn versis, P.) *Scando*, CATH.
SCANNYNGE, of verse. *Scansio.*
SCANT. *Parcus.*
SCANTLYON, or scanklyone (skanklyone, S. P. or met, *supra.*) *Equissium, mensura.*
SCANTNESSE. *Parcitas, parcimonia.*
SCAPYNGE. *Evasio.*
SCAPLORY (scapelary, S. scapelar, P.) *Scapulare.*
SCARBOT, flye. *Scabo*, COMM.(*scrabo*, K. P. *scarbo*, S. J. W.)
SCARCE. *Parcus.*
SCARSLY (or scantly, P.) *Parce.*
SCARSNESSE, *idem quod* SCANTENESSE.[4]
SCARSYN, or make lesse (or scanten, P.) *Minoro.*
SCARRE, or brekynge, or ryvynge. *Rima, rimula, priscus*, CATH. (*riscus*, P.)
SCARLETT. *Scarletum, luteus*, KYLW. *et* UG. *in luo.*
SCARLET, colowre. *Lutus*, UG.

[1] See the note on MATFELŌN, *supra*, p. 329.
[2] Mr. Halliwell gives, in his Archaic Glossary, "SCAD, a carcase, a dead body."
[3] *Sic*, but probably for hefte. In K. and H., and also in Pynson's edition, we find the following distinction: Scale of an hefte (in K. *capula manubrii* is the Latin equivalent); and Scale of a leddyr, *scalare*. Compare the note on LEDDYR stafe, *supra*, p. 293. In the translation of Vegetius, Roy. MS. 18 A. XII., "scales of ladders" are mentioned, lib. 14, c. 2. "Scale of a ladder, *eschellon*." PALSG. "*Eschelle*, a ladder or skale. *eschellette*, a little ladder or skale, a small step or greece." COTG.
[4] Compare also CHYNCERY or scar(s)nesse, *supra*, p. 75. In the Legenda Aurea, f. 87, b., it is recorded of St. Pawlyne that she gave to the sick largely such food as they asked, "but to herself she was harde in her sekenes and skarse." Gower treats at length of "scarsnesse," *parcimonia*. "Scarse, nygarde or nat suffycient, *eschars*: scante or scarse, *escars*." PALSG.

SCATE, fysche. *Ragadies* (*scabies*, S.)
SCATERYÑ'. *Spergo, dissipo.*
SCATERYNGE (or sparplynge, *infra*). *Spercio.*
SCAWBERT, or chethe[1] (scawberk, S. scauberd, K. P.) *Vagina.*
SCAYE,[2] (scathe, K. P.) *Dampnum, dispendium,* (*prejudicium*, S.)
SCAYINE, or harmyñ' (scathen, K. scathyn, S.) *Dampnifico.*
SCHADOWE. *Umbra.*
(SCHADOWEN, P.)[3] *Obumbro, umbro.*
SCHADWYNGE. *Obumbracio.*
SCHADWYNGE place.[4] *Umbraculum*, C. F. *estiva*, CATH.
SCHAFTE, of a spere or oþer lyke. *Hastile.*
SCHAGGYNGE, schoggynge, or waverynge. *Vacillacio.*
SCHAYLARE.[5]
SCHAYLYÑ', or scheylyñ.' (*Disgredior*, S.)
SCHAYLYNGE (or scheylynge, S. H. P. *Loripedacio*, S.)
SCHAKARE. *Excussor.*
SCHAKERE, or gettare. *Lascivus.*
SCHAKARE, or craker, or booste maker. *Jactator, philocompus*, C. F.
SCHAKKYL, or schakle. *Murella*, C. F. *numella*, C. F. UG. V. (*murenula*, K.)
SCHAKKLYD. *Numellatus.*
SCHAKLYÑ'. *Numello*, UG. V. *in* N.
SCHAKYÑ' A WEY (schaylyn a way, S.) *Excucio.*
SCHAKYÑ or mevyñ. *Agito, moveo.*
SCHAKYÑ' or waveryñ'. *Vacillo.*
SCHAKYÑ' or qwakyñ'. (whakyn, K.) *Tremo*, CATH. *contremo.*
SCHAKYNGE A-WEY. *Excussio.*
SCHAKYNGE, or mevynge. *Exagitacio, mocio.*
SCHAKYNGE, or quakynge. *Tremor.*
SCHAKYNGE, or waverynge. *Vacillacio.*
SCHALE, of a not, or oþer lyke. *Testula.*
SCHALE NOTYS, and oþer schelle frute (schalyn or schille frute, K. scalyn or shillyn nottis, P.) *Enuclio.*[6]
SCHALMUSE, pype.[7] *Sambuca.*
SCHAME. *Verecundia, pudor, rubor.*
SCHAME, or schenschepe. *Ignominia.*
SCHAMEFAST. *Verecundus, verecundiosus, pudorosus*, CATH.
SCHAMEFASTNESSE, *idem quod* SCHAME.
SCHAMYÑ'. *Verecundor*, CATH.

[1] Chethē, MS. The terminal contraction is probably an error. Compare SCHEDE, or schethe, *infra*.
[2] *Sic.* Probably for Scaþe, as also the verb, which follows,—SCAYINE for Scaþine; i Add. MS. 22,556, Scathin. "*Damnum*, harme or scathe." ORTUS.
[3] In Pynson's edition the verbs which commence with SCH are printed SH; the nouns are printed SCH, as in the Harl. MS.
[4] Compare LEVECEL, *supra*, p. 300.
[5] "To schayle, *degradi, et degredi.*" CATH. ANG. "Schayler that gothe a wrie with his fete, *boyteux*. I shayle, as a man or horse dothe that gothe croked with his legges, *Je vas eschays*. I shayle with the fete, *Jentretaille des pieds*," &c. PALSG. Compare Cotgrave, *v. Gavar, Goibier, Tortipé, Esgrailler*, &c. The personal name Schayler still occurs in Oxfordshire and Sussex.
[6] Compare PYLLYÑ', or schalyñ nottys, *supra*, p. 399.
[7] "Schalmesse, a pype, *chalemeau*." PALSG. The shalm is figured in Musurgia, by Ott. Luscinius, &c.; Comenius, Vis. World, 1659; Northumberland Household Book, &c.

SCHAMELES, or he þat ys not a-schamyd of wykkydnesse. *Effrons, inpudens, inverecundus.*

SCHAMELES, þat chaungythe no chere (that chaunchyth no colowre ne chere, S. that chaungeth neyther chere nor colour, P.) *Cromaticus*, C. F. *frontosus*, C. F.

SCHANKE. *Crus*, CATH.

SCHAP, of forme. *Forma, plasmatura.*

SCHAPARE. *Aptator, formator.*

(SCHAPER, of nought. *Creator*, P. J.)

SCHAAPYN'. *Apto.*

SCHAPYNGE. *Aptura, formacio.*

SCHAPYNGE KNYFE. *Scalprum*, CATH. *scalpellum.*

SCHAPYNGE KNYFE, of sowtarys. *Ansorium*, DICC.

SCHARE, of a plowe. *Vomer*, C. F.

SCHARMAN, or scherman̄. *Tonsor, attonsor, tonsarius*, KYLW.

SCHARPE, of egge. *Acutus.*

SCHARP, or delyver.[1] *Asper, velox.*

SCHARPE, or egyr. *Acer.*

SCHARPYN', thynge þat ys dul of egge. *Acuo, exacuo.*

SCHARPYN', or steryn̄' to hastynesse. *Exaspero.*

SCHARPLY, or redyly. *Velociter, acute.*

SCHARPLY, or egyrly. *Acriter, aspere.*

SCHARPNESSE, of egge. *Acucies.*

SCHARPNESSE, or egyrnesse. *Acritudo, acritas*, CATH.

SCHARPNESSE, or swyftenesse. *Velocitas.*

SCHAVE, or schavynge knyfe. *Scalpellum*, C. F. *scalprum*, CATH.

SCHAVELDOWRE.[2] *Discursor, vacabundus*, C. F. CATH. *vagus, vagulus.*

SCHAVYN. *Rado.*

SCHAVYN', or scrapyn̄' a-wey. *Abrado.*

SCHAVYNGE, of a barbowre (as barbure, S. schauynge or barborye, P.) *Rasura.*

SCHAVYNGE, or scrapynge (scrapynge away, P.) *Abrasio.*

SCHAVYNGYS, of boordys or treys. *Rasure, ramentum*, C. F. *et* UG.

SCHAVYNGE HOWSE,[3] *supra in* B. *item in* R.

SCHEDARE, or schethare. *Vaginarius*, CATH.

SCHEDE, or schethe. *Vagina.*

SCHEDYD, or schethyd. *Vaginatus.*

SCHEDYN, or chethyn knyfys (puttyn in schede, K.) *Vagino.*

SCHEDYN', or spyllyn̄'. *Effundo.*

SCHEDYN, or lesyn̄g. *Confundo.*

(SCHEDYNGE, P. *Vaginatio.*)

SCHEDYNGE, or spyllynge. *Effusio.*

SCHEFFE, or scheef (schefe or schofe, S. schof, K.) *Garba, gelima*, CATH. *merges*, UG.

SCHEY, or skey, as hors, or styȝtyl (schyttyl, S. styrtyll, P.)[4]

SCHEYLERE, *idem quod* schaylare.

SCHEELDE. *Scutum, clipeus.*

SCHELDRAKE, byrde. *Testa.*

(SCHELLE, H. P. schel, K. *Testa*, P.)[5]

[1] Compare DELYVERE, *supra*, p. 118.

[2] This word is used by Wickliffe in his treatise, "Why poor priests have no Benefice," App. to Life by Lewis, No. XIX. 293; "Many times their Patrons, and other getters of country, and idle shaveldours willen look to be feasted of such Curates."

[3] Compare BARBORERY, *supra*, p. 24; and RASTYR HOWSE, p. 424.

[4] Compare STYRTYL, or hasty, *infra*, and SCHYTTYLLE, p. 447.

[5] In the Harl. MS., and also in the Winchester MS., the word SCHELLE is omitted, *Testa* being given as the Latin for SCHELDRAKE. There can be little doubt that the readings of the MSS. H. K., and of Pynson's text, give the correction of this clerical error.

SCHELFE. *Epiaster, epilocarium, armarium*, C. F., *repositorium*, COMM.
SCHELTRŌN, of a batayl. *Acies.*
SCHE(N)DYN'(sheendyn, S. shendyn, P.) or lesyn'. *Confundo.*
SCHENDYN', or blamyn'. *Culpo.*
SCHENDYNGE, or blamynge. *Culpacio, reprehencio, vituperacio.*
SCHENDYNGE, or fulle (foul, H. fowle, P.) vndoynge. *Confusio.*
(SCHENKARE, or bryllare of drynke, *supra. Propinator.*)
SCHENKYN' DKYNKE.[1] *Propino.*
SCHENSCHEPE, or schame. *Ignominia.*
SCHENT, or blamyd. *Culpatus, vituperatus.*
SCHENT, ful lost (al fully lost, P.) *Confusus, destructus.*
SCHEEP, beest. *Ovis.*
SCHEPCOTE. *Caula*, CATH. *bercare.*
SCHEPHERD. *Opilio*, C. F. *pastor, mandra*, CATH. *Archimandrita, ovilio, maloncinus*, C. F. (*malonomus*, S.)
SCHEPEERDYS CROKE. *Pedum.* UG. *in pedos, agolus*, CATH. *bulus*, C. F. (*rullus*, S.)
SCHEPERDYS DOGGE. *Gregarius*, CATH.
SCHEPERDYS LOGGE, or cory[2] (curry, S.) *Magalis, mapale*, CATH. *vel magale*, C. F.
SCHEPERDYS PYPE. *Barbita*, C. F. CATH. (*calamaula*, S.)
SCHEPERDYS CRYPPE (scryppe, A. scrip, P.) *Manticula*, CATH.
SCHEPYS LOWCE. *Pego*, C. F., *askarida*, KYLW. UG. V.
SCHEPYS PYLETT (pylot, A.) *Molestra*, C. F. CATH.
SCHERDE, or schoord, of a broke vesselle (schourde of broken vessel, P.) *Testula, testa*, C. F.
SCHERE to clyppe wythe (scherys, H. P.) *Forfex.*
SCHERYN', or cuttyn'. *Scindo.*
SCHERYN', or schere cloth'e. *Attondo.*
SCHERYN', or repe corne. *Meto.*
SCHERYNGE, or repynge of cornys. *Messura, messio.*
SCHERYNGE of clothe. *Tonsio, tonsura.*
(SCHERYNGE of wule. S. *Tonsus.*)
(SCHERYNGE of byrdys. S. *Capitonsus.*)
SCHERMANN, *idem quod* SCHARMAN, *supra.*
SCHETARE, or archare. *Sagittarius.*
SCHETE. *Lintheamen, lintheum*, C. F.
(SCHETELYS, or gote, *supra. Aquagium.*)
SCHETYN' yn a bowe (shotyn with bowes, P.) *Sagitto.*
SCHYTTYN', or speyryn'. *Claudo.*
SCHETTE wythe lokkys, or barrys, or othyr lyke (schetyn or schettyn lockys, K.) *Sero, obsero.*
SCHETYNGE wythe bowys. *Sagittacio, sagittaria*, (*sagittura*. P.)
SCHETYNGE, or schettynge, or sperynge. *Clausura.*
SCHETYNGE, or lokkynge wythe lokkys. *Seracio.*
SCHETTYNGE IN. *Inclusio.*
SCHETTYNGE OWTE. *Exclusio.*

[1] Dryngke, MS. Compare BRYLLYN', or schenk drynke, *supra*, p. 51. Chaucer, Marchantes Tale, says of Bacchus, "the wyn hem skinketh al aboute." See also Rob. Glouc. p. 119; K. Alis. v. 7581; Geste of Kyng Horn, v. 374. "To skink, *affundo*. A skinker, *pincerna, a poculis; vide* Tapster." GOULDM. A. S. scencan, *propinare*.
[2] Compare CORY, schepherdys howse, *supra*, p. 93.

SCHEWE, or schewynge. *Monstracio, ostencio, demonstracio, manifestacio.*

SCHEWYN'. *Monstro, revelo, pando, indico, ostendo, promo.*

SCHEWE FORTHE, or put forthe. *Extendo, profero.*

SCHEWEN, and make knowe to the peple (makyn opyn, S.) *Divulgo.*

SCHYYD, or astelle (schyd of a astel, S. schyde wode, K.)[1] *Teda,* C. F. *assula,* C. F. *astula,* CATH.

(SCHYDERE, or flytere, *supra in* CUKSTOKE.)

SCHYFTYN', or part a-sundyr (departen asunder, P.) *Sepero, disgrego.*

SCHYFTYN', or partyn', or delyn'. *Divido, partior.*

SCHYFTYN', *idem quod* CHANGYN', *supra.*

SCHYFTYNGE, or chaungynge. *Mutacio, commutacio, permutacio.*

SCHYFTYNGE, or removynge. *Amocio.*

SCHYGGE clothys or oþer thyngys. *Excucio.*

SCHYGGYNGE. *Excussio.*

SCHYLLE, and scharpe (schille, lowde, K.) *Acutus, sonorus.*

SCHYLLY, and scharply (or loudly, P. J.) *Acute, aspere, sonore.*

SCHYLLYN' OWTE, of coddys. *Exsi(li)quo.*

SCHYLLYN' OWTE, or cullyn owte fro sundyr. *Segrego.*

SCHYLLYN', or schylle notys. *Enuclio,* CATH.

SCHYLLYN' oysterys, and thyngys closyd yn schellys. *Excortico,* KYLW.

SCHYLLYNGE, of money. *Solidus.*

SCHYLLYNGE, or owte cullynge. *Separacio, segregacio.*

SCHYLLYNGE, of notys (or oþer lyke, S.) *Excorticacio, enucliacio,* CATH.

SHYLLYNGE, of coddyd cornys, as benys, peson, and oþer lyke. *Exsiliquacio.*

SCHYMMID, as hors.[2] *Scutilatus.*

SCHYNNE, of a legge. *Crus.*

SCHYNGYL, or chyngyl, hyllynge of howsys. *Scindula.*

SCHYNYN'. *Splendeo, mico, luceo, fulgeo.*

SCHYNYN', or glyderyn' (glaren, P.) as bryghte thyngys. *Niteo, rutilo.*

SCHYNYNGE, or bryghte. *Splendidus, lucidus, fulgidus.*

SCHYNYNGE, or glary(n)ge, or starynge. *Nitidus.*

SCHYNYNGE, or bryyȝtenesse. *Splendor, jubar, fulgor.*

SCHYYPE, of þe see. *Navis.*

SCHYPPE, bot (schyp bote, or bote of a schyp, P.) *Barca,* C. F. *carabus.*

SCHYPPBREKYNGE. *Naufragium,* C. F.

SCHYPBROKE. *Naufragus,* C. F.

SCHYPPE, vesselle to put yn rychel (richellys, A. schyp for rychyll or incence, P.) *Acerra,* CATH. *et* DICC. *et* UG. *in acuo.*

SCHYPHYRE. *Naulum,* C. F. *nabulum,* CATH.

[1] Compare ASTELLE, *supra*, p. 16. "Schyde of wode, *bucke, moule de buches.*" PALSG. "Les hasteles (þe chides) fetez alumer." G. de Bibelesworth, Arund. MS. 220. A. S. scide, *scindula.*

[2] Forby, in his Norfolk dialect, gives "Shim, a narrow stripe of white on a horse's face."

SCHYPPYN', or take schyppe. *Navicapio.* (*naviculo*, P.)
SCHYPPYNGE. *Navigium*, C. F.
SCHYPLORD, or owere (owner, K. S. P.) of a schyp. *Navarchus*, CATH. *navargus*, C. F.
SCHYPMAYSTER. *Nauclerus*, CATH. C. F. *navargus*, C. F. *et* CATH.
SCHYPMANNE. *Nauta.*
SCHYPMANNYS STONE. *Calamita*, C. F.
SCHYPWRYTE. *Naupicus*, C. F. (*naucupus*, S.)
SCHYPPE WERRE. *Naumachia*, C. F. *navale*, C. F. *et* UG. *in nonas.*
SCHYRE, cuntre. *Comitatus.*
SCHYRE, as water and oþer lycure. *Perspicuus, clarus.*
SCHYREVE (schreve, S.) *Vi(ce)-comes.*
SCHYRT. *Camisia, interula*, C. F.
SCHYTYLLE, styrtyl, or hasty[1] (schityl, on stabyl, K.) *Preceps.*
SCHYTLE, chyldys game. *Sagittella*, CATH.
(SCYTYL, webstarys instrument, *infra in* SPOLE.)
SCHYTTYL, or (of, P.) sperynge.[2] *Pessulum, vel pessellum*, CATH.
SCHYTYN'. *Merdo, egero, stercoro.*
SCHYTYNGE. *Stercorizacio.*
SCHYYTYNGE, or kukkynge vesselle (cuckynge, H. P.) *Lassarium*, C. F.
SCHYVERE, of brede or oþer lyke (schyve, K. S. P.) *Lesca, scinda.*
SCHYVYR. *Fissula, abscindula*, KYLW.

SCHYVERYN', or ryvyn a-sundyr. *Crepo*, CATH.
SCHOO, mannys fote hyllynge. *Sotularis, calceus*, C. F.
SCHOO, for buschopys. *Sandalium*, COMM.
SCHOO, for hors. *Ferrus, babbatum*, DICC.
SCHOO, clowt. *Lanipedium, vel linipedium*, UG. V. *in* P.
SCHOD, as men, *Calceatus.*
SCHOD, as hors. *Ferratus, babbatus.*
SCHODYNGE, or departynge. *Separacio, divisio, segregacio.*
SCHODYNGE, of the heede (scheydynge, S.) *Discrimen*, DICC.
SCHOOF or scheef, *idem quod* SCHEEF *supra.*
SCHOGGYN', or roggyn'.[3] *Agito.*
SCHOGGYN, schakyn', or waveryn'. *Vacíllo.*
SCHOGGYNGE, *idem quod* ROGGYNGE, *supra. Agitacio.*
SCHOYN, or dōn on schōn. *Calceo*, CATH.
SCHOYN' HORS. *Ferro*, UG.
SCHOYNGE, of menn. *Calceacio.*
SCHOYNGE, of hors. *Ferracio.*
SCHOYNGE HORNE. *Parcopollex*, CATH.
SCHOKKE, of corne. *Congelima*, KYLW. *tassis*, C. F.
SCHOKKYN' schovys, or oþer lyke. *Tasso*, C. F. *congelimo*, KYLW.
SCHOLD, or schalowe, noȝte depe,

[1] Compare SCHEY, as hors; *supra*, p. 444. Margaret Paston, writing to her husband, says, "I am aferd that Jon of Sp'h'm is so schyttyl wyttyd that he wyl sett hys gode to morgage." Paston Letters, vol. iv. p. 58.
[2] Compare ONDOYNGE of schettellys, *supra*, p. 365, A. S. Scyttel, a bar, bolt, or lock.
[3] See ROGGYN, or mevyn, and ROGGYN, or waveryn', *supra*, p. 435. Forby gives the verb to Shug, signifying to shake, in the Norfolk dialect. "I shake or shogge upon one, *je sacke.*" PALSG.

as water or oþer lyke.[1] *Bassa* (*bassus*, P.)

SCHOPPE. *Opella*, CATH. *propala*, *miropolum*, CATH. *selda*, KYLW.

(SCHORDE, *supra in* sherde, K.)

SCHORE, privy parte of a mann. *Pubes.*

SCHORE, undur settynge of a thynge þat wolde falle (to under sete wythe a thynge þat wule falle, S.) *Suppositorium.*

SCHORNE, as clothe. *Attonsus.*

SCHORYN', or repyd. *Messus.*

(SCHORN, or mowyn, K. *Falcatus.*)

SCHORNYN', or a-chewyn'. *Vito*, KYLW.

SCHORT. *Curtus, brevis.*

SCHORT or stukkyd garment.[2] *Nepticula*, C. F.

SCHORTYN'. *Brevio, curto.*

SCHORTLY. *Breviter, curte.*

SCHORTNESSE. *Brevitas.*

SCHORT NESYD, man or woman. *Simus*, UG.

SCHOTERE, lytylle boothe (schotererour, lytyl botte, H. bote, S. schorteȝ or lityl bote, P. J. W.)[3] *Liburna*, C. F. *portemia*, C. F. *lembus*, C. F. (*simba*, P.)

SCHOTE, or crykke. *Tetanus*, C. F.

SCHOVELERD, or popler, byrd (schoveler, or popelere, K., scholarde or poplerd, S. schoues beo, or popler byrd, P.) *Populus.*

SCHOVELER, werkere wythe a wesselle (a shovyl, S. P.) *Tribularius, tribularia.*

SCHOVEL, instrument. *Tribula*, NECO. *et* UG. V.

SCHOVELYN' wythe a schowelle. *Tribulo*, CATH. *arapago*, CATH.

SCHOVELYNGE. *Tribulatus.*

(SCHOWHE, *supra in* coo, byrde.)[4]

SCHOWWYN', or puttyn'. *Inpello, trudo*, C. F. *pello.*

SCHOWYNGE (or puttynge, *supra.*)[5] *Impulsio, propulsio.*

SCHOWRE, of reyne. *Nimbus*, CATH. UG. *imber*, CATH. *crepulum*, C. F.

SCHOWTE, or grete crye. *Tumultus*, C. F. *vociferacio.*

SCHOWTYN'. *Vocifero.*

(SCHRAGGE trees, *infra in* SCHREDYN'.)[6]

SCHREDE, or lyyste. *Forago*, C. F. (*ligamen*, P.)

SCHREDE, or clyppynge of clothe or oþer thynge. *Scissura, presegmen*, C. F.

SCHREDYN', or schragge trees. *Sarculo*, C. F. *sarmento*, UG.

SCHREDYN' wortys, or oþer herbys. *Detirso.*

SCHREDYNGE, of trees and oþer lyke. *Sarmentacio, sarculacio.*

[1] Compare FLEWE, or scholde, as vessell, &c. *supra* p. 167. "Sholde, or full of shallowe places that a man may passe over on foote, *vadosus.*" Huloet, 1572.

[2] See *infra* STUK, short; STUK or schort garment, &c., and also SCUT, garment, *nepticula.*

[3] Schoutes are mentioned in the fleet which conveyed the army of Cœur de Lion to the Holy Land. See also Piers of Fulham; Parl. Rolls, vol. iv. p. 345, &c.

[4] See p. 84, *supra*, also CADAW, p. 57, and KOO, p. 280.

[5] Forby gives, in the Norfolk Dialect, Showing (pronounced like —ow in cow), signifying pushing with force, not the same as shoving. See PUTTYN, and PUTTYNGE, *supra*, pp. 417, 418.

[6] "To shrag, *castro*, *vide* to lop." GOULDM. "To shrag trees, *arbores putare.*" BARET, In Holland's Pliny, B. xix. c. 6, it is said that in transplanting leeks the uppermost leaves should be lightly "shrigged off."

SCHREDYNGE, or schrub (schrubbynge, S.) *Putamen*, C. F. *sarmentum*.

SCHREGGARE. *Sarculator, sarmentarius*.

SCHREGGYNGE, *idem quod* SCHREDYNGE, *supra*.

SCHREWE. *Pravus*.

SCHREWYD. *Pravatus, depravatus*.

SCHREWYD HERTYD. *Pravicors*, BRIT.

SCHREWDENESSE. *Pravitas*.

SCHREWYN'. *Pravo*.

SCHRYFTE (schryftnesse, S.) *Confessio*.

SCHRYFTE FADYR. *Confessor*.

SCHRYKYN' (or cryen, K. or shulyn,[1] P.) *Vagio, vagito*, CATH.

SCHRYKYNGE (schrykynge shrylle, S.)

SCHRYLLE.

SCHRYMP, fysche. *Stingus*.

SCHRYNE.[2] *Scrinium*, UG. V. (*lipsana, mausoleum*, K.)

SCHRYNYN', or lyyn' (leyn, K. P.) yn schryne. *Scrinio*.

SCHRYNKYN.' *Rigeo*, C. F.

SCHRYNKYNGE. *Rigiditas*, UG.

SCHRYVYN', or ben a-knowe synnys yn schryfte (ben a knowen of synnes, P.) *Confiteor*.

SCHRYVYN', or here schryftys. *Audire confessiones, nichil aliud inveni per grammaticam*. (*Scapulagito, secundum Levsay*, S.)

SCHRUGGYN'. *Frigulo*.

SCHUDDE, lytylle howse. *Teges*, C. F. *gurgustium*, CATH.

SCHUDDE, or to-falle (schud or pentys, P.) *Appendix, vel appendiculum*, CATH.

SCHUDDE, hovel, or swyne kote, or howse of sympyl hyllynge to kepe yn beestys. *Catabulum*, C. F (*hara*, P.)

(SCHULDERE, *supra in* COOLDER. *Petrosa*.)

SCHULDYR, of a mann. *Humerus, scapula*.

SCHULDYR, of a beest. *Armus*, CATH.

SCHULDYR BŌN. *Homoplata*, DICC. *homoplatum*, KYLW.

SKYRWYT, herbe (scyrwyȝth, S.) *Pastinaca*, C. F. *cum c. non t*.

SKYRT. *Lacinia*, C. F.

SKYTT, *idem quod* FLYX, *supra* (scqwyrt, S.)

SKLAT, or slat stone (sclate or flat stone, H. P.) *Latericia, ymbrex*, C. F. (*umbrex*, S.)

SKLAWNDYR. *Scandalum*.

SOOTCHYNE (scochone, K. P.) *Scutellum*, CATH. (*scutulum*, P.)

SCOLDE, chydare. *Contentrix, li-(ti)gatrix*.

SCOLE, of clerkys. *Scola*.

SCOLE, to wey wythe (scole, balawnce, K. P.) *Libra, balanx, vel bilanx*, CATH. *lanx*, UG. *in lateo*.

SCOLE, of pleyynge gamys, or werre, or other lyke (gavdys werre or odyr lyk þynkys. S.) *Gignasium*, C. F.

SCOLE HYRE. *Scolagium*.

SCOLARE. *Scolaris*.

SCOME, or scum of fletynge.[4] *Spuma*, CATH.

[1] *Sic*, probably for shutyn, as printed by J. Notary; shouten, by W. de Worde.

[2] SCHRYVE, in MS., doubtless an error for schryne, as in K. S. P.

[3] This word seems to have the signification of rubbish, such as broken stones, broken straw, &c. Compare ROBOWS, *supra*, p. 435.

[4] Compare FLETYNGE of lycoure, *spumacio*, *supra*, p. 167.

SCUMMYN' lycurys. *Despumo.*

SCOMOWRE, cokys instrument. *Despumarium.*

SCONCE. *Sconsa, vel absconsa, lanternula.*

SCOPE, instrument. *Vatila,* CATH. *alveolus.*

SCORE, nowmere (noumbre, P.) *Scoria, vicenarium.*

SCOREL, or squerel, beest. *Esperiolus,* COMM. *experiolus,* C. F. NECC. *scurellus,* NECC. *cirogrillus,* C. F. *et* CATH. *dicunt cirogrillum animal spinosum,* yrchon.

SCORGE. *Flagellum, scutica,* C. F.

(SCORGYNGE wythe a baleys, *infra in* STRYPE.)

SCORYN' talyys. *Tallio,* C. F. *dico,* CATH. C. F.

SCORKLYD. *Ustillatus.*

SCORKELYN'. *Ustulo,* CATH. *ustillo.*

SCORKLYNGE. *Ustillacio, ustulacio,* CATH.

SCORNARE. *Derisor, irrisor, derisatrix, irrisatrix.*

SCORNE, or dysdeyne. *Indignacio, derisio, irrisio, dedignacio.*

SCORNYN'. *Derideo, ludifico,* CATH. *irrideo.*

SCORPYONE, wyrme. *Scorpio.*

SCOTLOND. *Scocia.*

SCOT, mann. *Scotus, Scota, Scoticus.*

SCOWLE, wythe eyne. *Oboculo,* KYLW.

SCOWLYD. *Radiatus.*

SCOWRYN' a-wey ruste (scoryn, P.) *Erugino, erubigino.*

SCOWRYN'[1] wythe a baleys (scoryn, P.) *Verbero, disciplino, scopo,* UG.

SCOW(R)YNGE. *Pernitidacio, perlucidacio.*

SCRAPYN', or schavyn a-wey (shrapyn awey, P.) *Abrado.*

SCRAPYN', a(s) bestys (schrapyn, S.) *Scalpo,* CATH. *et* UG. V. *scalpito.*

SCRAPYN', as hennys. *Ruspor,* CATH.

SCRAPYNGE, or schawynge. *Rasura, abrasio.*

SCRAPYNGE, of hennys (and fowlys, K.) or oþer lyke. *Ruspatus,* C. F.

SCRAPYNGE KNYFE. *Scalpellum,* CATH.

SCRATTYN', or scratchyn' (cratchyn, P.) *Scrato,* CATH. *in scalpo, grado,* C. F. *in scabio.*

SCRENE (or scu, or spere, *infra*) *Scrinium, ventifuga.*

SCRETE, or lethy (lyȝth, or weyke, K. ley or weyke, P.) *Gracilis, lentus,* C. F.

SCRYKYNGE, of chyldyr (screkynge or schrekynge, K.) *Vagitus,* C. F.

SCRYPPE. *Pera.*

SCRYVENER. *Scriptor.*

SCROW (or BYLET, *supra.*) *Cedula.*

SCU, spere in a howse, *idem quod* SCRENE. *Scrineum, ventifuga.*

SCULLE, of the heede. *Craneum.*

SCULLE, of a fysshe (scul of fysh, S.)[2] *Examen,* CATH.

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[1] *Sic.* This word seems to be synonymous with scourging. Compare STRYPE, or schorynge with a baleys, *infra*, where the reading in MS. s. is scorgynge; also WALE, or strype after scornynge, *infra*. A Baleys is a rod or whip, *virga, supra*, p. 22, and is so explained as a Norfolk word by Wats, Gloss. to M. Paris,—"*ex pluribus longioribus vininibus; qualibus utuntur pædagogi severiores in scholis.*" Compare ȝ*erde*, baleys, *infra*.

[2] "There is come a scoole of fysshe, *examen.*" HORM. "The youth in sculs flocke and runne together." Fox, Acts and Mon., Martyrdom of St. Agnes. A. S. sceol, a shoal.

SCULCARE. *Lurco, cleps, cleptes*, C. F.
SCULKYNGE. *Cleptura.*
SCUMMOWRE, *idem quod* SCOMOWRE.
SCURF, of scabbys. *Squama, squamula.*
SCURFE, of metel. *Scorium*, C. F.
SCUT, or schort.[1] *Curtus, brevis.*
SCUT, garment. *Nepticula*, C. F.
SCUT, hare, *supra in* H. *litera.*
SEE, grete watyr. *Mare, equor, fretum, pelagus, pontus, salum*, CATH.
SECHELLE. *Saccellus.*
SECYN', or levyn'. *Cesso.*
SECYN', or styntyn'. *Desisto.*
SECYN',[2] or styllyn', or staunchyn' (secyn, styllyn, or pesyn, P.) *Cedo*, CATH. UG.
SECYNGE. *Cessacio, desistencia.*
SECRETARY, manne of privyte (of priui counsel, K. P.) *Secretarius.*
SECRETARY, or place in privy councelle (place of privyte or cowncel, S.) *Secretarium.*
SECUNDE. *Secundus.*
SEED. *Semen, semens*, (*seminum*, P.)
SEDYN', as corne or oþer herbis. *Semento*, CATH.
SEDYR, or sydyr, drynke. *Cisera.*
SEDYR, tree. *Cedrus.*
SEEDLEP, or hopur. *Satorium*, *supra in* H. (*satitolum*, P.)
SEGE, of syttynge (sege or sete, P.) *Sedile, sedes.*
SEGE, of cyte or towne (sege aȝen a toun, castel, or cyte, K. P.) *Obsidium.*
SEGE, of a privey (sege or preuy, P.) *Secessus*, C. F. (*latrina*, P.)
SEGGE, of fenne, or wyld gladōn (segge of the fen, or gladone, K. sedge, P.) *Accorus.*
SEGGE, star of the fenne.[3] *Carix.*
SEGGE REEKE. *Caretum*, CATH.
SEYL. *Velum, carbasus*, C. F.
SEYL KEPARE, or rewlare. *Preta*, C. F.
SEYL ȜERD (seyle yard', P.) *Antenna*, CATH.
SEYLYN', yn watyr. *Vellifico*, CATH.
SEYLYN' OVYR. *Transvellifico.*
(SEYLYNGE, P. *Velificatio.*)
SEYN'. *Dico*, (*for*, P.)
SEYN' or synge messe. *Misso*, CATH.
SEYNT, holy. *Sanctus*, (*almus*, P.)
SEYNT, or cors of a gyrdylle.[4] *Textum*, DICC.
SEYNTRELLE. *Sanctillus, sanctilla.*
SEK, of clothe or leþyr. *Saccus.*
SEEK, or sekenesse. *Eger, infirmus, egrotus.*
SEKETOWRE (or executowre, *supra*, seketour or exseketour, P.) *Executor, executrix.*
SEKYN'. *Quero, inquiro.*
SEEKLY, or ofte seke. *Valitudinarius*, C. F.
SEKENESSE. *Egritudo, infirmitas.*
SEEKENYN', or be seke. *Infirmor, egroto.*
SEEL. *Sigillum.*
SEEL, tyme.[5] *Tempus.*

[1] Compare SCHORT or stukkyd garment, *supra*, p. 448; STUK, short, and STUK or short garment, &c. *infra*.
[2] CECYN, MS. Compare STYNTYN, and SWAGYN, *infra*.
[3] Compare CEGGE, *supra*, p. 64, and STARE, *infra*.
[4] See COORS, *supra*, p. 94. "Seynt of a gyrdell, *tissu*." PALSG. "*Ceinct*, a girdle." COTG.
[5] Forby gives "Seal, time or season, as hay-seal, wheat-seal, &c." See also Ray, who mentions the word as used in Essex. So also P. Langt. p. 334: "It neghed nere metesel." A. S. Sæl, *opportunitas*. Compare BARLYSELE, *supra*, p. 25, and *Cele*, p. 65.

SELLARE. *Venditor, venditrix.*

SELLARE,[1] of dowcet metys (sellere of dowsete metys and smale thynges, K., dowcet metell and smale thynges, P.) *Velaber, velabra,* C. F. *et* CATH.

SELKOW, or seeldam seyne (selcowthe, K.) *Rarus.*

SELCOWTNESSE. *Raritas,* CATH.

SELD, or solde. *Venditus.*

SELDŌM. *Raro.*

SELE, fysche. *Porcus marinus.*

SELE, horsys harneys.[2] *Arquillus,* DICC.

SELLE, stodyynge howse. *Cella.*

SELERE. *Cellarium.*

SELERERRE. *Cellarius, promus.*

SELY, or happy.[3] *Felix, fortunatus.*

SELLYÑ'. *Vendo, venundo.*

SEELYÑ', wythe a seele in vax (wythe sel and wax, K.) *Sigillo.*

SELYÑ', wythe sylure. *Celo.*

SEELYNGE, of letterys. *Sigillacio.*

SELLYNGE, of chaffare. *Vendicio.*

SELWYLLY, or he þat folowythe hys owne wylle only (selwillyd, K. selfe wyly, S.)[4] *Effrenatus,* CATH. *effrenus.*

SEEM, of a clothe. *Sutura,* UG. CATH.

SEEM, of corne. *Quarterium.*

SEMELAWNT. *Vultus.*

SEMELY, yn sygh'te (or plesaunt, K. P.) *Decens.*

SEMELY, comely of schap (wylshapyn, K.) *Formosus, elegans.*

SEMELY, or yn semely maner. *Decenter.*

SEMELY, or propyrly (goodly, P.) *Eleganter.*

SEMELYNESSE, yn syghte. *Decencia.*

SEMELYNESSE, or comelynesse of schappe. *Elegancia.*

SEMY (sotil, K. semy or sotyll, P.) *Subtilis.*

SEMYLY (semely, P.) *Subtiliter.*

SEMYÑ', or be-semyñ'. *Decet.*

SEMYNGE, or semys. *Apparencia.*

SEMLY, gaderynge to-gedyr of men (semly or congrecacion, K.) *Congregacio.*

SEMLYNGE, or metynge to-geder. *Concursus.*

SEMLYNGE to-gedere yn warre. *Congressio.*

SEMLYNGE, or lykenesse. *Assimilacio.*

SEMOW, bryd. *Aspergo,* CATH. *alcio,* C. F. *alcedo.*

SENCE, or incense. *Incensum, thus.*

SENCERE (or thoryble, *infra*). *Turibulum, ignibulum,* CATH.

(SENCYÑ, *infra in* TURRYBLOÑ.)

SENCYNGE. *Turificatio,* CATH.

SENDEL. *Sindon,* CATH.

SENDYÑ'. *Mitto.*

SENDYNGE. *Missio.*

SEEN, to see. *Video, aspicio, respiceo, intuor, contemplor.*

SENE, or be-sene. *Apparens, manifestus.*

[1] SALLARE, MS. "*Velar,* venditor minutorum comestibilium in nundinis." ORTUS.

[2] "Seale, horse harnesse." PALSG. "*Arquillus,* an oxe bowe." ORTUS. Possibly from the French *selle.*

[3] "*Felix,* sely or blisful: *Felicio,* to make sely." MED. In a poem in Add. MS. 10053, it is said of Heaven, "There is sely endeles beyng and endeles blys." Chaucer uses selynesse, in the sense of happiness. A. S. Sel, *bene.*

[4] Compare CELWYLLY, *supra,* p. 65.

SEENE, o(f) clerkys (or cene, *supra*). *Sinodus*, CATH.
SENGYL, nowt dobyl. *Singularis*.
SENGYL, or symple. *Simplus*.
SENGYL, or one a-lone. *Singulus*, *solus*.
SENGYL, nowt maryd ne weddyd. *Agamus*, *agama*, CATH. *solutus*, (*innuptus*, P.)
SEENGYN', wythe fyyr. *Ustulo*, CATH. *ustillo*.
SEENGYNGE (seengyd, s.) sum what brent. *Ustillacio*.
SENGT[1] wythe fyre (seynkt, H. P. sengyd wythe fyre, s.) *Ustillatus*, *ustulatus*.
(SENGRENE, herbe, *supra in* HOWSLEKE.)
SENY, or to-kene.[2] *Signum*.
SENY, of a boke. *Indula*.
SENYE, of an inne or ostrye. *Texera*, CATH. *et* UG. *in taxo*, *tessera*, C. F.
SENOWRYE (senery, K.) *Senatus*.
SENTENCE. *Sentencia*.
SENTENCYOWSE, or full of sentence. *Sentenciosus*.
(SENVYNE, herbe, *supra in* MUSTARD.)
SEPTEMBYR, monythe. *September*.
SEPTER, mace. *Septrum*, *clava*, CATH.
SEPULTURE, or beryynge. *Sepultura*.
SEERE, or dry, as treys or herbys. *Aridus*.
SERCLE (or vyrne, *infra*.) *Circulus*, *girus*, C. F.
SERCLYD. *Circulatus*.
SERKLYN', or make a sercle. *Circulo*.
SERCLYNGE. *Circulacio*.
SEERGYN', or serchyn'. *Scrutor*, *lustro*, *perlustro*.
SEERGYNGE (serchynge, s.) *Scrutinium*, *perscrutacio*, *scrutacio*.
SE(R)IAWNT, of maner place. *Assecla*, KYLW. CATH.
SERIAWNT, undyr a domys mann, for to a-rest menn, or a catchepol (or baly, *supra*.) *Apparitor*, C. F. *et* CATH. *satelles*, C. F. *angarius*, CATH.
SERIOWRE, or serchowre. *Scrutator*, *perscrutator*.
SERYOWS, sad and feythefulle. *Seriosus*.
(SERIOWSTE, H. P. *Seriositas*.)
SEERYN', or dryyn (or welkyn, *infra*, dryynup, K.) *Areo*, *aresco*.
SEERNESSE, or up-dryynge[3] of treys or herbis (sernesse or drying of trees, K.) *Ariditas*, *marcor*.
SERTEYNE, or sekyr. *Securus*.
SERTEYNE, wythe owt fayle. *Certus*.
SERTEYNLY (or sertys, K.) *Certe*.
SERTYS, *idem est*. (*Procertis*, *adv.* P.)
SERVAGE, or bondage. *Servitus*.
SERVAWNT, mann. *Servus*, *famulus*, *vernaculus*.
SERVAWNT, womann. *Serva*, &c.
SERVAWNT, þat folowythe hys mayster or maystresse. *Assecla*, CATH. *pedissequa*.
SERVYOWSE, or servyable (servy-

[1] SENLT, MS., doubtless an error of transcript; the reading of MS. K. is as above—Sengt.
[2] SEMY, MS., doubtless an error for seny, as the word reads in K. S. P. Compare CENY, *supra*, p. 66.
[3] Up-drynkynge, MS. Doubtless an error of transcript for updryynge, as in MS. S., Vpdriynge. P.

cyows, or servicyable, s. servysable, P.) *Obsequiosus, serviciosus*, (*servilis*, P.)

SERVYCE, of a servawnt. *Servicium, obsequium, ministerium, famulatus.*

SERVYCE, don for dede menn and women (or diryge, P.) *Exequie.*

SERVYCE, done yn holychyrche. *Officium, servicium.*

SERVYN', a servaunte[1] (or servandys, S.) *Servio, famulor, ministro.*

SESSYONS. *Possessiones* (*sessio*, K. P.)

SESONYD, yn lond and oþer goodys (sesoned in gode, P.) *Sesinatus.*

(SESONYD, as mete. K. H. S. P. *Temperatus.*)

SESYN', or ȝeue[2] sesun in lond or oþer godys (sesyn in londys, K.) *Sesino.*

SESYN' METYS, or oþer lyke. *Tempero.*

SESTERNE, or cysterne þat receyvythe water and oþer lycure. *Cisterna.*

SESUN,[3] tyme. *Tempus* (*temporaneum*, K.)

SESUN, yn good taky(n)ge. *Sesina, usucapcio*, C. F.

SETT, or putt. *Positus, collocatus.*

SEETE. *Sedes, sedile.*

SETE, for worthy menn. *Orcestra*, UG. *vel orcistra*, C. F.

SETHYNGE of mete. *Coctura, coctio.*

SETUALE, or seduale, herbe (setwale, K. setwaly, P.) *Zedoarium.*

SETTYN', yn ese and rest. *Quieto.*

SETTYN', and plantyn̄. *Planto.*

SETTYN', and ordeynyn̄. *Statuo.*

SETTYN', puttyn̄', or leyyn̄'. *Pono, colloco.*

SETTYN' AT NOWȜTE, or dyspysyn̄'. *Vilipendo, floccipendo, parvipendo, nichilipendo.*

SETTYNGE, or puttynge. *Deposicio, collocacio.*

SETTYNGE, or plantynge. *Plantacio.*

SEWARE, at mete. *Depositor, dapifer, sepulator.*

SEW. *Cepulatum*, KYLW.

SEVENE. *Septem.*

SEVENTENE. *Septem decem, vel decem et septem, secundum correccionem fratrum predicatorum, etc. supra in* C.

(SEVENTY, P. *Septuaginta.*)

SEVENTY TYMYS. *Septuagesies.*

SEVĒNNYȜHTE. *Septimana.*

(SEVEN HUNDRYD, K. *Septingenti.*)

SEWYN', at mete, or sette mete. *Ferculo, sepulo.*

SEWSTARE, or sowstare (soware S.) *Sutrix.*

SETHYN', or sethe mete (seyine, or sethyne, S.) *Coquo.*

SETHYN', only yn water. *Lixo*, CATH. *elixo.*

SEXE. *Sex. Vide supra in* C.

(SEXT, P. *Sextus.*)

SEXTENE. *Sexdecem.*

(SEXTY, P. *Sexaginta.*

(SEXHUNDRED, P. *Sexcenti.*)

(SEXTEYNE, H. P. *Sacrista.*)

(SEXTRYE, K P. *Sacristia.*) *Omnia alia que videntur hic esse ponenda sub* S *litera quere supra in* C *litera.*

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[1] *Sic.* Possibly written by the first hand "SERVYN̄, as servaunte."

[2] SESYN̄ aȝeue (azene?) MS. This reading seems to be an error, which may be corrected by that of MS. S. "or ȝeve sesyn." "I wyll sease hym in his landes, *je le sayseray en ses terres.*" PALSG.

[3] CESUN, MS.

SYBBE, or of kynne. *Consanguineus, contribulis.*

SYBYLE, propyr name (Sibbe, K. Sybbly, P.) *Sibilla.*

SYBREDE (or bane, P.)[1] *Banna*, CATH.

SYCOMOWRE, frute. *Sicomorum.*

SYCOMOWRE, tree. *Sicomorus, celsa*, CATH.

SYDEBYNCHE (syde benche, P.) *Subsellium*, CATH. *et* UG.

SYDE BORDE, or tabyl. *Assidella*, KYLW.

SYYD, as clothys.[2] *Talaris.*

SYDE, of a beeste, or oþer thynge, what so hyt be. *Latus.*

SYDYR, drynke. *Cisera.*

SYDNANDYS, or a-syde (or on syd, S. or a-sleet, *infra.*) *Oblique.*

(SYDENEDDE of a roof, *vide infra in* stepnesse. *Elevacio.*)

SIFTYN'. *Cribro.*

SYFTYNGE. *Cribracio.*

SYGHTE. *Visus.*

SYGH'TY. *Visibilis.*

SYGH'TY, or glarynge, or glyderynge (sity or staring, K. clarynge or glytherynge, S. staringe or glaringe, P.) *Rutilans.*

SYGNYFYYN',[3] or to be tokenyn'. *Significo, denoto.*

SYYNGE DOWNE, or swonynge. *Sincopacio.*

SYYNGE, or clensynge (syftynge, S. siffinge, P.) *Colacio, colatura.*

SYHGHYN', for mornynge (syhyn, K. sighen, P.) *Suspiro.*

SYȝHYNGE,[4] (syhynge, K. syȝynge, S. sighynge, P.) *Suspirium.*

SYKYL. *Falcillus, falcicula*, DICC. *et* CATH. (*falx*, P.)

SYKYR (or serteyne, *supra.*) *Securus, tutus.*

SYKERYN', or make sykyr (make sure, P.) *Securo, assecuro.*

SYKYRLY. *Secure, tute.*

SYKYRNESSE. *Securitas.*

SILLABLE. *Sillaba.*

SYLENCE. *Silencium.*

SYLKE. *Sericum.*

[1] Compare CYBREDE, *supra*, p. 77. Ray gives Sibberidge or Sibbered, signifying in Suffolk the banns of matrimony, and Sir T. Browne includes Sibrit amongst Norfolk words; see also Forby, under Sybbrit. It has been derived from A. S. Syb, *cognatio*, and byrht, *manifestus*. It has also the signification of affinity. "*Affinis, viri et uxoris cognati*, alyaunce or sybberid." Whitint. Gramm. "*Consanguinitas, i. affinitas*, sybrade." Wilbr. Dict. "A sybredyne, *consanguinitas*." CATH. ANG.

[2] See the note on CYYD, *supra*, p. 77. In the Paston Letters it is stated that Clement Paston had, when at College in 1457, "a chort blew gowne yt was reysyd, and mad of a syd gowne." Vol. i. p. 145. "Syde as a hode, *prolixus, prolixitas*; Syde as a gowne, *Defluxus, talaris*." CATH. ANG. "*Robon*, a side cassocke reaching below the knees." COTG. Bishop Kennett remarks that, in Lincolnshire and in the North, the following expressions were in use,—a "side" field, *i.e.* long; a "side" house or mountain, *i.e.* high; and, by metaphor, a haughty person was called "side." In the description of Coveitise, P. Ploughm. Vis. v. 2,857, his lolling cheeks are said to be "wel sidder than his chyn and chyveled for elde;" and, in the Mayster of the Game, a light deer and swift in running is contrasted with such as have "side bely and flankes," that is loose or hanging down, so as to hinder his speed. A. S. Side, *longus*.

[3] This word occurs amongst the verbs, between SYMENTYN and SYNGYN; possibly as having been written by the first hand SYNGNYFYYN.

[4] SYȝBYNGE, MS. Doubtless an error; the word (occurring here between Syy, and Syk,) having probably been written Syhȝhynge by the first hand. Compare Syȝhynge, *infra*.

SYLKE WYRME. *Bombix*, CATH.
SYLLE, of an howse. *Silla, soliva*, KYLW. (*cilla*, P.)
SYLOGYSME. *Silogismus.*
SYLVERYN'. *Argento*, (*deargento*, P.)
SYLURE, of valle, or a nother thynge (sylure of a walle, S.) *Celatura, celamen*, CATH.
SYLURYD. *Celatus.*
SYMBALE.[1] *Simbalum*, C. F.
SYMENTYN'. *Simento.*
SYMNEL, brede.[2] *Artocopus*, C. F.
SYMPYLLE. *Simplex.*
SYMPYLNESSE, or lytylle of valew. *Exilitas.*
SYMPYLNESSE. *Simplicitas.*
SYMPUL, or lytylle worthe. *Exilis.*
SYMPYLLE, or sengyll, noȝt dobyl. *Simplus*, C. F.
SYMOND, propyr name. *Simon.*
SYNCHONE, herbe (synyon, S. synthon, P.) *Senecion, camadreos.*
SYNDYR, of smythys oolys. *Casma*, C. F.
SYNE (or tokyn, K.) *idem quod* SENY, *supra.*
(SYNE of an ostry, P. of an in, K. *supra in* SENY.)
SYNNE. *Peccatum, piaculum, vicium, facinus, crimen.*
SYNEWE. *Nervus.*
SYNFULLE. *Criminosus, viciosus.*
SYNFULLY. *Criminose, viciose.*
SYNFULNESSE. *Peccabilitas, viciositas.*
SYNGGARE. *Cantor, cantator, cantatrix.*
SYNGYN'. *Canto, psallo*, CATH. *cano, pango*, CATH.
SYNGE MASSE. *Misso*, CATH. *et* UG.
SYNGE SWETELY. *Modulor.*
SYNGYNGE, of songe. *Cantacio, modulacio.*
SYNGYNGE, of messys. *Celebracio.*
SY(N)GYNGE ȝYFTE, or reward for syngynge. *Syparium*, CATH.
SYNYN', or a-signyn' (ordeyne or assynyn, K. P.) *Signo, assigno.*
SYNKE, for water receyvynge (synke or receyte of water, P.) *Exceptorium*, C. F.
SYNKE, of a lampe (holdinge the risshe, P.) *Mergulus*, CATH.
SYNKYNGE. *Submersio.*
SYNNYN', or do syn'. *Pecco.*
SYNOPYR, colowre. *Sinopis*, C. F. *et* UG. *in sinzurus.*
SYYNTYR, or masonrye (sintyr of masonry, K. syyntir of masunry, P.) *Sinctorium*, (*cingatorium*, P.)
SYPPYN', nowȝt fully drynke. *Potisso, subbibo*, CATH.
SYPPYNGE, lytyl drynkynge. *Potissacio*, CATH. *subbibitura.*
SYPREES, tree. *Cipressus, ciparissus*, C. F.
SYRCUMSYCYON. *Circumsisio.*
SYR, or lord. *Dominus, herus, kirius.*
SYSE, or a-syse, dome of lond.
SYSE, for bokys lymynynge (sise colour, K. P.)
SYSMATYK. *Scismaticus.*
SYSOWRE, schere. *Forpex.*

[1] Compare CHYMME BELLE, *supra*, p. 75.

[2] Compare BREDE twyys bakyn, &c., *supra*, p. 48. In the *Assisa Panis*, which regulated the weight of bread of various kinds, it is said, "Panis vero de siminello ponderabit minus de wastello de duobus solidis, quia bis coctus est." Stat. of Realm. "Simnell, bredde, *siminiau*." PALSG. "*Artocopus, panis cum labore factus. Placenta*, a wastelle or a symnelle." MED. Boorde, in the Breviary of Health, in regimen for the stone, says, "I refuse cakebreade, saffron breade, rye bread, leven bread, cracknels, simnels, and all manner of crustes." &c. "*Eschaudé*, a kind of wigg or symnell." COTG.

SYSTERNE, *idem quod* SESTERNE, *supra.*
SYSTER, only by þe fader ys syyde. *Soror*, CATH. *et* UG. *in sereno.*
SYSTER, only be the moder ys syde. *Germana*, CATH. et UG. *ibid.*
SYSTER YN LAWE, broders wyyf. *Fratrissa*, CATH. *et* C. F.
SYSTER YN LAWE, as howsolde syster, or wyfys syster (as husbandys syster, or wyues syster, S. P.) *Glos*, C. F.
SYTTARE. *Sessor, sestrix.*
SYTTARE, at mete. *Conviva.*
SYTE. *Urbs, civitas.*
(SYTHȜ, H. *Visus.*)
(SYTHY, H. *Visibilis.*)
(SYTHY, or staring, or glaryng, H. *Rutilans.*)
SYTHETHYN' (siyiñ, K. sythyn, S. sythen, P.)[1] *Postmodum, postea, deinde, deinceps.*
SYTTYN', on a sete. *Sedeo.*
SYTTYN', at mete. *Recumbo, discumbo.*
SYTTYNGE. *Sessio.*
SYTTYNGE CLOTHE, or streythe. *Strigium*, KYLW.
SYTTYNGE PLACE. *Sedile*, C. F.
SYVE, for to syfte wythe (syffe, P.) *Cribrum, cribellum.*
(SIVE, *infra in* TEMȜE. *Setarium*, CATH.)
SYVEDYS, or brynne, or palyys.[2] *Furfur.*
SYVYȜERE, or maker of syvys (siveyer, seve makere, K. syuyer', P.) *Cribrarius.*
SYVYS, herbe (or cyvys, *supra in* C. *Nasturcium*, S.)
SYVN, of a tree. *Vitulamen*, CATH. *surculus.*
(SITHE, K. *Vicis.*)
SYTHE, instrument of mowynge (sithe to mowyn corne, K.) *Falx.*
SYTHYN', or clènsyñ' lycurys (syffyn, S. syuyn, P.) *Colo.*
SYȜHYNGE (syynge, S.) *Suspiracio.*
Si que alia sunt habencia sonum Sy *in prima sillaba, quere supra in* Cy, *in* C. *litera.*
SKEY, as hors (or schey, *supra.*) *Umbraticus*, UG.
SKEYMOWSE, or sweymows (skeymows or queymows. *Abhominativus*, S.)
SKEYNE, of threde. *Filipulum, versofilum*, C. F. *in gyrgyllum.*
SKEPPE. *Sporta, corbes.*
SKEPPE MAKERE. *Corbio*, CATH.
SKEREL. *Larva*, UG. *et* C. F.
SKERYN' A-WEY. *Abigo*, CATH.
SKERYNGE A-WEY. *Abjectio.*
SKYE.[3] *Nubes, nebula, nubicula,* (*nubila*, P.)
SKYL. *Racio.*
SKYLFULLE. *Racionabilis.*
SKYLFULNESSE. *Racionabilitas.*
SKYNNE. *Pellis, cutis.*
SKYNNARE. *Pelliparius*, CATH. *pellifex*, C. F. *in mureligus.*

[1] "*Diutinus*, longe sythen." ORTUS. A. S. Syddan, *deinde, postea.*
[2] Compare BREN, or bryn, or paley, *supra*, p. 49, and PALY of brynne, p. 379.
[3] "*Nubes*, a skye." MED. Thus in Lydgate's Minor Poems,

"Thi somerys day is nevir or seelden seyn
With som cleer hayr, but that ther is som skye."

Compare CLOWDE, *supra*, p. 84, where the reading in MSS. K. H. is Clowde or skye; Clowdy, or fulle of skyys; see also HOVYN ỳn þe eyre, as skyis, &c., p. 251. A. S. Skua, *umbra.*

SKYP (or lawnche, *supra*.) *Saltus*, UG.

SKYPPARE. *Saltator*, *saltatrix*.

SKYPPYN'. *Salto*.

SKYRT, of a garment. *Trames*, C. F. *syrina*, CATH.

SKYRWYT, herbe or rote (skerwyth, S.) *Pastinaca*, C. F. *bancia*, C. F.

SKYTTE, or flyx (flux, S.) *Fluxus*, *lienteria*, *dissenteria*, (*dyaria*, P.)

SKYVEYNE, of a gylde (skywen, S.)

(SKOCHON, *supra in* scochun, S.)

SKOMYN'. *Supra in* Sco; *et cetera alia sillaba*.

SLABBARDE (slabbar, J.) *Morosus*, *tardus*.

SLAK. *Laxus*.

SLAG, or fowle wey (slak as fowle wey, K.) *Lubricus*, *lutosus*, *limosus*.

SLAY, webstarys loome. *Lanarium*, *radius*, CATH. *et* C. F.

SLAKYN'. *Laxo*, CATH.

SLAKYNGE. *Laxacio*.

SLAKNESSE. *Laxatura*.

SLAT stone, *idem quod* SCLAT. *Ymbrex*.

SLAW, yn mewynge. *Tardus*, *piger*, *torpidus*, *morosus*.

SLAW, or dul of egge (dulle of wyt, K.) *Ebes*, *obtusus*.

SLAVEYNE, garment (slaueyn, clothe, K.) *Saraballum*, *sarrabarrum*, COMM. *et* DICC. *birrus*. C. F. *endromades*, CATH. *et* UG. *vel endroma*, (*endromis*, C. F., P.)

SLAVYR. *Orexis*, UG. V. *in* L. *et* KYLW.

SLAVERYNGE. *Orexacio*, *orexia*, UG. V.

SLAVERŌN. *Orexo*, CATH.

SLAWLY. *Tepide*, *pigre*, *tarde*.

SLAUNDER, or sclaunder. *Scandalum*, *calumpnia*, C. F.

SLAUNDERYD. *Calumpniatus*, *scandalizatus*.

SLAWNDERŌN. *Scandalizo*, *calumpnior*, CATH.

SLAWNESSE, of mewynge. *Morositas*, *tarditas*, *pigritia*, (*moritas*, K.)

SLAWNESSE, or dulnesse of egge. *Ebetudo*, *obtusitas*.

SLAWTHE (*supra in* slawnesse, P.) *Pigricia*, *accidia*.

SLAWTYR, of beestys. *Mactacio*.

SLEDE (instrument, K. P.) to draw wythe.[1] *Tha*, *trava*, C. F. *traha*, UG.

SLEYTHE (or quentyse, *supra*, or slynesse or wyle, *infra*, sleight, P.) *Astucia*, *cautela*.

SLEYTHE, of falsehed (or wyle, *infra*, sleyth, or falnesse, S.) *Versucia*, *dolositas*, *calliditas*, *meander*, C. F.

SLEKYSTŌN (sleken stone, K. H.)[2]

[1] See HAROWE, *supra*, p. 228.

[2] "*Amiathon*, a slyke stone (*al.* a sclykstone)." MED. "*Linatorium*, a sleke stone. *Lucibricimictium*, a sleyght stone." ORTUS. "A sleght stone, *lamina*, *licinitorium*, *lucibricunculum*." CATH. ANG. "Slyckestone, *lisse à papier*, *lice*." PALSG. "Sleeke stone, *pierre calendrine*." SHERW. In former times polished stones, implements in form of a muller, were used to smooth linen, paper, and the like, and likewise for the operation termed calendering. Gautier de Bibelesworth says,

> "Et priez la dame qe ta koyfe luche (slike)
> De sa luchiere (slikingston) sur la huche."

In directions for making buckram, &c., and for starching cloth, Sloane MS. 3548, *f.* 102, the finishing process is as follows: "cum lapide slycstone levifica." Slick-stones occur in the Tables of Custom-house Rates on Imports, 2 James I.; and about that period large stones inscribed with texts of Scripture were occasionally thus used. See Whitaker, Hist.

Linitorium, lucibriunculum, licinitorium, DICC.

SLEKYN'. *Licibricinnulo*, (?) KYLW.

SLEKKYN' (sleckyn or whechyn, K.) *Extinguo*.

SLEKKYNGE, or qwenchynge. *Extinctio*.

SLEEN', or slee bestys (slene or killyn bestis, P.) *Occido, trucido, interficio, interimo*.

SLEN, or kyllyn beestys as bocherys. *Macto*.

SLENDYR. *Gracilis*.

SLEPE. *Somnus, sopor, dormicio*.

SLEPARE. *Dormitor, somniosus*.

SLEPY, or hevy of slepe. *Sompnolentus*.

SLEPYN'. *Dormio, soporo*.

SLEET, or a-sleet. *Oblique*.

SLEET, of snowe. *Nicula*, CATH.

SLEVE. *Manica*.

SLEVE garmentys (slevyn or settyn on sleuys, K.) *Manico*, CATH.

SLEWTH'E, *idem quod* SLAWNESSE, *supra*.

SLEWTHYN', or sluggōn'. *Torpeo, torpesco*.

SLY. *Cautus, astutus, callidus*.

SLY, and false to-gedyr. *Subdolus, dolosus, versutus, versipellis*, C. F.

SLYCE, instrument. *Spata, spatula*, DICC.

SLYDERYN' (slidyn, K.) *Labo, vel labor*, CATH.

SLYDYNGE. *Lapsus*.

SLYDYR (or swypyr as a wey, *infra*.) *Lubricus*.

SLYDYRNESSE. *Labilitas*.

SLYKE, or smothe, *Lenis, cum n. non v.*

SLYKESTŌN, *idem quod* SLEKESTŌN.

SLYLY (or warely, *infra*.) *Astute, caute* (*callide*, P.)

SLYMANNE, and doggyd. *Ardulio*, C. F.

SLYME (or slype, *infra*.) *Limus, uligo*, C. F. *et* UG. *in ulva*.

(SLYMOWS, or lymows, P. *Limosus*.)

SLYNESSE, *idem quod* SLEYTHE, *supra*.

SLYNGARE. *Fundibularius*, C. F.

SLYNGE. *Funda, balea*, C. F. *et* CATH.

SLYNGYN'. *Fundo*, CATH. *fundibalo*, C. F.

SLYP, or skyrte. *Lascinia ; glossa Merarii*.

SLYP, (slype, s. slypp, P.) *idem quod* slyme.

SLYTYN', or werȳn. *Attero, vetero*, CATH. *invetero*.

SLYTYN, or weryd. *Veteratus*, CATH. *vetustus, vetustate consumptus*.

SLYTYNGE. *Veteracio, consumpcio*.

SLYVYN' A-SUNDYR (or ryvyn, P.) *Findo, effisso*, KYLW.

SLYVYNGE, cuttynge a-wey. *Avulsio, abscisio*.

SLYVYNGE, of a tre or oþer lyke. *Fissula*.

SLO, frute. *Prunum, vel spinum*, C. F. *et* KYLW. *prunellum*.

(SLOO tree, P. *Prunus*.)

SLOBUR, or slobere. *Feces immunde*.

SLOBUR, or blobur of fysshe and oþer lyke. *Burbulium*, UG. *in burgo*.

SLOFFYNGE, or on-gentyll etynge (onkyndely etynge, K.) *Voracio, devoracio, lurcacitas*.

SLOKNYN', *idem quod* SLEKNYN, *supra* (slokkyn *supra in* slekkyn, P.)

Craven, p. 401, n. There was a specimen in the Leverian Museum. Bishop Kennett, in his Glossarial Collections, v. Slade, alludes to the use of such an appliance,—" to sleek clothes with a sleek-stone."

SLOKNYNGE, or qwenchynge (slokenynge or whenchinge, K.) *Extinctio.*

(SLOMERYNG, K.) *Dormitacio.*

SLOMEROŇ'. *Dormito, nictitor*, KYLW.

SLOPPE, garment (slop, clothe, K. P.) *Mutatorium*, C. F.

SLOOR, or sowr (slory or sowre, K. slore or soore or cley, S. H. P.)[1] *Cenum, limus.*

SLORYYD. *Cenosus, cenolentus, lutulentus*, C. F.

SLOOT, or schytyl of sperynge (slot or shetil, P.) *Pessulum.*

SLOT, or schytyl of a dore. *Verolium*, COMM.

SLOTHE, where fowle water stondythe (or poyel, *supra.*) *Lacuna*, CATH.

SLOTHE, where swyne or oþer bestys han dwellyd (sloughe, W. ye hoggys welwyn, K. han wellywyd, S. where hoggys walowen, P.) *Volutabrum*, CATH.

SLOTHE, where water stondythe aftyr reyne. *Colluvium, colluvies, vel colluvio*, UG. *in luo.*

SLOTURBURGGE (slotyrbugge, K. S. P.) *Cenulentus, maurus*, CATH. *obcenus*, UG. V. *in* L. *putibundus*, C. F.

SLOTEROŇ', or defowlyn' (sloteryn or done fowly, P.) *Maculo, deturpo.*

SLUGGE. *Deses, segnis.*

SLUGGY. *Desidiosus, torpidus, ignavus*, CATH.

SLUGGYDNESSE (slugnes, K.) *Torpor, segnicies, ignavia.*

SLUGGYŇ'. *Desidio, torpeo, pigritor*, CATH.

SLUMMERARE. *Dormitator, dormitatrix.*

SLUTTE. *Cenosus, cenosa.*

SLUTTY. *Cenulentus*, CATH.

SLUTTYLY (slutly, K. sluttysshly, P.) *Cenulente.*

(SLUTHNES, K. *Cenositas.*)

SMAK, or taste. *Gustus.*

SMAKYŇ', or smellyñ. *Odoro.*

SMALYŇ', or make lesse. *Minoro.*

SMALLE, as a wande. *Gracilis.*

SMALLE, or lytylle. *Parvus, modicus.*

SMAL WYNE. *Villum.*

SMEKE, or smoke. *Fumus.*

SMEKYŇ', or smokyñ'. *Fumo, fumigo.*

SMEKYŇ', or smokyñ' as hote lycure. *Vaporo.*

(SMEKYNGE, or mevyñ wythe plesaunte tokenys, *infra* in STYRYŇ'.)

SMEL. *Odor, vel odos.*

SMEL, of rostyd mete. *Nidor*, C. F.

SMELLYŇ, *idem quod* SMAKYŇ', *supra, et olfo*, C. F.

SMELLYŇ' SWETE. *Fragro.*

SMELLYNGE. *Odoracio, olfactus.*

SMELTE, fysche. (*Stingus*, P.)

SMERT. *Ustio.*[2]

SMERTYŇ'. *Uro.*

SMET, or smytyñ'. *Percussus.*

SMETHE, or smothe (smethenes, K.)[3] *Planicies.*

[1] Compare GORE, or slory, *supra*, p. 203. "To slorry or make foul, *sordido.*" GOULDM. "*Souillé*, soiled, slurried, smutched, &c.; *Souiller*, to soyle, slurrie; *Ordi*, fouled, slurried, slubbered." COTG.

[2] *Vistio*, MS. *Ustio*, MSS. S. P., is doubtless the true reading.

[3] Forby gives Smeath, signifying in Norfolk an open level of considerable extent, for instance Markam Smeath (pronounced Smee,) famed in the sports of the Swaffham coursing

SMYLYÑ'. *Subrideo.*
SMYLYNGE. *Subrisus.*
SMYTHE. *Faber, ferrarius*, CATH.
SMYTYÑ'. *Ferio, percutio.*
SMYTE FYYR. *Fugillo*, CATH.
SMYTYNGE. *Percussio, percussura.*
SMYTHY. *Fabricia* (*fabrateria*, S. P.)
SMYTHYS CHYMNEY, or herthe. *Fabrica*, C. F. (*epicastorium*, P.)
SMYTHYS HAMYR. *Marcus*, CATH.
SMYTHYS TONGGE (tongys, K.) *Tenella*, CATH.
SMOK, schyrt. *Camisia, interula, instita*, UG. V. (*subocula, vel subuncula*, P.)
SMOKE, reke, *idem quod* REKE.
SMOKY. *Fumosus.*
SMORE, wythe smeke. *Fumigo.*
SMORYD. *Fumigatus.*
SMORYNGE. *Fumigacio.*
SMOTHE, pleyne. *Planus.*
SMOTHE, or softe. *Lenis, cum n. non v.*
SNAYLE, crepare. *Limax, limata*, CATH.
(SNAYLE, as of pentys, *supra in* CERCLE. *Spira.*)[1]
SNAKE, wyrme. *Anguis*, CATH. *in anguilla.*
SNARE. *Laqueus, pedica*, CATH. *tendicula.*
SNARYD, or snarlyd (or marlyd, *supra.*) *Illaqueatus, laqueatus.*
SNARYÑ', or snarlyñ'.[2] *Illaqueo.*
SNARYNGE, or snarlynge (or rufflynge, *supra.*) *Illaqueacio.*
(SNARLID, K. *Illaqueatus.*)
SNATTYD, or schor(t) nosyd.[3] *Simus*, C. F.
SNEKKE, or latche. *Clitorium, pessulum*, KYLW. *pessum*, NECC.
SNEKE, or the poose (pose, K. H. S.) *Catarrus*, C. F. *corisa, rupea.*
SNYBBYÑ', or vndur-takyñ. *Reprehendo, deprehendo.*
SNYBBYNGE, or vndyrtakynge. *Deprehencio, redargucio*, (*reprehencio*, K.)
SNYPE, or snyte, byrde. *Ibex.*
SNYVELARD, or he þat spekythe yn the nose. *Nasitus*, KYLW.
SNYTYN' a nese or a candyl. *Emungo, mungo.*
SNYTYNGE, of a nose or candyl. *Munctura*, CATH. *emunctura.*
SNYTYNGE,[4] of a candel (snytele,

meeting. An extensive level tract near Lynn, formerly fen, is called the Smeeth; and to the south-west of Lynn there is a very fertile plain, celebrated as pasture for sheep, called Tylney Smeeth. A. S. Smæth, *planicies.*

[1] "*Testudo*, a snayle, curva camera templi, curvatura, lacunar, a voute." MED.

[2] Compare INTRYKYÑ, *supra*, p. 262, MARLYÑ, p. 327, and RUFFELYÑ, p. 439. Palsgrave gives the verb "I snarle, I strangle in a halter, or corde, *Je estrangle:* My grayhounde had almost snarled hym selfe to night in his own leesse." See Forby's Norfolk dialect, *v.* "Snarl, to twist, entangle, and knot together as a skein." Cotgrave gives "*Grippets*, the rufflings or snarles of ouer-twisted thread."

[3] "All mooris and men of Ynde be snatte nosed, as be gotis, apis, &c." HORM. In K. Alis. v. 6447, "fnatted nose" should doubtless be read snatted.

[4] "Instrument" ought here probably to be supplied, according to the readings K. P. "*Emunctorium*, ferrum cum quo candela emundatur, a snuffyng yron." ORTUS. The following description of a pair of snuffers, about 1450, is found in the curious poem on the officers of a household and their duties, appended to the Boke of Curtasye, Sloane MS. 1986, f. 46, b. where, after describing various kinds of candles made by the "Chandeler," we read that that official—

s. snytinge instrument, K. P.) *Munctorium, emunctorium*, CATH.
(SNUFFE, of a candel, s. *Muco.*)
(SNOKE, K. P. *Mustilacio.*)
(SNOKYN, or smellyn, K. P. *Nicto.*)[1]
SNOKYNGE. *Olfactus.*
SNORARE. *Stertor*, (*stertens*, s.)
SNORYN', yn sleep. *Sterto.*
SNORYNGE. *Stertura.*
SNOTHE, fylthe of the nose (snotte, s.) *Polipus*, CATH. (*pus, mucus*, P.)
SNOW. *Nix.*
SNOWYN'. *Ningit.*
SNOWTE, or bylle. *Rostrum*, C. F. *promussida*, C. F.
SNVRTYN', or frowne[2] wythe þe nese for scorne or schrewdenesse. *Nario*, CATH.
SOO, or cowl, vessel. *Tina*, CATH.
SO, or on thys wyse (so or that wyse, P.) *Sic, siccine, taliter.*
SOBBYN'. *Singulto*, UG.
SOBBYNGE. *Singultus*, (*singulcio*, K.)
SOBUR. *Modestus, sobrius.*
SOBERYN', or make sobyr. *Sobrio.*
SOBURNESSE. *Sobrietas, modestia.*
SOCKE.[3] *Soccus*, CATH. *et* UG. *in sagio* (*peda*, K. *pedana*, P.)
SOCOWRE. *Refugium, confugium, tutela*, (*refrigerium*, P.)
SOCOWRYD. *Defensus, supportatus, contutatus*, (*refugitus*, P.)
SOCOWRYN', yn helpynge or defendyn̄. *Tuor, contutor*, CATH. *succurro.*
SOCŌN, or soke mylke. *Lacteo, lallo, sugio*, CATH.
SODARY, or sudary. *Sudarium.*
SODEYNE. *Subitaneus, repentinus.*
SODENLY. *Subito, repentine.*
SODEYNTE.[4] *Subitaneum.*
SODEKENE, or subdekene. *Subdiaconus, nathineus*, CATH.
SOFYME. *Sophisma.*
SOFYSTER. *Sophysta.*
SOFYSYN'. *Sufficio.*
SOFTE, yn felynge or towchynge. *Mollis.*
SOFTE, or myyld (meke, s.) *Pius, mansuetus, suavis.*
SOFTE, or esy wythe owte grete dene (dynne, s.) *Tranquillus.*
SOFTE, in mevynge. *Lentus.*
SOFTE and smothe. *Lenis, planus.*
SOFTYN', or make softe. *Mollio*, CATH.

> "The snof of hom dose a-way
> Wyth close sesours, as I ȝow say,
> The sesours ben schort and rownde y close,
> Wyth plate of irne vp on bose."

[1] "*Nicto*, to smoke as houndes dooth when following game." ORTUS. "*Indago*, to snook, to seek or search, to vent, to seek out as a hound doth." GOULDM. Compare BAFFYN̄, and baffynge, *supra*, p. 20, and WAPPYN̄, *infra*.

[2] Srowne, MS. Compare FROWNYN̄ wythe the nose, *supra*, p. 181, where *Nasio* is the reading of the Latin word, here correctly written. "*Nario*, i. subsannare, nares fricare, &c. to scorne or mocke." ORTUS.

[3] Compare PYNSONE, sokke, *supra*, p. 400. "Socke for ones fote, *chausson*." PALSG. "*Cernu*, a socke without sole." MED. "Linipedium, a hose or a socke of lynnen cloth." ORTUS. A satirical writer, *t.* Edw. II., says of the monks that this is the penance they do for our Lord's love,—"Hii weren sockes in here shon, and felted botes above." Polit. Songs, p. 330.

[4] Compare HASTE, yn sodente, *impetus*, *supra*, p. 228.

SOFTYN', or esyn̄ of peyne (softyn wit resone, K.) *Mitigo, allevio.*

SOFTYN', or comfortyn yn sorowe and mornynge. *Delinio.*

SOFTENESSE, yn towchynge. *Mollicies, mollicia*, CATH.

SOFTENESSE, or myldenesse. *Mansuetudo, benignitas.*

SOFTENESSE, or smothenesse. *Lenitas, cum n. non cum v.*

(SOGGON', *infra in* water soggon̄'. *Aquosus.*)

(SOHOWE, hown̄tynge crye, *supra in* H.)

(SOYLE, *infra in* sule, *et supra in* moold.)

SOIOWRYN',[1] or go to boorde (soiwryn, K.) *Convivor*, UG. *perpendino*, C. F. (*prehendino*, S.)

SOIURNAUNT (soiorau̅t, P.) *Commensalis, mansionarius, convivator, convivatrix*, UG. *in vivo, mansionaria.*

SOKERE, or he þat sokythe. *Sugens*, (*lactens*, P.)

SOKARE of mylke, or sokerel that longe sokythe. *Mammotrepus*, CATH. *et* C. F.

SOKELYNGE, herbe (or suklynge, *infra.*) *Locusta.*

SOKELYNGE, or he þat sokythe. *Sububer*, UG. *vel sububis*, UG. V. *in* L.

SOKET, of a candylstykke or oþer lyke. *Alorica, vel alarica*, KYLW. *et* UG. V.

SOKYN' yn lycure (as thyng, K.) to be made softe, or other cawsys ellys (as thinge to be soft, P.) *Infundo; et istud habetur a physicis medicinalibus* (as lycowris, S.)

SOKYN' YN, as lycure yn dyuerse þyngys, or drynkyn yn' (sokyn in diuers þyngys, S.) *Inbibo.*

SOKYNGE, or longe lyynge in lycure. *Infusio, inbibitura.*

SOKYNGE, of a pappe or tete. *Lactacio, succio.*

SOKYNGE GRYCE. *Nefrendus*, CATH.

SOKYNGE GROWNDE, as sondy grownde and other lyke (soking in as a sondy grownd, K.) *Bibulus*, CATH. (*et Boetius*, S.)

(SOKYNGLY, *idem quod* esyly.)

SOOKNE, or custome of hauntynge (soken or custome, P. custome or hawntynge, S.) *Frequentacio, concursus.*

SOLACE (or spoort, *infra.*) *Solacium, solamen.*

SOOLE, beestys teyynge[2] (teyinge, K. teiynge, P.) *Trimembrale*, KYLW. *muligo*, KYLW. *ligaculum*, KYLW. *boia*, CATH.

SOLE, fysche. *Solia*, CATH.

SOLE, of a foot. *Planta.*

SOLE, of a schoo. *Solea*, CATH.

SOLEYNE, or a mees of mete for on a-lone (soleyne or a mele of mete of one alone, P.) *Solinum.*

SOLEYNE, of maners, or he þat lovythe no cumpany. *Solitarius*,

[1] *Sic*, probably for Soiowrnyn̄. Palsgrave gives—"I sejourne, I boorde in another mannes house for a tyme, or I tarye in a place for a season, *Je sejourne.* I sojourne," &c. *id.* "*Convivo*, to feeste or to geste, vel simul vivere, to lyue togyder." ORTUS.

[2] "Sole, a bowe about a beestes necke." PALSG. "*Restis*, a sole to tie beasts." GOULDM. A. S. Sol, Sole, a wooden band to put round the neck of an oxe or a cow when tied up in a stall. The word is still in use in certain local dialects, as in Herefordshire and Cheshire.

aceronicus, CATH. *vel acheronicus*, C. F.

SOLEMNE (solenne, S.) *Solempnis.*

SOLEMPNE, or feestfulle (solenne, K. S.) *Festivus, celeber.*

SOLEMPNYTE (solennite, S.) *Solempnitas.*

SOLEMPNYTE, of a feest. *Festivitas.*

SOLERE, or lofte.[1] *Solarium, hec theca*, C. F. *menianum*, COMM.

SOLFOÑ'. *Solfo.*

SOLFYNGE. *Solfacio* (*soluacio*, P.)

(SOLVYN, *supra in* onbyyndyn.)

SOLWYD (solowed, P.) *Maculatus, deturpatus, sordidatus.*

SOLWYÑ', or fowlyñ (solowyn, P.) *Maculo, deturpo*, (*sordido*, P.)

SOLWYNGE (solowynge, P.)[2] *Deturpacio, sordidacio*, (*maculacio*, P.)

SOMENOWRE. *Citator.*

SO MEKYL (so moch, P.) *Tantum.* (*tantummodo*, P.)

SOMER hors.[3] *Gerulus*, CATH. *et* COMM. *somarius*, CATH. *summarius*, COMM. (*bajulus, sellio*, P.)

SOMER tyme. *Estas.*

SOMYR CASTELL.[4] *Fala*, C. F.

SOMYR LAYLOND. *Novale.*

(SOMYR GAME, *supra in* play.)

SOMORÕN, or a-bydyn' yn' somyr.[5] *Estivo*, C. F.

SOMOWNYÑ'. *Cito.*

SONNARE, or rathere. *Cicius.*

SOND. *Sabulum*, CATH.

SOND, or gravel. *Arena.*

SOND HYLLE, or pytte. *Sorica*, CATH.

SOND, or sendynge. *Missio.*

SOND, or ȝyfte sent (ȝeft y-send, S.) *Eccennium* (*encennium, xennium*, S.)

SONE. *Filius.*

SONE IN LAWE. *Gener*, C. F.

SONE, not longe a-bydynge. *Cito.*

SONGE. *Cantus, canticum.*

SONGE, yn halle or chambyr. *Cantilena.*

SONGE, of a manne a-lone. *Monodia*, KYLW. *vel monoci(ni)um.*

SONGE, of twey menne. *Bicinium*, KYLW.

SONGE, of thre menn. *Tricinium*, KYLW.

SONGE, of many menn. *Sincinnium*, KYLW. *Nota eciam tetraci(ni)um et pentaci(ni)um de aliis.*

SONYOÑ', *idem quod* SOYNYÑ (soynyn or assonyyn, P.)

[1] "Sollar a chambre, *solier*. Soller a lofte, *garnier*." PALSG. "*Hecteca*, dicitur solarium dependens de parietibus cenaculi. *Menianum*, solarium, dictum a menibus, i. muris, quia muris solent addi." ORTUS. In the Boke for Travellers, the hostess says of persons arriving at an inn—"Jenette, lyghte the candell and lede them ther aboue in the solere to fore." Compare GARYTTE, hey solere, *supra*, p. 187.

[2] Compare SOWLYNGE, *infra.*

[3] Compare MALE HORSE, *gerulus, somarius, supra*, p. 323. "Sompter horse, *sommier*." PALSG.

[4] Compare TOWRE made oonly of tymbyr, *fala, infra.* "*Fala*, Angl. a toure of tree." ORTUS. "Sommer castell of a shyppe." PALSG. In the translation of Vegecius, Roy. MS. 8 A. XII., mention occurs of "somer castell or bastyle" brought against the walls by an enemy, f. 103; and of "somercastelles, bastelles, and piles," to protect the supplies of provisions, f. 68 b.

[5] This verb occurs in the MS. between SOPOSYÑ and SORWYÑ.

SOPARE, marchaũnt (or chapman, P.) *Saponarius*, KYLW.
SOOPE. *Smigma*, C. F. *sapo*.
SOPPE. *Offa*, *offula*, (*offella*, P.)
(SOPPE, yn watyr, K. *Ypa*.)
(SOPPE, in wyne, K. H. *Vipa*.)
(SOPER, K. *Cena*.)
(SOPHYM, *supra in* sofym, K.)
SOPOSYÑ'. *Suppono*, *estimo*, *suspicor*.
(SOPOSYNGE, *infra in* supposynge.)
SOORE, wonde or botche, *Morbus*.
SOORE, or grevows and dyshesyd for sorenesse. *Morbosus*, *morbidus*.
SORE, or grevowsnesse. *Gravamen*.
SOORE, fylthe or sovr (sowre, filthe, S. P.) *Limus*, *cenum*, *lutum*.
SORCERY, wyche crafte. *Sortilegium*.
SOREL, herbe. *Surella*, C. F. *accidula*, C. F. *acetosa*, *solatrum*, DIOC.
SORY, and hevy yn herte. *Tristis*, *mestus*, *molestus*.
SORYLY. *Triste*, *moleste*.
SOORY, or defowlyd yn sowr or fylthe (sowry or defiled in soure, P.) *Cenosus*, *cenulentus*, *lutulentus*, (*limosus*, *lutuosus*, P.)
SORYNESSE, or hevynesse. *Tristicia*, *luctus*, *molestia*, *mesticia*.
SORYP. *Sorypus*, C. F. *et* COMM.
SOORT (sort or lotte, H. S. P.) *Sors*.
SOROWE. *Dolor*, *meror*, *tristicia*, *gemitus*.
SOROW, for lost of gudde (for losse of godes, S.) *Dividia*,(?) *glossa Merarii*.
SOROW for syn, wylfully takyñ'. *Contricio*.
SOROW for syn, take for drede of peyne more than for drede of Godde (more than for displesawnce of God, K.) *Attricio*.
SOROWFULLE, or fulle of sorow. *Merens*, *lugubris*, C. F. *tristis*, *gemibundus*.
SORWYÑ'. *Doleo*, *gemo*, *lugeo*, *ejulo*.
(SORWYNGE, *supra in* sorowe, H.)
(SORPORRYD, wythe mete or drynke, *supra in* agrotonyd.)
SOORTYÑ', or settyñ yn a soorte. *Sortior*.
SOS, how(nd)ysmete[1] (soos, howndys mete, H. S.) *Cantabrum*, CATH. *et* UG. *in Canaan*.
SOOT, of reke or smoke. *Fuligo*.
SOTTE, *idem quod* FOLTE or folett, *supra*.[2] *Fatuellus*, *stolidus*.
SOTHE, or trewe (trowthe, K.) *Verus*, *veridicus*.
SOTHE mete. *Bulcibarium* (*dulcibarium*, S.)
SOTHEFAST mann or womann. *Verax*.
SOTHEFASTYLY. *Veraciter*.
SOTHEFASTENESSE (or sothenesse, P.) *Veracitas*, *veritas*.
SOTHLY. *Vere*, *veraciter*.
SOTY, or fowlyd wythe soot. *Fuliginosus*; *glossa Merarii*.
SOTYLE (or subtyll, P.) *Subtilis*.
SOTYLY. *Subtiliter*.
SOTYLE, and wytty. *Ingeniosus*.
SOTYLE, and crafty. *Artificiosus*.
SOTYLTE. *Subtilitas*.

[1] Howysmete, MS. This appears doubtless an error which may be corrected by the other MSS. and Pynson's text, "houndis mete." Palsgrave gives "Sosse, or a rewarde for houndes whan they have taken their game, *hvuee*." Forby gives Soss or Suss, a mixed mess of food, a term always used in contempt, in East Anglian dialect.
[2] Compare also AMSOTE, or a fole, *supra*, p. 11.

SOTYLTE, of crafte. *Artificiositas.*
SOTYLTE, of wytte. *Ingeniositas.*
SOO TRE, or cowl tre. *Falanga,* KYLW. (*vectatorium,* CATH., K.)
SOWCE, mete. *Succidium,* KYLW.
SOWCYN'. *Succido,* C. F. *et* KYLW.
SOWD, mede or rewarde of hyre. *Stipendium salarium* (*municipium,* P.)
SOWDE, metel. *Consolidum, solidarium* (*soudarium,* P.)
SOWDYOWRE. *Stipendarius, municeps, tribunus,* C. F.
SOWDŌN. *Soldanus.*
SOWE, swyne. *Sus, porca, scrofa,* CATH.
SOVEREYNE, yn wyrschyppe. *Superior.*
SOVERENTE. *Superioritas.*
SOWYN' corne or oþer sedys. *Semino, sero,* CATH.
SOWE clothys or oþer thyngys. *Suo.*
SOWYNGE, of corne and oþer sedys. *Sacio,* CATH. *et* C. F. *seminacio.*
SOWYNGE, of clothys and oþer thyngys. *Sutura.*
SOWLE. *Anima.*
SOWLYNGE, or dyynge. *Obitus, vel exalacio.*
SOWLYNGE, or solwynge (solwynge or makynge folwe,[1] K.) *Maculacio, deturpacio, sordidacio.*
SOWNDE, or dyne. *Sonitus, sonus.*
SOUNDE, of a fysche (sown, K.) *Ventigina.*
SOW(N)DON' (sowndyn, K.) *Sono.*
(SOWNDYN', as newe ale and other lycure, *infra in* SWOWYN.)
SOU(N)DYNGE. *Sonatus.*
(SOWNDYN A-ZENE, *supra in* REBOWNDYN.)
SOUNDYNGE A-ZENE (or rebowndynge, *supra.*) *Resonatus, reboacio,* CATH.
SOWPONE, or sowpe. *Sorbeo, absorbeo.*
SOWPYNGE. *Sorbicio.*
SUPPYNGE AL VP, or al owte. *Absorbicio.*
SOWPYNGE METE, or drynke (sowpinge fode, K. P.) *Sorbile, sorbiciuncula,* C. F.
(SOWRE, filthe, K. or soore, *supra. Cenum, lutum.*)
(SOWRY, or defowlyd wythe fylthe, K. *Limosus, cenosus, lutosus.*)
SOWRE, as frute or oþer lyke. *Acidus, acer, acerbus.*
SOWRE, as dowe. *Fermentatus.*
SOWRE CHERE. *Acrimonia,* C. F.
SOWRE DOKKE (herbe, K.) *idem quod* SOREL, *supra.*
SOWRE DOWE. *Fermentum.*
SOWRE MYLKE. *Occigulum.*
SOWRENESSE. *Acredo,* C. F. *acritudo, acritas.*
SOWRYN', or wax sowre (make sowre, S.) *Aceo,* CATH. *acesco.*
SOWYR DOWYN', or menge paste wythe sowyr dowe. *Fermento.*
SOWSTARE, *idem quod* SEWSTARE, *supra.*
SOWTARE, or cordewaner (cordynare, S.) *Sutor, alutarius.*
SOWTARYS LEST (last, P.) *Formula, formella, calopodium,* CATH. *calopodia,* C. F. (*formipodium,* P.)
SOWTHE. *Auster.*
SOWTHE EEST. *Euroauster.*
SOWTHELY, or sum what be sowth'e. *Australis.*
SOWTHYSTYLLE, or thowthystylle, (herbe, P.) *Rostrum porcinum.*

[1] *Sic,* probably for fowle. See SOLWYN, SOLWYNGE, &c., *supra.*

SOWTHEWEST. *Favonius*, C. F.
SOWTHERNE, *idem quod* SOWTHELY.
SOWTHERNE WOODE, herbe (sotherwode, S.) *Abrotonum.*
SOTHEN̄ (sodyn, P.) *Coctus.*
SOTHYN, yn water only. *Elixus.*
SPACE. *Spacium.*
SPADE. *Vanga, fossorium* (*defossorium*, K.)
SPAYNE, lond. *Hispania.*
SPAKLE (spakkyl, S. spackyll, P.) *Scutula*, CATH.
SPAKLYD. *Scutulatus*, CATH.
SPALLE, or chyppe (spolle, K.) *Quisquilia, assula*, C. F.
SPANNE, mesure of the hand. *Palmus*, CATH. *palmata*, KYLW.
SPANGELE, or losangle (spangyll, losange, H. P.)[1] *Lorale*, KYLW.
SPAYNYEL, howndе. *Odorinsecus, quia aurem sequens, venaticus.*
SPANYN̄', or wene chylder (wenyn chyldryn, K.) *Ablacto, elacto*, CATH.
SPANYNGE, or wenynge of chylder. *Ablactacio.*
SPARARE, or he þat sparythe. *Parcus, parca.*
SPARRE, of a roof (of an howus, K.) *Tignum*, CATH.
SPARGETTYN̄', or pargette wallys (sparchyn or pargetyn, S. A.) *Gipso, limo.*
SPARGETTYNGE, or pargettynge (of wallis, P.) *Litura, gipsura.*
SPARYN̄', or to spare. *Parco.*
SPARYNGE. *Parcimonia.*
SPARKLE, of fyyr (sparke, K.) *Scintilla, favilla*, CATH.
SPARKLYN̄' (sparkyn, S.) *Scintillo.*
SPARTLYNGE. *Scintillacio.*
SPARPLYN̄' (spartelyn, K.)[2] *Spergo, dispergo.*
SPLARPLYNGE,[3] or scaterynge (spartelynge, sundrynge, K. sparkelyng, S.) *Dissipacio.*
SPARTHE, wepne. *Bipennis*, CATH.
SPAROWE, (byrde, K.) *Passer.*
SPATYL, instrument to clense wythe soorys. *Pessaria*, C. F. *tasta*, (*siringga*, P.) *Et hic nota quod siringa est fistula quam medicina mittitur in vesicam; hec* C. F.
SPAWDE. *Spatula, armus*, CATH.
SPAVEYNE, horsys maledy (sore, K. P.)
SPAWNYN̄', as fyschys (spanyn, K.) *Pisciculo*, KYLW.
SPAWNYNGE, of fysche. *Pissiculacio, vel pisciculatus.*
SPECE, or kende. *Species.*
SPECHE. *Loquela, sermocinacio.*
SPECHE, feyny(d) be-twene man and best (fayned, P.) *Labisca*, C. F. (*libistica*, K. P. *libista*, S.)[4]

[1] Compare LOSANGE, *supra*, p. 318.

[2] Compare DYSPARPLYN̄, *supra*, p. 122. "To sparpylle, *spergere, dividere, obstipare.*" CATH. ANG. "I sparkyll a broode, I sprede thynges asonder, *Je disparse* and *je espars.* Whan the sowdiers of a capitayne be sparkylled a brode, what can he do in tyme of nede." PALSG. In the Legenda Aurea it is said of Calvary, "many sculles of hedes were there sparteled all openly."

[3] SPLARPLYNGE, MS. The L after SP, is a correction added over the line.

[4] "*Libistita*, fabula, fatera," occurs in a glossary cited in Ducange. If we derive *Libistica* from Λιβυστικὸς, Libyan, this term may have reference to some African writer of fables, as Apuleius, whose *Metamorphoseon* was familiar to the mediæval scholar. "Fabulæ aut Æsopicæ (sunt) aut Libysticæ. Æsopicæ sunt, cum animalia muta inter se sermocinasse finguntur, vel quæ animam non habent, ut urbes, &c. Libysticæ autem, dum hominum cum bestiis aut bestiarum cum hominibus fingitur vocis esse commercium." Isidor. Orig. lib. 1. c. 39.

SPECYALLE, or princypalle. *Principalis, specialis.*

SPECYAL, concubyne, the manne. *Amasius, et idem quod* LEMANN (leefman, S.)

SPECYAL, concubyne, þe womann. (speciall or leman, P.) *Concubina, amasia.*

SPED. *Expeditus.*

SPEED, or spedynge. *Expedicio.*

SPEDYN'. *Expedio.*

SPEDYN' WELE. *Prosperor.*

SPEYR, of a garment (speyer of a clothe, K.)[1] *Cluniculum,* CATH. *manubium,* KYLW. *et* NECC. *manulia,* KYLW.

SPEKKE, clowte. *Pictacium.*

SPEKYN'. *Loquor, for, sermocinor.*

SPEKYN OWTE. *Exprimo.*

SPEKYNGE. *Locucio, sermocinacio.*

SPEKETACLE. *Spectaculum.*

SPELLARE. *Sillabicator.*

SPELLYN' (letters, S.) *Sillabico.*

SPELLYNGE. *Sillabicacio.*

SPELKE. *Fissula.*

SPELTE,[2] broke bonys or oþer þyngys (spelke, A. spelkyn, K. P.)

SPELLYNGE, broke bonys or oþer thyngys. (spelkynge, K. spelkyn, P.) *Fissulatus.*

SPENCE, or expence. *Expense, impense.*

SPENCE, botery or celere. *Cellarium, promptuarium,* C. F. *dispensatorium,* COMM.

SPENCERE. *Cellerarius, pincerna, promus.*

SPENDARE. *Dispensator.*

SPENDARE in waast. *Prodigus; nota alia in* WASTOWRE.

SPENDYN'. *Expendo, dispenso.*

SPENDYNGE. *Dispensacio, expendicio.*

SPENDYNGE yn wast. *Prodigalitas.*

SPENT. *Expensus, dispensatus.*

SPERE, or fres (freshe or brityl, K. britill or brekyll, P.)[3] *Fragilis.*

SPERE, or scuw (schw, K. screne, S.) *Scrineum, ventifuga.*

SPERE, of the fyrmament. (*Spera,* K. P.)

SPERE, instrument of werre. *Lancea, hasta.*

SPEREHAWKE (sparhawke, P.) *Nisus,* C. F. *alietus,* CATH.

[1] "*Cluniculum,* an hole or a spayre of a womans smoke or kyrtell." ORTUS. "Sparre of a gowne, *fente de la robe.*" PALSG. In the curious chapter *De Vestibus,* in Vocab. Roy. MS. 17 C. XVII. occur, "*Manicipium,* spayere; *apertura,* spayere; *transmearium,* sparebokylle," the latter being probably a brooch which closed the vent or fent of a dress. Compare FENTE, *fibulatorium, supra,* p. 156. "*Lacenema,* a speyre; *Urla,* a speyrehole." The term may have designated the openings in the dress, either at the neck, or at the sides, like pocket-holes, as seen in mediæval costume. The Cathol. Abbrev. 1497, thus explains "*cluniculum,*—le pertuis qui est es vestemens des femmes iouste le coste." Skelton gives a lament of the nun for her favourite bird—"wont to repayre and go in at my spayre," or creep in "at my gor of my goune before." Philip Sparow.

[2] Amongst the Verbs. *Sic* MS. The noun SPELLYNGE may possibly be an error, corrected by other readings. Compare, however, "Spels, or broken pieces of stones coming of hewing or graving, *Assulæ,* micæ, segmina, secamenta." GOULDM. See also SPALLE or chyppe, *assulæ, supra.* In Will. and Werwolf, we find Spelde, with the same signification as Spalle. See Brockett.

[3] Compare BROKDOL, *supra,* p. 53.

SPEREL, of a boke (speryng of a boke, K.) *Offendix*,[1] UG. *in fendo, signaculum.*

SPEREL, or closel yn schetynge (closynge, K.) *Firmaculum.*

SPERYN', or schettyn. *Claudo.*

SPERYN', and close wythe in (or closyn in, K.) *Includo.*

SPERYN', and schette wythe lokkys. *Sero, obsero.*

SPERYN', or aske after a þynge. *Scissitor, percunctor, inquiro.*

SPEREWORTE, herbe. *Flammula.*

SPYCE, or spycery. *Species.*

SPYCERE. *Apot(h)ecarius*, DICC.

SPY, or watare (waytere, S.) *Explorator*, COMM.

SPYYN', or a-spyyn'.[2] *Exploro*, C. F. (*percunctor*, S.)

SPYGOT. *Clipsidra, ducillus*, CATH. *ductileum.*

SPYK, or fet flesche (spike of fleshe, K.) *Popa*, C. F.

SPYKENARDE. *Spica narda*, C. F. *nardostacium.*

SPYKYNGE nayle (spylynge nayle, S.)

SPYLKOK, or whyrlegygge, chylderys pley (or prylle, *supra.*) *Giraculum*, C. F.

SPYLLYN', or puttyn owte (powryn owte, K.) *Effundo.*

SPYLLYN', or lesyn, or dystroyyn. *Confundo.*

SPYLLYNGE, or owt powrynge. *Effusio.*

SPYLLYNGE, or lesynge or schendynge. *Confusio, deperdicio.*

SPYNNARE, or erany (arreyne, P.)[3] *Aranea.*

SPYNNARE (of wolle or other lyke, K.) or spynstare. *Filatrix, filacista*, CATH.

(SPINNAR WEBBE, K. *Tela aranee.*)

SPYNDYL. *Fusus*, (*fusillus*, P.)

SPYNNYN'. *Neo, filo.*

SPYNNYNGE. *Filatura*, C. F. *netura, neccio.*

SPYRE, of corne or herbe. *Hastula.*

SPYRYN', as corne and oþer lyke. *Spico*, CATH.

SPYRYTE, (or gooste, P.) *Spiritus.*

SPYRLYNGE. *Epimera.*

SPYT, or spotle. *Sputum, screa, saliva.*

SPYYTE, repref or schame (spite, repreve or schame, K.) *Obprobrium.*

SPYTEFULLE. *Obprobriosus.*

SPYTE, for rostynge (spete, P.) *Veru*, (*verutum*, P.)

SPYTE mete (or done, P.) on a spete. *Veruo.*

SPYTYLLE howse. *Leprosorium.*

SPYTTYN'. *Screo, spuo, exspuo.*

SPLENE, or mylte (or mylche, *supra.*) *Splen.*

SPLENTE.[4]

SPOKOKE[5] of a whele (spok, K. S. P.) *Radius*, C. F.

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[1] "*Offendix*, nodus quo liber ligatur, Angl. a knotte or clospe of a boke." ORTUS. Compare CLOSPE, *supra*, p. 83, and ONDOYNGE, or opynynge of schettillys, or sperellys, p. 365.

[2] This word occurs amongst the verbs, seemingly misplaced, between SPYTE mete, and SPYTTYN.

[3] Compare ARAYNYE, p. 14, and ERANYE, p. 140, *supra*. "Spynner or spider, *herigne*." PALSG. See, in Trevisa's version of Bartholom. de propr. rerum, a long account of the various kinds of "Spinners"; lib. 18, c. iii.

[4] No Latin word is here given. Palsgrave has "Splent for an house, *Laite;* Splent, harnesse for the arme, *Garde de bras*." *Laite*, however, signifies the milt or soft roe of a fish.

[5] *Sic*, probably an error for SPOKE.

SPOLE, or scytyl, webstarys instrument (schetyl, s.) *Spolia, panulea*, UG. *spoliare, navicula*, KYLW. *et* CATH.

SPOYLYD, or spolyyd. *Spoliatus.*

SPOYLYN', or spolyon' (spolyyn or spoylyn, P.) *Spolio, dispolio.*

SPYLYN', or dymembryn[1] as menn don caponys or other fowlys (dysmembryn, s.) *Artuo*, C. F. *et* UG. V. *in* L *litera.*

SPOYLYNGE, or spolyynge. *Spoliacio, depredacio.*

SPONE. *Coclear.*

SPONGE. *Spongia, vel spungia*, CATH. *et* C. F.

SPORE. *Calcar.*

SPORYARE (sporyȝere, H. sporer, P.) *Calcarius.*

SPORGE, herbe. *Catapucia, esula, anabulla*, C. F.

SPORGYN' (or bermyn, *supra.*) *Spumo*, UG. *blict(ri)o*,[2] (*blutrio*, KYLW. S. P.)

SPORGYNGE, of ale or wyne. *Spumacio, blictricatus* (*latricatus*, s.)

SPORNYNGE, or spurnynge. *Calcitracio.*

SPOORT, or solas. *Solacium.*

(SPOT, P.) *Macula, labes.*

SPOTTYD. *Maculatus.*

SPOTTŌN'. *Maculo.*

SPOWSE, mann. *Sponsus.*

SPOWSE, womann. *Sponsa.*

SPOWSYN'. *Desponso; quere alia infra in* WEDDYN'.

SPOWTE. *Fistula*, CATH. *in doma.*

(SPOTLE, *idem quod* SPYT, *supra.*)

SP(R)AWLYN'.[3] *Palpito*, CATH.

SPRAWLYNGE. *Palpitacio.*

SPREDYN'. *Dilato, expando, pando.*

SPREDYNGE. *Dilatacio, extencio.*

(SPREDYNGE, or streykynge owte, *infra. Extencio, protencio.*)

SPRENKELYN', or strenkelyn'. *Aspergo, ċonspergo, expergo.*

SPRENKELYNGE, or strenkelynge. *Aspercio, conspercio.*

SPRETE, or qvante (spret or quant, P.)[4] *Contus*, CATH. *conta*, C. F. *contum*, C. F.

SPRYNGE, of a tre or plante (springe or yonge tre, P.) *Planta, plantula.*

SPRYNGE, of a welle (of vessell, W.) *Scaturigo, scatebra*, CATH. *et* COMM.

SPRYNGYN', or growyn'. *Cresco.*

SPRYNGYN', as a welle, *Scaturio, scateo*, CATH. *scaturiso.*

SPRYNGYNGE, or growynge (or waxynge, *supra*,) of whát so hyt be. *Crescencia.*

[1] *Sic.* The correct reading should probably be SPOYLYN, or dysmembryn. Compare DYSMEMBRYN', *supra*, p. 122. "I was in great danger to be spoiled by a great fierce mastiff." Life of Adam Martindale, Chetham Soc. p. 180.

[2] "*Blictrum*, id est (yest) unde—Vinum bibulit, aqua ebulit, cervisia blictrit." ORTUS.

[3] The reading of the other MSS. and of Pynson's text is "sprawlyn." "I spralle, as a yonge thing doth that can nat well styrre, *Je crosle*. He spraulleth lyke a yonge padocke (*grenouille*). I spraule with my legges, struggell, *Je me debats*." PALSG.

[4] Forby gives Sprit, a pole to push a boat forward. A. S. Spreot, *contus*. In some localities the reed, *juncus articulatus*, is called the Spret. "Sprette, for water men, *Picq.*" PALSG. "*Contus* est quoddam instrumentum longum quo piscatores pisces scrutantur in aquis, et est genus teli quod ferrum non habet sed acutum cuspidem longum; pertica preacuta quam portant rustici loco haste,—a poll or a potte stycke." ORTUS. Compare QUANTE, *supra*, p. 418, and WHANTE, *infra*.

SPRYNGYNGE, of a welle or oþer waxynge watyr. *Scaturacio* (*scatebra*, P.)

(SPRYTE, or spirite, K. H. P. *Spiritus.*)

SPROUTYN', or burionyn̄' (spruntone or burione, H. P.) *Pululo.*

SPUDDE. *Cultellus vilis.*

SPWYN', or brakyn̄' (or castyn̄', *supra.*) *Vomo, evomo,* CATH.

SPWYNGE, or brakynge (or parbrakynge, *supra*) *Vomitus, evomitus.*

SPURNYN' (or wyncyn, P.) *Calcitro* (*recalcitro, pedito,* P.)

(SPURNYNGE, K. H. P. *supra in* SPORNYNGE.)

SQWALTERYN', for hete or oþer cawsys (squaltryn or swaltryn, P.) *Sincopo, exalo.*

SQWARE. *Quadrus.*

SQWARED. *Quadratus.*

SQWARE STŌN. *Tessera, tessella.*

SQUARYN'. *Quadro.*

SQUARYNGE.. *Quadracio, conquadracio.*

SQWYAR, gentylmann (sqwyer man, K. P. sqvyȝer, H.) *Armiger, scutifer.*

SQVYER, rewle (sqvyȝer, H. sqvyyre, S.) *Amussis,* COMM. *et* UG. V. *in* M.

SQWYLLE, herbe. *Cepa maris, bulbus,* C. F. (*cepanuris,* P.)

SQWYLLARE, dysche wescheare. *Lixa,* C. F.

SQWYNACYE, sekenesse (sqwynsy, P.) *Squ(in)ancia, gutturna.*

SQWYRTYL, or swyrtyl. *Sifons,* C. F. *sifon,* UG. *in sibilo.*

STABBE, or wownde of smytynge. *Stigma.*

STABLE, or stedefast. *Stabilis, firmus.*

STABLE, and a-bydyng yn malyce. *Pervicax, pertinax.*

STABULNESSE, or stedefastnesse. *Stabilitas, firmitas.*

STABULNESSE, yn a-bydynge wythe owte secynge (stabilnesse in abidinge in werke, P.) *Perseverancia.*

STABUL, for hors. *Stabulum.*

STABUL KEPAR, or hors kepar. *Stabularius.*

S(T)ABELYN', or make stable and stede (stable and stedfaste, S. P.) *Stabilio, solido.*

STABLYN HORS. *Stabulo.*

STABYLY a-bydyn̄' wythe owte changynge (stabelyn, K. stablyn and bydyng, S.) *Persevero.*

STACKE. *Acervus, arconius.*

STACKE, or heep. *Agger.*

STACYŌN. *Stacio.*

STACYONERE, or he þat sellythe bokys. *Stacionarius, bibliopola,* C. F.

STAFFE. *Baculus, fustis.*

STAFFE SLYNGE. *Balea,* KYLW. *fundibalista,* KYLW.

STAGE, or stondynge vp-ōn (stage to stond on, S. A.) *Fala,* MERAR. *machinalis,* CATH. *machinis,* UG. V. *in* M.

STAKE (or stulpe, *infra*). *Sudes,* C. F. *palus,* CATH. *paxillus,* BRIT.

(STAKERYN, or stotyn, K. H. *Titubo.*)

STAKERYN' or waueryn̄' (stakelyn, P.) *Vacillo.*

STAKERYNGE, yn speche (or stamerynge, *infra.*) *Titubacio.*[1]

STAKERYNGE, in mevynge. *Vacillacio.*

(STAKKYN, S. A.) *Arconiso.*

[1] *Tutubacio,* MS. Compare STOTYNGE, *infra.*

STALLE, be-forne a schoppe (stal a-forne, K.) *Stallus, ferculum*, Lib. equivocorum.

(STAL of a qwere, K. P. *Stallus.*)

STALLE, of beestys stondynge *Boscar*, C. F. *presepe, presepium, bucetum*, UG. V. *in* V.

STALE, of fowlynge or byrdys takynge. *Stacionaria*, C. F.

STALE, as drynke. *Defecatus*, C. F. *merax*, CATH.

STALYN', or make stale drynke. *Defeco.*

STALYONE, hors. *Emissarius*, CATH.

STALKE. *Calamus.*

STALKYN' (or gon softe, K. softely, S. A.)[1] *Serpo*, CATH. C. F. *et* UG. *cla(m)culo, et clanculo*, KYLW.

STALLYN' PRELATYS. *Intronizo*, C. F.[2]

STALKYNGE, or soft and sly goynge. *Serptura*, CATH.

STAWURTHY (stalworthy, S. H. A. P.) *idem quod* STRONGE, *infra.*

STAMERYNGE, yn speche, *idem quod* STAKERYNGE, *supra.*

(STAMERYNGE, in goyng, *idem quod* stakerynge, K. waveryng, H.)

STAMYN, clothe. *Stamina*, DICC. *linistema*, CATH. *et* UG. *in lenio.*

STAMPYN'. *Tero, pindo*, CATH. *pilo.*

STAMPYNGE. *Tritura.*

STANMARCHE, herbe (stammarche, P.) *Macedonia, Alexandria.*

STAPYLLE of a schyttynge (stapul, K.) *Stapellum*, KYLW.

STARE, or segge (or cegge, *supra.*) *Carix*, C. F.

STARCHE, for kyrcheys. *Stibium*, CATH. *gersa.*[3]

STARYN', wythe brode eyne (iyen, P.) *Patentibus oculis respicere.*

STARYN', or schynyn',[4] and glyderyn'. *Niteo, rutilo.*

STARYNGE, brode lokynge. *Patentacio oculorum.*

STARYNGE, or schynynge, as gaye thyngys. *Rutilans, rutilus*, C. F. *nitidus.*

STARK (or styffe, *infra.*) *Rigidus*, C. F. *et* UG. *in rigeo, artus.*

STARKENESSE (or styfnesse, *infra.*) *Rigor, rigiditas, artitudo.*

STERLYNGE, bryd. *Sturnus.*

STATE. *Status.*

STATURE of heythe. *Statura.*

STATUTE. *Statutum.*

STAUNCHEGREYNE, for wrytarys.[5] *Planula*, NECC.

STAUNCHE bloode. *Stanno*, C. F. (*stangno*, S. A. P.)

[1] In the MS. *Arconizo* occurs here; probably an error, and properly belonging to STAKKYN, (see that verb, *supra*,) accidentally omitted by the second hand.

[2] Here follows, in the Winchester MS., "*Hec statela*, þe standard." Palsgrave gives "I stalke, I go softly and make great strides, *Je vas a grans pas;* He stalketh lyke a crane."

[3] *Sersa*, MS. *Gersa*, K. S. P. See the Catholicon, and Ducange, *v. Gersa*, explained in the Ortus as signifying "*Blatea*, bleche." Palsgrave gives "Starche for lawne, *follé fleur*." In Sloane MS. 3548, f. 102, is the following recipe, "Ad faciendum starching,—R. quantitatem furfuris et bullias in aqua munda et stet per iii. dies vel plus donec sit aqua amara vel acetosa; tunc exprime aquam de furfure et in claro ejus immerge tuum pannum, s. sindonem, bokeram, vel carde, aut aliud quod vis, et postea sicca et cum lapide lenifica," that is, polish the surface with a slekystone. See that word, *supra*, p. 458.

[4] Schydyn̄, MS. In the other MSS. and in Pynson's text,—Schynyn.

[5] Palsgrave gives "Staunche greyne, an herbe," but the substance here intended seems to have been a composition used by the mediæval scribe, possibly like pounce, in pre-

STAUNCHE wrethe, and make pees. *Pacifico, sedo.*
STAUNCHYNGE, or secynge (sessinge, P. lessinge, J.) *Cessacio.*
STAUNCHYNGE of blode. *Cedacio, stagnacio,* C. F.
STAUNCHON, to set yn an ynke horne. *Forulus.*[1]
STATHE,[2] waterys syde. *Stacio,* CATH.
STEDE, place. *Situs.*
STEEDE, hors. *Dextrarius, gradarius, sonipes,* CATH. *et* UG.
STEDFASTE (or stable.) *Stabilis, firmus.*
STEDEFASTNESSE (or stabylnesse, K.) *Stabilitas, firmitas.*
STEDEFASTNESSE, wythe owte any chaungynge or secynge. *Perseverancia.*
STEDEFASTNESSE, or stylle stondynge yn wyckydnes, wythe owte wylle of chaungynge. *Obstinacia, induracio.*
(STEDULLE, of wevynge, *infra in* STODUL. *Telarium.*)
STEPFADYR.[3] *Victricus,* C. F. (*vel vitricus,* A.) *patriaster,* UG.
STEYYN' VP. *Scando, ascendo.*
STEYYN' or steppyn of gate (stoppyn, K. H. P. styntyn or cesyn of gate, S. A.) *Restito,* C. F. *obsto* (*resto,* S. P.)
STEYLE, or steyynge vp (of steying up, K.) *Ascensus, scansile.*
(STEYLE, or steyre, P. *Gradus.*)
STEYKE. *Carbonella, frixa,* UG. *assa.*
STEYYNGE (up, K. P.) *Scansio, ascensus.*
STEYNYD. *Polimitus.*
STEYNYN', or stenyyn', as clothe þat lesythe hys colowre. *Fuco, proprie in tertia persona tantum,* COMM.
STEYNYN', as steynyowrys. *Polo,* CATH.
STEYNYNGE. *Polimitacio.*
STENYOWRE. *Polimitarius,* CATH.
STENEYYNGE, lesynge of colowre (steynynge, K. P.) *Fucacio,* CATH. *in fuco.*
STEEL, metel. *Calibs,* CATH.
STELE, or stert of a vesselle. *Ansa.*
STELYN'. *Furor, latrocinor.*
STELYNGE, or stelthe (thefte, S.) *Furtum, latrocinium.*
STELYNGLY, or theefly (theftely, S.) *Furtive, latrocinaliter.*
STEEM, or lowe of fyre. *Flamma.*
STEEM, of hothe lycure. *Vapor.*
STEMYN', or lowyn' vp. *Flammo.*

paring the smoothed surface of parchment. It was thus made: "To make stounchegrey.—Take kyddys blode and calke and medle hem to-gedyr, and make ballys therof and bake hem in a novyn, and sel a pece for iiij.d." Sloane MS. 3548, f. 18 b. The following is from another MS. in the same collection, 2584. f. 10: "For to make staunchegreine.—Take quycke lyme and floure of whete, of iche eliche moche, and the thride part of rosyn, and tempere hem to gidre with the white of an ey or with gote mylke, or elles with cowe mylke, and make it ryȝt thicke, and tempere it to gidere til it be soft as past, and than make smalle balles therof and drie hem atte the sonne, and when it is dried hit wele serve."

[1] "*Forulus, i.e.* bursa scriptorum." ORTUS. "*Calamarium,* an ynkhorne or a staunchere." MED. MS. CANT. "Staunchon, a proppe, *estancon.*" PALSG.

[2] STACHE, MS. and S. staye, K. stathe, H. A. P. At Lynn are quays called "Common Staith," "King's Staith," &c.; the name occurs frequently in Norfolk. A.S. Stæth, *littus.*

[3] This word was evidently written STEFFADYR, by the first hand.

STEMYNGE, or leemynge of fyyr. *Flammacio.*

STEMYNE, or stodul, or stothe yn a webbyshonde (stemyne of clothe, K. P. in a webbys eend, S.)[1] *Forago*, C. F. (*Versus*, fodder *forago*, lyst *dicitur esse farago*, S.)

STENTE, or certeyne of valwe, or drede, and oþer lyke (of value or dette, S.) *Taxacio.*

STENTYD. *Taxatus.*

STEPPE, of a fote. *Vestigium.*

STEEPE, nowt lowe. *Elevatus, ascendens.*

STEPBROTHYR (of the fadyrs syde, S. *Victrigenus.*)

(STEPBRODER, on the moderys syd, S. *Novercatus.*)

STEPSYSTYR. (*Victrigena*, S. A.)

(STEPSYSTER, on the modyrs syde, S. *Novercata.*)

STEPSONE. *Prevignus*, C. F. *et* UG. *in pridem, et neos, filiaster*, C. F.

STEPDOWTER. *Prevignia*, C. F. *et* UG. *filiastra.*

STEPFADYR, *idem quod* STEFFADYR, *supra.*

STEPMODYR. *Noverca, matertera*, CATH.

STEPYD (or stept, P. J.) in watyr or lycure. *Infusus, illiquatus.*

STEPYN', yn water or oþer lycure. *Infundo, illiqueo*, CATH.

STEPYNGE, yn lycure. *Infusio, illiqueacio.*

STEPNESSE, or sydenesse[2] of a roof (stopnesse, P.) *Elevacio.*

STEPPYN' ovyr a thynge. *Clunico.*

STEPULLE. *Campanile.*

STEP, where a mast stant yn a schyppe. *Parastica*, C. F.

STERRE.[3] *Stella, sidus.*

STERRE slyme.[4] *Assub*, C. F.

STERYNGE. *Mocio, motus, commocio.*

STERYSMANN, of a schyppe. *Remex.*

STERNE, of a schyppe. *Puppis*, C. F.

STERNE, or dredeful in syghte. *Terribilis, horribilis.*

STERNE, or stoburne (or styburne, *infra.*) *Austerus, ferox.*

STERT, of an appull or oþer frute. *Pediculus*, C. F. *et* CATH.

STERT, of a handylle of a vessel. *Ansa*, C. F.

STERT, of a plowe (or plowstert, *supra.*) *Stina*, C. F.

STERUYN', *idem quod* DEYYN', *supra.*

[1] Compare LYYST of clothe, *supra*, p. 307; and SCHREDE, p. 448. "*Forago*, a lyste of a webbe." ORTUS. "Stamyne, *estamine.*" PALSG.

[2] SYDENEDDE, MS. or sydeuedde (?). The true reading is, however, probably found in the other MSS.—Sydnesse, S. A. In the note on SYYD, p. 45, it has been stated that, as Bishop Kennett observes, in some dialects "Side" signifies high, as a house or a hill, and, metaphorically, a haughty person is said to be "side."

[3] STERERE, MS.

[4] "Sterre slyme, *lymas.*" PALSG. "Assub, Angl. slyme vel quedam terra." ORTUS. "Asub, *i.e.* galaxia, Senderung der Stern. Galaxia, Sternenferbung oder Reinigung." Rulandus, Lexicon Alchemiæ. Lat. Germ. The singular jelly frequently found after rain is doubtless here intended; the *Tremella nostoc*, popularly called star-shot or star-jelly, and supposed to be the recrement of the meteors called fallen stars. See Morton, Nat. Hist. Northants, pp. 353, 356; Dr. Merret's *Pinax*, p. 219; Pennant, Zool. vol. ii. p. 453; Brand, Pop. Antiqu. under "Will with a wisp." This "Spittle of the Starres" may be alluded to in the following lines:

"The speris craketh swithe thikke,
So doth on hegge sterre stike." K. Alis. 4437.

STERVYNGE, or deyynge. *Mors, expiracio.*
STEVENE, propyr name. *Stephanus.*
STY, by pathe. *Semita, callis*, CATH. *orbita, trames*, UG. *in traho.*
STY, swynce cote (swynys howus, K. swyn cote, S. styy, swynnen cote, A.) *Ara*, CATH. *porcarium.*
STYANYE (or a perle, S.) yn the eye.[1] *Egilopa*, UG. *in egle* (*Egilopam curat quisquis commescitat illam*, S.)
STYBURNE, or stoburne (or sterne, *supra.*) *Austerus, ferox.*
STYBURNESSE. *Austeritas, ferocitas.*
STYCHE, peyñe on þe syde. *Telum*, UG. V. *in* T.
STYFFE, or starke. *Rigidus*, C. F.
STYFFE, or stronge. *Fortis, robustus.*
STYFLY, or strongly. *Fortiter, robuste.*
STYFNESSE, or starkenesse. *Rigiditas, rigor.*
(STYFNES, or strenthe, K. H. S. A. *Fortitudo, robur.*)
STYKKE. *Ligniculum.*
(STIKKYD VP, P. *Succinctus.*)
STYKELYNGE, fysche.[2] *Silurus*, (*stingus*, K. *gamarus*, S.)
STYKYN', or festyñ' a thynge to a walle or a noþer þynge, wha so hyt be. *Figo, affigo, glutino.*
STYKYN', or sleñ. *Jugulo.*
STYKKYN', or tukkyñ' vp cloþys (stichynup clotys, K.) *Suffarcino*, CATH. *in farcino, succingo.*
STYKKYNGE, or tukkynge vp of clothys.[3] *Suffarcinatio*, CATH. (*succincio*, P.)
STYKYNGE, or festynge to (stykenynge of festnynge, P.) *Confixio, fixura.*
STYKYNGE in beestes (of beests, K. P. or beestys sleynge, S.) *Jugulacio.*
STYLLATORY. *Stillatorium.*
STYLE, where men gōn over. *Scansillum, scansile, scanillum*, KYLW.
STYLE, forme of indytynge, or spekynge or wrytynge. *Stilus.*
STYLLE, nott spekynge. *Silens, tacitus.*
STYLLE, in pes and reste. *Quietus.*
STYLLE, wythe-owte mevynge. *Tranquillus.*
STYLLYN', or pesyñ'. *Pacifico, mitigo.*
STYLLYN', or stylle waterys. *Stillo, instillo*, CATH. (*constillo*, P.)
STYLNESSE, nowt spekynge (with owtyn speche, K.) *Taciturnitas, silencium.*
STYLNESSE, in pees. *Quies, quietudo*, K.
STYLNESSE, wytheowt mevynge. *Tranquillitas.*
STYLTE. *Calepodium, lignipodium.*
STYNGYN'. *Stimulo, pungo.*
STYNK. *Fetor, oletum*, CATH.
STYNKE, of fowle feet. *Pedor.*
STYNKKYN'. *Feteo, oleo, puteo*, CATH.
STYNKYNGE, or full of stynk. *Fetidus, putridus, putibundus.*
STYNTYN'[4] of werkynge or mevynge. *Pauso, desisto, subsisto.*

[1] Compare PEERLE yn the eye, *glaucoma*, *supra*, p. 394.
[2] Fylthe, MS., fyche, A. "*Silurus*, a lytell fysshe." ORTUS.
[3] Sir Amis having lost his horse was obliged to go on foot;—"ful careful was that knight,—he stiked vp his lappes," and trudged off on his journey. Amis and Amil. v. 988.
[4] STYNTYN or werkynge, MS. The true reading seems to be—"of"—as MS. S.

STYNTYN' or make a thynge to secyn' of hys werke or mevynge. *Obsto*, C. F.

STYNTYNGE, or lesynge[1] (styntynggys or cesyng, A. sesyng, K. sesinge, P.) *Pausacio*, *descistencia*.

ST(Y)RYN' or mevyn'. *Moveo*.

STYRYN', to goode or badde. *Excito*, *incito*, *sollicito*.

STYRYN' or mevyn' wythe plesaunte tokenys, þat ys clepyd smekynge (mevyn with plésawnce, K. S. H. P.) *Blandior*.

STYRYNGE. *Motus*, *commocio*, *mocio*.

STYRK, neet (or hecfer, P.) *Juvenca*.

STYROP. *Strepa*, *scansile*, CATH. *et* KYLW.

STYRT, or lytyl whyle (lytyl qwyle, A.) *Momentum*.

STYRTE, or skyppe. *Saltus*.

STYRTE, of sodeyne mevynge. *Assultus*.

STYRTYL, or hasty. *Preceps*.[2]

STYRTYN', or sodenly mevyn'. *Impeto*.

STYRTYN', or skyppyn'. *Salto*.

STYRTYN', or brunton', or sodenly comyn' a-ȝen a enmy (stirtyn sodeynly in an enmy, K., or make abreyde or a saute on a man, P.) *Insilio*, *irruo*, CATH.

STYTHE, smythys instrument. *Incus*, CATH.

STYWARD. *Senescallus*.

STOBUL, or holme (halme, K. S. A. P.) *Stipula*.

(STOBURNE, or sterne, *idem quod* STYBURNE.)

STODYYN'. *Studeo*, CATH.

STOTHE, of a clothe (stode of cloth, K. P.) *Forago*, C. F. *et* UG. *in foris*.

STODUL, or stedulle, of wevynge. *Telarium*.

STONYYN',[3] or stoynyn' mannys wytte. *Attono*, CATH. *in tono*, *stupefacio*, *percello*, CATH.

STONYYN, or brese werkys. *Briso*, CATH. *quatio*.

STOKKE. *Truncus*, *stipes*.

STOKKE DOWE. *Palumba*, *palumbes*, C. F. *et* COMM. *palumbis*, UG.

STOKFYSCHE. *Strimulus*, [?] *ypofungia*, (*fungus*, P.)

STOKKYD, yn stokkys. *Cip(p)atus*.

STOKKYN', or settyn in stokkys. *Cippo*.

STOKKYS, of prisōnment. *Cippus*, CATH. *nervus*, CATH.

STOOL. *Scabellum*.

STOLE. *Stola*.

STOMAK. *Stomachus*.

STOMELARE. *Cespitator*.

STOMELYN'. *Cespito*.

STOMELYNGE. *Cespitacio*.

STONE. *Petra*, *lapis*.

STONE, yn a mannys bleddyr. *Calculus*, *et inde calculosus qui patitur calculum*.

(STON, in mannys pryui membre, K. *Testiculus*.)

[1] *Sic*. Possibly an error for sesynge, as appears by the other MSS. and P.

[2] *Presepe*, MS. which signifies a manger or crib, and is probably an error for *preceps*, the reading in MS. S. preseps, A. Compare SCHYTTYLLE or hasty, *preceps*, p. 447.

[3] This and the following word, which occur in the verbs between STODYYN and STOKKYN, may have been written by the first hand STOYNYN. Compare ASTOYNYN, *supra*, p. 16; also a-stoyned and a-stoynynge, *ibid*. STONYYNGE will be found *infra* in its true place in alphabetical arrangement.

STONARE, or he þat stonythe (stonard, K.) *Lapidator.*

STŌNBOWE. *Arcuba(li)sta,* KYLW.

STŌNCROPPE, herbe. *Crassula minor, et de hoc nota supra in* ORPYÑ'.

STONDE vessel (ston vessel, K. stoonde vessel, A.)[1] *Futula, cumula* (*cunula,* A. *cisternula,* CATH. *futis,* P.)

STONDYÑ'. *Sto.*

STONDYÑ' stedfastly in wykkydnesse. *Obstino,* CATH.

STONDYNGE, noþer syttynge ne walkynge. *Status,* CATH.

STONDYNGE PLACE, where men stondyn. *Stacio,* CATH.

STONY, or ful of stonys. *Lapidosus, petrosus.*

STONYÑ', or made of stone. *Lapideus.*

STONYÑ' pott or oþer wessel. *Lapista,* CATH. *et* UG. *in laos.*

STONYÑ'. *Lapido.*

STONYNGE. *Lapidacio.*

STONYYNGE, or stoynynge of mannys wytte. *Attonitus, precellencia.*

STOPPE, boket. *Situla,* CATH. *haustrum* (*mergus,* CATH. A. P.)

STOPPE, vessel for mylkynge (for to mylke yn, S.) *Multra,* CATH. *multrale, multrum.*

STOPPELL, of a bottel or oþer like. *Ducillus,* CATH. *in ductilis, docillus, ductileus,* C. F.

STOPPYD. *Obstructus.*

STOPPYÑ' a pytte or an hole. *Opilo, obstruo, obturo.*

STOPPYÑ', or wythe stondynge a beest of goynge or rennynge.[2] *Sisto,* CATH. *obsto,* UG. (*obsisto,* P.)

STOPPYNGE. *Obstruccio.*

STOOR, or purvyaunce (store, P.) *Staurum.*

STOOR, or hard or boystows (store, K.)[3] *Austerus, rigidus.*

STOBLARE, or troblare (stroblare, K. A.)[4] *Perturbator.*

STORY. *Historia.*

STORK, byrd or fowle. *Ciconia.*

STORM, wedyr. *Nimbus,* C. F. *procella, altanus,* C. F.

STORM, yn the see. *Turbo.*

STORME, or schowre of reyne. *Nimbus,* CATH.

STORVUN, or dede (storvyn, K. H. P. storvun or deed, A.) *Mortuus.*

STOT, hors. *Caballus.*

STOTARE. *Tituballus,* CATH. *blesus,* CATH. *balbus,* C. F.

(STOTHE yn a webbyshonde, *supra in* STEMYNE. *Forago,* C. F.)

STOTYÑ' (or stameryn, P.) *Titubo, blatero,* CATH. *opico,* CATH. *et* C. F. (*balbucio,* CATH. A. P.)

[1] "Stonde a vessell, they have none" (namely the French). PALSG. "*Cisternula,* a stande." ORTUS. "*Tine, tinne,* a stand, open tub, or soe, most in use during the time of vintage, and holding about foure or five paile-fulls, and commonly borne, by a stang, between two." COTG. "A stand (for Ale), *Tine.*" SHERW.

[2] Compare GEYNECOWPYÑ, *supra,* p. 189.

[3] Compare BOYSTOWS, and boystows garment, &c. *supra,* p. 42. "Stournesse, *Estourdisseure;* Stowre of conversacyon, *Estourdy;* I make sture or rude, *Jarudys;* this rubbynge of your gowne agaynst the walle wyll make it sture to the syght, *larudyra,* &c." PALSG. In Arund. MS 42, f. 25, bitter almonds are called "stoure—stowre almandes;" and mention is made of the "stowrhede" of mulberries, *ibid.* f. 64 b.

[4] See also STURBELARE, STURBELYÑ, &c., *infra.* This word may have been here written STORBLARE by the first hand.

STOTYNGE.[1] *Titubatus, titubacio,* (*balbutacio*, C. F., P.)

STOWE, streythe passage be-twyx ij. wallys or hedgys (stowwe, streyt passage, &c. A.) *Intercapedo*, CATH.

STOWYN', or cowche to-gedyr (clowchyn, S. chowche, A.) *Loco, colloco.*

STOWYN', or charyn ageyne cowpyn, *idem quod* STOPPYN' (or gayne cowpyn, S. or with stond, H. stowen chasyn ageyne or geyncowpyn, P.)

STOWYN', or waryn', or besettyn, as men dōn moneye or chaffer (bewaryn, P.) *Commuto* (*exspendo, committo*, S. P.)

STOWYNGE, or yn dede puttynge (in stede puttinge, K. S. A. P.) *Locacio, collocacio.*

S(T)OWWYNGE, or a-geyne cowpynge or chargynge (charynge, S. A. stowynge or ageyne chasinge, P.) *Obsistencia, resistencia.*

STOWPYN' (or bowen, P.) *Inclino, incurvo.*

STOWPYNGE. *Inclinacio.*

STOWT, or stronge. *Robustus.*

STOWTE, sturdy or vnbuxum. *Rebellis.*

STOWTNESSE, or streng(t)he. *Robur.*

STOWTNESSE, or vnbuxumnesse. *Rebellio.*

STOYE,[2] of a howse (stoye, postis, K. stothe or post, H. P. stoþe, A.) *Posticulus, postulus*, CATH. *stipatum*, COMM.

STRAGYN'. *Patento, strigio*, KYLW.

ST(R)AGYNG.[3] *Patentacio.*

STRAY, or a-stray. *Vagacio, palacio*, CATH.

STRAY beest þat goethe a-stray. *Vagula*, CATH.

STRAYYN', or gōn a-stray. *Palo*, CATH. *vagor*, C. F.

STRAYLE, bed clothe.[4] *Stamina*, DICC. *stragula.*

(STRAMAGE *or* STROWYNGE, *infra*, P.)

STRANGELYN'. *Suffoco, strangulo, prefoco*, C. F.

STRAPLE, of a breche (strappyl, K.)[5] *Femorale*, CATH. *feminale*, C. F.

STRAWE, or stree. *Stramen.*

STRAWBERY. *Fragum.*

STRAWBERY WYSE, (strawberytre, K. strawbe wyse, H. strawbyry vyse, S.)[6] *Fragus.*

[1] Compare STAKERYNGE yn speche, *supra*, p. 471.

[2] *Sic.* Probably written STOÞE by the first hand, as MS. A. A. S. Styth, stuth, a post, pillar.

[3] STRAGYNGE in the other MSS. and in P. Compare STRYDYNGE, *infra.*

[4] Lacombe gives the old French "*Stragule*, sorte d'habit dont on se couvroit le jour et la nuit, du mot latin, *stragulum*, couverture de nuit, housse, courte-pointe." In the *Exposicio verborum difficilium*, MS. formerly in Chalmers's Library, we find also "*Tragulus*, i. parvum tragum quo utuntur monachi in loco camisie et lintheaminum, Anglice, strayles." *Stragula*, however, whence this term seems derived, usually occur amongst bed-coverings. In the *Compotus* on the death of William Excetre, abbot of Bury, 1429, preserved in the Register of William Curteys his successor, there occur under *Camera, Garderoba*, &c. "Bankeris,—linth',—hedschet,'—item iv. paria de strayles; item ij. paria de straylis cum signo scaccarii." The Medulla explains "*stragula*, burelle, ray clothe, mottely; *stragulum*, id. or a strayle."

[5] "þe strapils of Breke, *tribraca, femeralia.*" CATH. ANG. Probably a kind of braces for nether garments.

[6] "*Fragus*, a strabery tre." ORTUS. "A straberi wythe, *fragus.*" CATH. ANG. In Arundel MS. 272, f. 48, we find the following account of the strawberry plant:—"*Fragra* is calde

Straunge. *Extraneus.*
Strawngenesse. *Extraneitas.*
Straungere. *Extraneus, extranea, advena, alienigena.*
St(r)awngere, of a-noþer lond. *Altellus,* c. f.
(Stre, *supra in* strawe, p.)
Streykyn' owte. *Protendo, extendo.*
Streykynge, or spredynge owute (or beykynge, *supra;* strekyng, k. strikynge oute, p.) *Extencio, protencio.*
Streymyn',[1] (streynyn, k. s. p.) *Stringo, astringo, constringo.*
Streymyn', or stresse gretely (streynyn, k. s. p.) *Distringo.*
Streynynge, or constreynynge (stryvynge or constreynynge, s.) *Constriccio, astriccio.*
Streythe (streyt, a. streight, p.) *Strictus, angustus, artus.*
Streytenesse. *Strictura, constriccio, artitudo.*
Streytyn', or make streyte. *Arto.*
(Streytynge, or stresse, *infra. Constriccio.*)
Streke, or longe drawthe (draught, p.) *Protractio.*
Strek, or poynt be-twyx ij. clausys yn a boke (poyntinge of ij. clauses, s. w.) *Liminiscus,* c. f.
Strek, of a mesure as of a buschel or other lyke. *Hostorium,* c. f. *vel hostiorium,* cath. *et* comm.
Streek, of flax. (*Linipulus,* kylw. a. p.)
Strekyn' or make pleyne. *Complano* (*plano, levigo,* p.)
St(r)ekyn', or streke mesure, as buschellys and oþer lyke(make playne by mesure, as busshell, &c. p.) *Hostio,* cath. ug. *et* c. f.
Strekyn', as menn do cattys, or hors or howndys (strekin or strokin, p.) *Palmito,* kylw.
Strekyn', or cancellyn' a thynge wrytyn' (cancellen a fals writinge, p.) *Cancello,* cath. *obelo.*
Strykyn', or smytyn', *supra.*
Streeme, of watur. *Decursus, fluentum,* c. f. *fluxus, rivus.*
Stremere, of fane (stremer or fane, s. a. p.)[2] *Cherucus,* cath.
Strenyowre (streynour, p.) *Colatorium, colatus,* (*constrictorium,* p.)
Strenkyl, halywater styk. *Aspersorium, isopus.*
Strenkelyd, or sprenkelyd (strenkled, p.) *Aspersus.*
(Strenkelyn, or sprenkelyn, k. h. s. *Aspergo.*)
Strenkelynge, or sprenkelynge. *Aspersio.*
Strengthe (strenthe, k. stren-

strobery wyse or freyoer, hit is comyne ynoghe. The vertu therof is to hele blerede eyene and webbys in eyene and hit is gude to hele woundys. It growythe in wodys and cleuys." Amongst ingredients for making a Drink of Antioch, Sloane MS. 100, f. 21 b. occurs "streberiwise." A. S. Wisan, *plantaria.* A dish of *Frasæ* cost 4d. in 1265, according to an item in the Household Book of the Countess of Leicester, edited for the Roxb. Club.

[1] *Sic.* There appears to be an error here by the second hand, and also in the word following; these words should probably read—streynyn. "I strayne with the hand, *je estrayngs;* I strayne as a hauke doth, or any syche lyke fowle or beest in theyr clawes.—Were a good glove I reede you, for your hauke strayneth harde, *grippe fort;* I strayne courteysie, as one doeth that is nyce—*faire trop le courtois.*" palsg.

[2] "*Cherucus,* the fane of the mast, or of a vayle (? sayle), quia secundum ventum movetur." ortus. "Stremar, a baner, *Estandart.*" palsg.

kyth, S.) *Fortitudo, vigor, robur,* (*potencia*, A. P.)

STRENGTHYN', or make stronge (strenthyn, K.) *Fortifico, roboro, vigoro.*

STRESSE, or streytynge. *Constriccio, constrictura.*

STRESSE, or wed take be strengthe and vyolence. *Vadimonium.*

STRETE. *Vicus, strata*, C. F. *et* KYLW. (*platea*, P.)

STREETE catchepol bok to gader by mercymentys.[1]

STRYDE. *Clunicatus*, KYLW. (*olmucatus*, S.)

STRYDYN' (or steppyn ovyr a thynge, *supra.*) *Clunico*, KYLW. *patento, strigio*, KYLW. (*Vide supra in* stragyn, K. P.)

STRYDYNGE. *Patentacio, stragiatus, pantagium*, KYLW.

STRYFE (or stryuynge, P.) *Contencio, lis, rixa, jurgium, litigium.*

STRYNGE. *Cordula, institа, funiculus* (*corda*, P.)

STRYPE, or schorynge wythe a baleys (or wale, *infra;* scorgynge, S.) *Vibex*, CATH.

STRYPYN', or streppyn, or make nakyd. *Nudo, denudo.*

STRYPPYNGE, or makynge [nakyd?] (strypynge or nakynge, K. S. A. P.) *Denudacio.*

STRYVAR. *Litigator, rixator, contentor, jurgator, contentrix.*

STRYVYN'. *Contendo, litigo, rixor, jurgor.*

STRYVYN', in pletynge. *Discepto.* (STRYUYNGE, *supra in* strife, P.)

STRYKYN' heedys. *Affulo*, UG. *et* C. F.

STROGOLYN' (strobelyn, K. or toggyn, *infra*). *Colluctor.*

STROGELYNGE (strokelynge, H. P.) *Colluctacio.*

STROY, or dystroyare (stroye, K. A. P.) *Destructor, dissipator, dissipatrix.*

STROKE. *Ictus, percussura* (*percussio*, P.)

STRONDE, or see banke. *Litus.*

STRONGE (or stalwarthy, or styffe, *supra.*) *Fortis, potens, robustus, validus.*

STROWYN' HOWSYS, or florys. *Sterno.*

STROWYN' A-BRODE, or scateryn'. *Spergo.*

STROWYN', or lyteryn'. *Stramino*, KYLW.

STROWYNGE, or mater to strowe wythe (to be strowyd, K. strowynge or stramage, H. P.) *Stramentum*, CATH. (*stramagium*, P.)

STROWYNGE, or dede of strowynge. *Sternicio.*

STROWPE, of the throte.[2] *Epiglotus*, C. F.

STROWTYN', or bocyn owte (bowtyn, S.) *Turgeo*, CATH.

ST(R)OWTYNGE, *nominaliter. Turgor*, CATH. *turgi(di)tas*, CATH.

STROWTYNGE, *adjective. Turgidus.*

STROWTYNGLY, or asturt (strowtynge or strowte, a-strowt, A. astrut, P.) *Turgide.*

[1] Compare CACCHEPOLLE or pety-seriawnte, *angarius*, p. 58, and MERCYMENT, *multa*, p. 333. Some street directory or roll of inhabitants seems to be here intended, whereby the mediæval police might collect amerciaments, and which may have been familiarly designated, "The Street Catchpoll." This word is not found in MS. K. In S. we read—Strete cacchpolle boke to gedyr by mercymentys. In MS. A.—Streete catchepollys book to gadir by mercymentys (no Latin.)—*vacat in cop'*—marginal note.

[2] In Norfolk, according to Forby, the gullet or windpipe is still called the Stroop. Isl. strupa, *guttur.* "*Epiglotum*, a throte boll." ORTUS.

STRUMPET. *Lupa, meretrix, scorta, lena, pelex*, C. F.
(STUBBYLL, K. H. P. or stobul, or holme, *supra. Stipula.*)
(STUDDUL, H. studdyll, P. or stodul, or stedulle, *supra. Telarium.*)
STWE, fysche ponde (stewe, H.) *Vivarium*, CATH.
STWE, bathe. *Stupha, terme*, UG.
STUFFE, or stuffure. *Staurum*, CATH. *instauracio.*
STUFFYD wythe stoore. *Instauratus.*
STUFFYD, or fylt[1] and fulle stoppyd (fyllyd or ful stoppyd, S. A.) *Refertus, farcitus*, CATH. *farcinatus.*
STUFFYN, or fyllyñ'. *Repleo, defercio*, (*instauro*, P.)
STUGGE, hoggys trowghe. *Siliquarium, porcorium, vel alveus porcorum.*
STUK, short (stug, stukkid, schort, K.) *Curtus, brevis.*
STUK, or schort garment (stukkyd clothe K.)[2] *Nepticula*, C. F. (*neptula*, S.)
STUKNESSE. *Brevitas, curtitas.*
STULPE, or stake.[3] *Paxillus*, C. F.
STUMLERE (or stomelare, *supra.*) *Cespitator.*
STUMMELYN'. *Cespito.*
STUMMELYN', or hurtelyñ' a-ȝen a stole, or clogge, or oþer lyke (aȝen a stoke, S.) *Impingo*, CATH.
STUMLYNGE. *Cespitacio.*
STUMPE, of a tree hewyn dōn. *Surcus*, CATH.
STUWYN' METE (stuyn, K.) *Stupho.*
STUWYN MENN', or bathyñ' (stuyn in a stw, K.) *Balneo.*
STURBELARE, or turbelare (or stroblare, *supra*, sturblar or trowblar, P.) *Turbator, turbatrix.*
STURBELYN', or turbelyñ' (troblyn, P.) *Conturbo, turbo, perturbo.*
(STURBELYNGE, or turbelynge, K. sturblinge or troublynge, P. *Turbacio, perturbacio.*)
STURDY, vnbuxum. *Rebellis, contumax, inobediens.*
STURDYNESSE. *Rebellio, inobediencia, contumacia.*
STURIONE, or sturiowne, fysche (sturgyn, K. sturiowne or storyon, S.) *Rumbus*, C. F. *et* KYLW.
SWAGYN', or sum what secyñ'. *Mitigo, levio, laxo, mulceo.*
SWAGYNGE, or secynge. *Laxacio.*
SWAGYNGE of blood. *Stagnacio.*
SWABLYNGE, or swaggynge (swabbyng, A.)
SWALE (or shadowe, P.) *Umbra, umbraculum, estiva*, CATH. *umbrosum*, C. F.
SWALTERYN' for hete, or febylnesse, or other cawsys (or swownyn, P.) *Exalo*, C. F. *sincopizo.*
SWALTERYNGE, or swownynge. *Sincopa* (*vel extasis*, S.)
SWALOWE, bryde. *Irundo.*
SWANNE, bryd. *Cignus, olor*, C. F. *et* UG. *in olon.*

[1] In MS.—sylt, which seems to be an error by the second hand; stoppyd also should possibly be read—stoffyd.

[2] Compare SCUT, garment, *nepticula*; also SCHORT or stukkyd garment, *supra.*

[3] Compare PALE for wynys, *Paxillus.* In Norfolk, according to Forby, a low post put down to mark a boundary or give support to something is called a Stulp. SU.-GOTH. Stolpe, *caudex.* Fabyan states, in his account of Cade's rebellion, that he drew the citizens back from "the Stulpes" in Southwark, or Bridge's foot, to the drawbridge, &c. Hall, under 4 Hen. VI. mentions likewise the "Stulpes" at London Bridge next Southwark, where there was a chain by which the way might be barred.

SWAP, or stroke (or sweype, *infra.*) *Ictus.*

SWARDE, or sworde of flesche (swad or swarde, S.)[1] *Coriana.*

(SWARDE of eerþe, *infra in* TURFE.)

SWARME (of ben, K. been, S. P.) *Examen.*

SWARMYN', as beēn'. *Examino.*

SWARMYNGE. *Examinatus.*

SWARTE, of colowre. *Sinopidus, secundum phisicos, fuscus, niger.*

SWARTNESSE. *Fuscedo.*

SWATHE, of mowynge (swathe of corne, H. P.) *Falcidium.*

SWATHYN' chyldyr. *Fascio*, CATH. UG.

SWATHYNGE of chyldyr. *Fascinatio, vel fasciacio*, CATH.

SUBSTAUNCE. *Substantia.*

SUBPRIOWRE. *Subprior, vel Supprior.*

SUBURBE, of a cyte or wallyd towne (suburb or sowthbarbys of cyte, K.) *Suburbium, suburbanum.*

SUKLYNGE, herbe (suklinge or sokynge, H. or suckinge herbe, P.) *Locusta.*

SUDARYE (or sodary, H. P.) *Sudarium.*

(SWEYMOWS, or skeymowse, *supra. Abhominativus.*)[2]

SWEYNE. *Armiger.*

SWEYPE, or swappe (or strok, *supra*, swype, S.) *Alapa.*

SWEYPE, for a top, or scoorge. *Flagellum.*

(SWEPYNGE of an howse, S. *Scopilia.*)

SWELLYNGE, or bolnynge. *Tumor.*

SWELNYN',[3] or bolnyn' (swellyn, K. S. P.) *Tumeo, intumeo, intumesco.*

(SWELTRYNGE, or swalterynge, *supra*, H. P. or swownynge, *infra. Sincopa.*)

SWELWHE, of a water or of a grownde (swelwe, K. swelth, S. swelowe, P.) *Vorago*, C. F.

SWELWYN' (swellyn, K. swolowyn, P.) *Glucio, deglucio, voro.*

SWELWYN' ALLE IN. *Absorbeo.*

SWELWYN', wythe owte chowynge, as tothles menne. *Ligurio*, C. F. *et* CATH.

SWELWYYNGE of mete (swellynge of mete and drynke, K. P.) *Decluticio*, (*deglucio*, P.)

SWEEM, of mornynge (swemynge, or mornynge, S. A.)[4] *Tristicia, molestia, meror.*

(SWEMYN, K. H. P. *Molestor, mereo.*)

SWENGYL, of a fleyle or oþer lyke.[5] *Feritorium*, KYLW. *tribulum*, COMM. *et* CATH. *et* UG. V. *in* T.

SWENGYL, for flax or hempe. *Excudium*, DICC.

SWENGYN', or schakyn', as menne done clothys and oþer lyke. (*Excucio*, A.)

SWENGYN', and waweryn', *infra in* WAVERYN.

SWENGYNGE. *Excussio.*

SWEPARE. *Scopator, scopatrix.*

SWEPYN'. *Scopo*, CATH.

SWEPYNGE. *Scopacio.*

SWERARE. *Jurator, juratrix.*

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[1] Forby gives Sward-pork, bacon cured in large flitches. A. S. Swærd, *cutis porcina.*

[2] Compare Swamous, Craven dialect.

[3] This may possibly be read SWELUYN, *q. d.* Swelwyn, or it may be only an error by the second hand for Swellyn. See BOLNYN', *supra*, p. 43.

[4] "Sweam or swaim, *subita ægrotatio.*" GOULDM. Compare SWEYMOWSE, *supra.*

[5] See Forby, *v.* swingel. Compare FLEYLE, swyngyl, *supra*, p. 155. "*Feritorium*, a battynge staffe, a batyll dur, or a betyll." ORTUS.

SWERARE, þat ofte ys forswore. *Labro*, C. F.
SWERYN'. *Juro.*
SWERYNGE. *Juracio.*
SWERDE.[1] *Gladius*, *rumphea*, *splendona*, CATH. *ensis.*
SWERD BERARE. *Ensifer*, CATH. *spatarius*, Gregorius *in dialogis.*
SWERDE MAN, or he þat vsythe a swerde. *Gladiator*, CATH.
SWERYN'. *Juro.*
SWERYNGE. *Juracio.*
SWETE, of mannys body for hete or trauayle. *Sudor.*
SWETE, for hete and oþer cawsys (hete or travayle, K.) *Sudo*, UG. *in sub*, *desudo*, C. F.
SWETE, yn taste and delycyowse. *Dulcis.*
SWETYN', or make a thynge swete to mannys taste. *Dulcoro.*
SWETYNGE, appulle. *Malomellum*, C. F.
SWETYNGE, of sweete. *Sudacio*, *desudacio.*
SWETNESSE, yn tastynge. *Dulcedo*, *dulcor.*
SWETNESSE, yn smellynge. *Fragrancia.*
SWETE SOWND (swete songe, S.) *Melos*, CATH.
SWETE SOUNDYNGE, or[2] ful of swete sownd. *Melosus*, CATH. (*melus*, P.)
SWETE, of flesche or fysche or oþer lyke (suet, *due sillabe*, P.) *Liquamen*, *sumen*, C. F. *et* KYLW.
SWEVENE, or dreme. *Sompnium.*
SWEUENE, or slepe (swene or slep, K.) *Sompnus.*
SUFFYRABYL. *Tollerabilis*, *passibilis*, *suffera(bi)lis.*
SUFFERAUNCE. *Sufferencia*, *tollerancia*, *paciencia.*
SUFFYCYENCE, or ynow havynge (suffisaunce, P.) *Sufficiencia.*
SUFFYCYENT, or y-now (inowe, K. inowugh, P.) *Sufficiens.*
SUFFYR woo or peyne. *Pacior*, *tollero*, *fero.*
SUFFERYN', yn abydynge. *Sino*, CATH. *suffero*, *sustineo.*
SUFFYZYN', or beñ inowe (at nede, K. H. ben inoughe, P.) *Sufficio.*
SUFFRAGANN. *Suffraganus.*
(SUFFRAGE, or helpe, K. P. *Suffragium.*)
SUGGE, bryd. *Curuca*, CATH. *linosa.*
SWYFTE. *Agilis*, *velox*, *alacer.*
SWYFTELY. *Alacriter*, *velociter*, *agiliter.*
SWYFTENESSE. *Velocitas*, *agilitas.*
SWYCHE (swyhche, H. suche, P.) *Talis.*
SWYYNE. *Porcus*, *kirius*, CATH. *et* C. F.
SWYYNE KOTE, howse for swyyn (swinysty, K. or sty, *supra.*) *Ara*, CATH.
SWYYNE HERD (swynshyrd, K.) *Subulcus*, *porcarius.*
SVYN, or pursvyñ' (or folwyn, K.) *Persequor*, *insequor.*
SVYN', or folwyñ'. *Sequor.*
SUWYNGE, of folowynge of steppys (or sute, *infra.*) *Sequela.*
SUWYNGE, or folowynge[3] yn maners and condycyons. *Imitacio.*
SVYNGE, or folwynge a sundry tymys (folwyng of tyme, K. folwyng of sundry tymes, A. suynge of tyme, P.) *Successus.*
SWYMMYN' yn water. *Nato.*

[1] Compare BRYGHTE SWERDE, *Splendona*, *supra*, p. 52, See also Roquefort, *v. Lampian.*
[2] —of ful of, MS.
[3] —fowlynge, MS. folwynge, K. s. folowinge, P.

SWYNSY, infirmyte. *Inguinaria, gutturna.*

SWYPYR, or delyvyr. *Agilis.*

SWYPYR, and slydyr, as a wey (slypyr as a wey, S.) *Labilis.*

SUKYR. *Zucura*, DICC. *vel sucura.*

SUKYR PLATE. *Sucura crustalis.*

SUKYR CANDY. *Sucura de Candia* (*candida*, S.)

SUKLYNGE, herbe, *idem quod* SOKELYNGE, *supra. Locusta.*

SULE erthe (or soyle, K. soylle erþe, A.) *Solum, tellus.*

SUMDELE. *Aliquantus, aliquantulus.*

SUMME, þe fulle of a nowmbyr (ful nowmbyr, K. P.) *Summa.*

SUM, or sumwhat, or a part of a nowmyr or a noþer thynge (sume party of a nowmyr, K.) *Aliquis.*

SUMNOWRE. *Citator.*

SUM TYME. *Interdum, olim, aliquando, quandoque, quondam.*

SUMTYME a-monge. *Vicissim, alternatim.*

SUM WHAT. *Aliquid.*

SUNDAY. *Dominica.*

SUNDRY, or dyuerce. *Varius, singulus.*

SUNNE, planete. *Sol, Febus*, C. F. *vel Phœbus secundum alios*, C. F.

SUNNE BEEM. *Radius.*

SUNNE RYSE, or rysynge of þe sunne (sunne ryȝt or rysing of þe sunne, A.) *Ortus, febella*, C. F.

SUNNE SETTYNGE, or sunne gate downe. *Occasus.*

SWONGE, smal and long (or gawnte, *supra.*) *Gracilis.*

SWORDE, *idem quod* SWARDE, *supra.*

SWORE BROTHYR (swyre brodyr, S. sworne brother, P.) *Confederatus*, CATH. *confedustus*, CATH.

SWORYN̄, or chargyd be othe. *Juratus, adjuratus.*

SWOWYN̄' or sowndyn', as newe ale and other lycure (swownyn, K.) *Bulbio*[1] (*bilbio*, A. *billiso*, P.)

SOWWYNGE, or sowndynge, as newe ale, wyne, or oþer lycure (swowyng of lycour, or sundrynge as ale and wyne, K. swoynge, &c. of newe ale, S. soundinge of ale or wyne, P.) *Bilbicio* (*billucio*, P.)

SWOWNYN̄', or owmawtyn̄. *Sincopo, sincopiso*, C. F.

SWOWNYNGE (or swalterynge, *supra.*) *Sincopis*, C. F.

SUPPŌN'. *Ceno.*

SUPPYNGE. *Cenacio, cenatus.*

SUPPLE, or plyant. *Supplex, flexibilis, plicabilis.*

SUPPLUN, or make supple (softe, K.)

(SUPPOSYN, or soposyn, K. H.)

SUPPOSYNGE, or soposynge. *Supposicio, estimacio.*

SURFET, or excesse. *Excessus.*

SURFETYN̄' yn mete and drynke. *Crapulor.*

SURFETYN̄', or forfetyn̄' yn trespace. *Forefacio, delinquo.*

(SURGERAUNT, K. H. sugyner, or a comynere, S.) *Commensalis, conviva.*[2]

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[1] *Sic*, but ? more correctly *Bilbio*, or "*bilbo*—bibendo sonitum facere." ORTUS.

[2] These two Latin words occur in the MS. and in MS. A. after *Excessus*, under SURFET, being probably misplaced by the second hand, with the omission of the English terms to which they relate, which are found in the other MSS. Compare SOIURNAUNT (soioraunt, P.) *commensalis, supra*, p. 468; and SOIOWRYN̄, or go to boorde.

SURGERYE. *Cirurgia*, CATH.

SURION, or surgen (surgyn leche, P.) *Cirurgicus*, C. F. UG., *in cilleo*, *cirīgicus*, *vel cirugicus*, UG. V. *in* M. *aliptes*, C. F.

SURE MYLKE. *Occigulum.*

SURNAME. *Cognomen* (*agnomen*, P.)

SURPLYCE. *Superpellicium.*

SURVYOWRE. *Supervisor.*

SUSPECTE. *Suspectus.*

SUSPYCYON. *Suspicio.*

SUSPYCYOWSE. *Suspiciosus.*

SUSPYRAL, of a cundyte. *Spiraculum*, CATH. *vel suspiraculum.*

(SUSTEYNYN, A. as mete, P. *Sustento*, *sustineo.*)

SUSTEYNYN, or supportyn and vp beryñ'. *Supporto.*

SUTE, or pursute (pursuynge, P.) *Insecucio*, *persecucio.*

SUTE, or suynge, or folowynge. *Sequela.*

SUTE, or suynge yn maters and cawsys. *Prosecucio.*

TABBARD. *Collobium*, CATH. *et* C. F.

TABERNACLE. *Tabernaculum.*

TABLE. *Tabula*, *tabella*, *mensa*; (*mensa est pauperum et tabula divitum*, K.)

TABLE, mete boord that ys borne a-wey whān' mete ys doōn. *Cillaba*, CATH. *et* C. F.

(TABYLL, to counte on, K. H. P. *Trapicetum.*)

TABLER,[1] or table of pley or game. *Pirgus*, CATH. *et* UG. V. *in* P.

TABOWRE. *Timpanum.*

TABOWRE, for fowlarys.[2] *Terrificium*, COMM.

TABOWRY(N). *Timpaniso.*

TACHYÑ', or a-tachyñ' and a-restyñ'. *Aresto.*

TACHYNGE, or a-restynge (reestyng, A.) *Arestacio.*

TACLE, or wepene. *Armamentum.*

TAYLE. *Cauda*, *dica.*

TAYLE, *infra in* TALY.[3]

TAYLYD, as bestys. *Caudatus.*

TAYLYÑ', or TALYYÑ', *infra.*

TAKYÑ', or receyvyñ'. *Accipio*, *sumo*, *capio*, *apprehendo*, *tollo*, *prendo*, UG. *suscipio.*

TAKYÑ' A-WEY. *Aufero.*

TAKYÑ' A-WEY by strengthe and vyolence. *Extorqueo.*

TAKE HEED, or neme kepe. *Ausculto*, *attendo*, *considero*, *intendo.*

TAKYÑ' on hande. *Manucapio.*

TAKYÑ', or delyueryñ a thynge to a-nother. *Trado.*

TAKYÑ', or betakyñ' a thynge to a-nother. *Committo.*

TAKYÑ' on hande. *Manuteneo.*

TAKYNGE, or receyuynge. *Accepcio*, *captura*, *suscepcio* (*capcio*, P.)

TAKKE (or botun, H. P.) *Fibula*, *fixula*, KYLW. *nascula*, C. F.

TAKKYÑ', or some what sowyn' to-gedur. *Sutulo*, *consutulo*, *consuo.*

TAKKYÑ', or festyñ' to-gedur. *Affixulo.*

[1] From the French; Lacombe gives "*Tablier*, table de jeu de dames, ou damier." "*Pyrgus*, Anglice, a payre of tables or a checker." ORTUS. In the Liber vocatus Equus, by Joh. de Garlandia, Harl. MS. 1002, f. 114 b., the following line occurs, with English glosses,—"Pertica, scaccarium (checure) alea (tabelere) decius (dyce) quoque talus." Richard Bridesall of York bequeathed, in 1392, "unum tabeler cum le menyhe." Test. Ebor.

[2] A small drum used in fowling to rouse the game. See TYMBYR, lytyl tabowre, *infra.*

[3] Tytaly, MS.

TAL, or semely. *Decens, elegans.*

TALE, of mannys spekynge. *Narracio.*

TALENT, or lyste (lust, K. S. P.)[1] *Appetitus, delectacio.*

TALY, or talye (taly or tayle, A. tayle of talinge, P.)[2] *Talia, tallia,* C. F. *dica,* UG. V. *in* A. *et* CATH. *apoca,* UG. V. *in* A. *anticopa,* CATH. (*indica,* S. K.)

TALYAGE (or taske, *infra.*)[3] *Guidagia,* C. F. *petagium.*

TALYYD. *Talliatus, dicatus, anticopatus.*

TALYYN̄, or scoryn' on taly.[4] *Tallio, dico,* CATH.

TALYYNGE. *Talliacio, anticopacio, anticopatus.*

TALYOWRE. *Scissor.*

TALKYN̄'. *Fabulor, colloquor, confabulor, sermocinor.*

TALKYNGE. *Confabulacio, collocucio, colloquium.*

TALLY, or semely and in semely wyse. *Decenter, eleganter.*

TALWHE (talowe, P.) *Cepum.*

TALWY. *Ceposus.*

TALWYD. *Cepatus.*

(TALWYN, A. talowyn, P. *Sepo.*)

TAME. *Domesticus,* CATH.

TAMYD, or made tame. *Domitus,* CATH. *domesticatus.*

TAMYD, or a-tamyd as a vessel of drynke. *Attaminatus,* DICC.

TAMYN̄', or make tame. *Domo,* CATH. *domito,* KYLW.

TAME, or attame vessellys wythe drynke or oþer lykurys (tamyn or emptyn vessel with licour, K.) *Attamino,* DICC. *depleo.*

TAMYNGE fro wyyldenesse. *Domesticacio.*

TAMYNGE, or a-brochynge of a vessel of drynke (temynge, P.) *Attaminacio, deplecio.*

TANNARE, *idem quod* BARKARE, *supra in* B.

TANGGYL, or froward and angry. *Bilosus,* C. F. *felleus.*

TANNY colowre (tawny, P.)

TANKARD. *Amphora.*

TANNYN̄', or barkyn̄.' *Frunio,* C. F.

TANZE, herbe (tansy, K. P.) *Tanasetum domesticum, quia tanazetum silvestre dicitur* gosys gresse, *vel* cameroche.

TAPPE, of a vessel. *Ductillus, clipsidra* (*ducillus,* K.)

TAPECER (tapesere, K.) *Tapetarius.*

TAPET. *Tapetum.*

TAPSTARE.[5] *Ducillaria, propinaria, clipsidraria,* UG. *in capio*

[1] Master Langfranc of Meleyn directs centory to be "sethed wele in stale ale, and stamped; and the juce mixed with hony, whereof iij. sponfulle eten every day fasting shall do away the glet fro the herte, and cause good talent to mete." Palsgrave gives "Talent or lust, *talent.*" See Lacombe and Roquefort, *v. Talant.*

[2] Compare SCORYN̄ talyys, *supra,* p. 450. "Tayle of woode, *taille de boys.* Slytte this sticke in twayne, and make a payre of tayles." PALSG. In the Northumberland Household Book it is directed to deliver to the baker "the stoke of the taill," and the "swache" or "swatche" to the pantler. So likewise in regard to beer, one part to be given to the brewer, the other to the butler.

[3] Compare TOL, or custome, *infra.*

[4] Scoryn or taly, MS. An error doubtless by the second hand, corrected by the other MSS.—scoryn on tayle, K., on a taly, S. P.

[5] It may deserve notice that in olden times the retailers of beer, and for the most part the brewers also, appear to have been females. In the note on Cukstoke, *supra,* p. 107,

et in clipeo, baucaria, UG. *in capio* (*ganearia*, S.)

TARGE, or chartyr. *Carta*, UG.

TA(R)GET, or defence. *Targea*, DICC. *scutum, ancile.*

TAARTE, bake mete (tart pasty, K. P.) *Tarta*, DICC. *tartra*, COMM.

TASSE, of corne, or oþer lyke. *Tassis*, C. F.

TASSEL. *Tassellus.*

TASYL. *Carduus, vel cardo fullonis, paliurus*, CATH.

TASKE, or talyage. *Taliagium, taxa, taxacio, capiticensus*, CATH.

TAXYD (taskyd, K. tasked, P.) *Taxatus, capiticensus*, CATH.

TASPYN'. *Palpo*, UG. V. *palpito.*

TASPYNGE (tappynge, K. P.) *Palpacio, palpitacio.*

TAAST, *Gustus.*

TAAST, or savowre. *Sapor.*

TAASTYN'. *Gusto, libo, prelibo.*

TAASTYNGE. *Gustacio.*

TAASTOWRE. *Gustator, ambro*, UG. *in ambrosia.*

TATERYN', or iaueryn̄, or speke wythe owte resone (or iangelyn', *supra*, chateryn, K. iaberyn, P.)[1] *Garrio*, CATH. *blatero*, C. F.

TATERYNGE, or iauerynge (iaperynge, S. iaberinge, P.) *Garritus*, CATH.

TAVERNE. *Taberna, caupona*, C. F.

TAVERNERE. *Tabernarius, caupo, tabernaria, caupona*, C. F.

(TAXYN, A. P. *Taxo.*)

TAYNGE, of lond (taþing, A. tathynge, K. H. P.)[2] *Ruderacio*, CATH. *stercorizacio* (*stercoracio*, S. A.)

TAYIN londe wythe schepys donge (taþin, K. A. tathyn, S. H. P.) *Rudero*, CATH. *in rudus, stercoro*, C. F.; *pastino*, BRIT. (*stercoriso*, P.)

TECHYN'. *Doceo, instruo, imbuo, informo.*

TECHYNGE. *Doctrina, instruccio, informacio.*

TETCH'E, or maner of condycyone, (tecche, K. teche, S. tetche maner or condicion, P.)[3] *Mos, condicio.*

TEYE, of a cofyr or forcer. *Teca, thecarium*, KYLW.

TEYYN' wythe bondys (teyyn or byndyn, K.) *Ligo, vincio* (*vinculo*, P.)

TEK, or lytylle towche (tekk or lytyl strock, K.) *Tactulus.*

TELE, bryd. *Turcella, turbella*, KYLW.

TELLE talys. *Narro, enarro.*

it has been stated that the *trebuchetum* was the punishment for the dishonest *braciatrix*. The Browstar (*supra*, p. 54,) was usually a female. In the Vision of Piers Ploughman we have a tale of the tippling at the house of "Beton the Brewesterre;" and Skelton gives a curious picture of the disorderly habits of the *pandoxatrix* and her customers, at a subsequent period, in his Elinour Rumming.

[1] Forby gives the verb to Tatter, to stir actively and laboriously.

[2] An error doubtless, by the second hand, for TAÞYNGE or TAÞINGE. See Spelman's remarks, *in v.* on a peculiar manorial right in Norfolk and Suffolk called Tath; and also Forby, *v.* Tathe, to manure land with fresh dung by turning cattle upon it.

[3] Horman says, "A chyldis tatches in playe shewe playnlye what they meane (mores pueri inter ludendum)." "*Offritiæ*, crafty and deceytfull taches." ELYOT. See, in the Master of Game, Sloane MS. 3501, c. xi., "Of the maners, tacches, and condycciouns of houndes." See also P. Ploughm. Vis. 5470.

TELLE a tale forthe to a-noþer. *Refero.*

TELLE a-nother, or schewe be word or tokne. *Intimo, denuncio*, CATH. (*dimonstro*, S.)

TELLYN', or nowmeryn'. *Numero.*

TELLYNGE, of talys, or spekynge. *Narracio.*

TELLYNGE, or nowmerynge. *Numeracio.*

(TELLYNGE, or grochynge, K. *Murmuracio.*)

TELTE, or tente. *Tentorium.*

TELTE, hayyr (telt, hayre, H. A. P.) *Gauda*,[1] Egidius *super rhethoricam Aristotelis* (*cauda*, A.)

TELTYD. *Gaudatus* (*caudatus*, A.)

(TELTINGE, P. *Gaudacio.*)

TELWYN', or thwytyn' (twhytyn, H. twytyn, S. P.) *Abseco, reseco.*

TELWYNGE, or twhytynge (telwhynge or whytynge, K. wytynge, S. tewynge or theytinge, P.) *Scissulatus.*

TEME, of a sermone. *Thema.*

TEMYN', or maken empty (or tamyn, *supra*; tenyn, H.) *Vacuo, evacuo.*

TEMPERAUNCE of maners and condycyons (to-gedyr, S.) *Temperancia*, CATH. *moderacio.*

TEMPERYN', or menge to-gedur (myngyn togedyr, K.) *Commisceo, misceo.*

TEMPORYN', or sette yn mesure. *Tempero*, UG.

TEMPERYNGE, or mesurynge of sundry thyngys to-gedyr. *Temperacio*, CATH. *temperancia, temperamentum*, UG. *in tepeo.*

TEMPEST. *Tempestas, procella.*

TEMPLE, holy place (tempyll, churche, P.) *Templum.*

TEMPLE, of mannys heede.[2] *Tempus, non timpus, secundum* CATH.

TEMPRE, or tempyr (tempyr or tymper, P.) *Temperamentum.*

TEMPTYN'. *Tempto.*

TEMZE, sive (temse, syue, K. P. temeze, S.) *Setarium*, CATH. *et* UG. *in suo.*

TEMZE, water at Londōn (Temeze, se at London', S.) *Tamesia.*

TEMZYN' wythe a tymze (temsyn with a tenze, S.)[3] *Setatio*, CATH. *attamino, setario*, UG. *in suo.*

TENNE, nowmyr. *Decem.*

TENAWNTE. *Tenens.*

TEN TYMYS. *Decies.*

TENCHE, fysch'e. *Tencha*, COMM.

TENDYR. *Tener.*

TENDYRLY. *Tenere.*

TENDYRNESSE. *Teneritudo.*

TENDRONE, of a vyne (of vynys, K.) *Botrio*, CATH.

TENE, or angyr, or dyshese.[4] *Angustia, angaria*, C. F. *tribulacio.*

TENEYS, pley. *Teniludus* (*manupilatus, tenisia*, P.)

TENEYS PLEYARE. *Teniludius.*

[1] *Sic*, but? *Ganda, gandatus*, as P. Compare HAYYR, *supra*; *Cilicium*, p. 221.

[2] Compare THUN WONGE, *infra.*

[3] "*Taratantariso*, to tempse or syfte. *Taratantare*, a tempse." ORTUS. "*Setarium*, a temsyue, *i. cribrum*. *Cervida*, lignum quod portat cribrum, a temsynge staffe." MED. In the Boke for Travellers, by Caxton, we read as follows: "Ghyselin the mande maker (*corbillier*) hath solde his vannes, his mandes or corffes, his temmesis to clense with (*tammis*)." In French, "*Tamis*, a searce or boulter," &c. COTG.

[4] Thus, in the Norfolk dialect, "Teen, trouble, vexation; to Teen," &c FORBY. "*Tenne*, peine, fatigue." LACOMBE. A. S. Teona, *molestia*.

TENEL, vessel. *Tenella.*
TENEL, or crele. *Cartallus.*
TENEMENT, or rentere (*sic* A. tenement place, K. tenement or rent place, P.) *Tenementum.*
TENYN, or wrethyn̄', or ertyn̄' (wrothyn, P.) *Irrito, media producta*; (*irrito, media correpta, Anglice* to make empty, S.): versus,—*Irritat evacuat, irritat provocat iras.*
TENOWN, knyttynge of a balke or oþer lyke yn tymbyr (tenowre, S, tenon cuttinge in a barke or other like, P.) *Tenaculum, gumfus*, C. F.
(TENOUR, K. A. P.) *Tenor.*
TENTE, hyllynge made of clothe. *Tentorium*, CATH. *scena*, CATH. *papilio*, C. F.
TENTE, of a wownde or a soore. *Tenta*, (*magadalis*, K. P.)
TENTE CLOTHE. *Extendo, lacinio*, UG. V. *in* L.
TENTURE, for clothe, (tentowre, S.) *Tensorium, extensorium*, UG. V. *in* V. *tentura* (*constrictorium*, P.)
TERRE, of flowre.[1] *Amolum*, C. F.
TERRE, or pyk, or pyche. *Pissaigra*, CATH. *colofonia*, C. F.
TERAGE, erthe.[2] *Humus, solum, terragium.*
TERAWNTE. *Tirannus.*
TERAWNTRYE (tyranture, S.) *Tirannia.*
TERCEL, hawke. *Tercillus*, KYLW.
TERRE, of wepynge. *Lacrima.*
TERRERE, hownde (terryare, S. A.) *Terrarius.*
TERYARE, or ertare. *Irritator.*
TERYAR, or longe lytare (*sic* A. teriar or longe bidar, P.)[3] *Morosus.*
TERYN̄', or weryn̄', as clothys or other thyngys. *Vetero*, CATH. *attero.*
TERYN̄', or hylle wythe erþe. *Terriculo* (*terreno*, K. P.)
TERYYN̄' or longe a-bydyn̄'. *Moror, pigritor.*
(TERYYN, or ertyn, *supra in* TENYN, K. H. P.)
TERRYN̄', wythe terre. *Colofoniso, pissaigro*, CATH.
TERYYNGE, or ertynge. *Irritacio.*
TERYYNGE, or longe a-bydynge. *Mora, pigricia.*
TERYNGE, or werynge, or slytynge (slintinge, P.) *Veteracio*, CATH. *inveteracio, consumpcio.*
TEERME. *Terminus.*
TERNYD, in pley or oþer thyngys (teernyt in pley or other lyk, S.) *Ternatus.*
TERNYN̄', yn gamys pleyynge. *Terno.*
TERNYNGE. *Ternatus, tern(a)cio* (*ternacio*, A. P.)
TERWYD. *Lassatus, fatigatus.*
TERWYN̄', or make wery (or weryyn̄, *infra.*) *Lasso, fatigo.*
TERWYNGE. *Lassitudo, fatigacio.*
TESTAMENT. *Testamentum.*
TEESTER, or tethtere of a bed. *Capitellum.*
TETE. *Uber.*
TEW, or tewynge of lethyr. *Frunicio.*

[1] "Pollis, vel pollen, est idem in tritico quod flos in siligine, the tere of floure." Whitinton, Gramm. 1521.
[2] In Archæol. XXXI. 336, the term "tarage" occurs, signifying the base or groundwork of an object. Cotgrave gives *Terrage* in a different sense, signifying field rent. See Halliwell's Glossary, *v.* Terrage; earth or mould.
[3] Compare LYTYN̄, or longe taryyn̄, and LYTYNGE, *supra*, p. 308.

TEW, of fyschynge. *Piscalia, in plurali, reciaria,* CATH. *reciacula.*
TEWARE. *Corridiator.*
TEVWYD. *Frunitus.*
TEWYN' LETHYR. *Frunio, corrodio,* KYLW.
(TEWYNGE, of lethyr, *supra in* TEW.)
THAK, for howsys. *Sartatectum,* C. F. *sartategmen,* CATH.
THAKKYN' HOWSYS. *Sartatego,* CATH. *sarcitego,* CATH.
THAKKYNGE. *Sartatectum,* UG. *in sarcio, tecmentum.*
THAKSTARE. *Sartitector,* CATH. *et* UG. *tecto(r),* C. F. (*tector,* A.)
THANKE. *Grates, graciarum accio, gratulamen.*
THANKYN'. *Regracior.*
THAARME (or gutte, *supra.*) *Sumen, viscus.*
THEDAM (or thryfte, *infra.*) *Vigencia.*
THEDE, bruarys instrument. *Qualus,* C. F. *vel calus,* CATH.[1]
THEEF. *Latro, fur, vespilio,* CATH.
THEEN, or thryvyn'. *Vigeo,* CATH.
THEFTE. *Furtum, latrocinium.*
(THENDE, *infra in* TYDY, S.)
THENKARE. *Cogitator, pensator.*
THENKYN'. *Cogito, meditor.*
THENKYN' cheryawntly (thynkyn charyawnly, S. chargeawntly, K. charyteabylly, H. chariawntly, A. chyritably, P.) *Penso.*
THENKYNGE. *Cogitacio, pensacio.*
THERF, wythe owte sowre dowe (not sowryd, H. P.) *Azimus.*
THERKE, or dyrk (or myrke, *supra.*) *Tenebrosus, caliginosus.*
T(H)ERKNESSE, or derkenesse. *Tenebre, caligo.*
THETHORNE, tre (thevethorntre, K.)[2] *Ramnus.*
THEVE, brusch (there brush, S.)[3]
THEWE, or pylory. *Collistrigium.*
THEWE, maner or condycyon (thewe or manerys, K.)[4] *Mos.*
THY, lymme of a beeste. *Femur.*
THYGGYNGE, or beggynge.[5] *Mendicacio.*
THYKKE, as lycure. *Spissus.*
THYKKE, as wodys, gresse, or corne, or other lyke. *Densus.*
THYKKE CLOTHE. *Pannidensus,* MER.

[1] "*Calus,* vas vimineum vel de salice per quod musta colantur." CATH. "Thede, a brewars instrument." PALSG. Forby gives "Thead, the wicker strainer placed in the mash-tub over the hole in the bottom, that the wort may run off clear;" more commonly called in Norfolk a "Fead."

[2] Compare WHYTHE THORNE, *infra.* In Heber MS. 8336, at Middle Hill, is the following recipe, xiv. cent.: "Anothur mete that hatte espyne. Nym the floures of theouethorn clenlichee i-gedered and mak grinden in an morter al to poudre and soththen; stempre with milke of alemauns othur of corn, and soththen; do to bred othur of amydon vor to lyen, and of ayren, and lye wel wyth speces and of leues of thethorne, and stey throu floures, and soththen dresece." In the Wicl. Version, Judges IX. 14 is thus rendered: "And all trees seiden to the ramne (ether theue thorn) come thou and be lord on us." Ang. S. þefe-þorn, Christ's thorn, *rhamnus, vel rosa canina.*

[3] Brushwood, brambles; compare Ang. Sax. þefe-þorn, *ut supra.* In Accounts of Works at the Royal Castles, *t.* Hen. IV., Misc. Records of the Qu. Rem., are payments for repairing a "*gurgit'*—flakes and herdles, &c.—et in iij. carect' de *teuet*—pro flakis et aliis necessaris ibidem faciendis,—spinas et *teuette* pro sepe," &c.

[4] Compare GOUERNYN and mesuryn in manerys and thewys, *supra,* p. 206, and MANER of theve, p. 324. Ang. S. Theaw, *mos.*

[5] A word retained in N. Country Dialect. Ang. S. þigan, *accipere cibum.* "He haueth me do mi mete to thigge." Havelok, v. 1373. See Jamieson.

THYKKENESSE, as of lycure. *Spissitudo.*

THYKKENESSE, as of wodys, gresse, corne, or other lyke. *Densitas.*

THYKKYN', or make thykke, as wodys, cornys, and oþer lyke. *Condenso.*

THYKKYN', or make thykke, as lycurys. *Spisso, inspisso.*

THYLLE, of a carte. *Temo,* CATH. *et* UG. *in telon.*

THYLLE HORSE. *Veredus,* C. F. (*veredarius,* P.)

THYMBYL. *Theca,* DICC. *digita,* NECC.

THYNNE, as lycure. *Tenuis.*

THYNNE, as gresse, corne, wodys, and oþer lyke. *Rarus.*

THYNNE CLOTHE, that ys clepyd a rylle. *Ralla,* UG. V. *in* S.

THYNNESSE, or thynhede of licurys, as ale, water, and oþer lyke. *Tenuitas.*

THYNNESSE, of wodys, cornys, and oþer lyke. *Raritas.*

THYNGE. *Res.*

THYNNYN', or make thynne, as wodys, cornys, gresse, and oþer lyke. *Rareo.*

THYNNYN', or make thynne, as lycurys. *Tenuo,* CATH.

THYRCE, wykkyd spyryte[1] (thirse, goste, K. tyrce, S. A.) *Ducius,* CATH. *et* UG. *in duco.*

(THYRKE, *supra in* THERKE, K.)

THYRLYN', or peercyñ' (thryllyn, S.) *Penetro, terebro, perforo.*

THYRSTE, or thryste. *Sitis.*

THRYSTY. *Sitiens, sitibundus.*

THRYSTYN', or pressyñ'. *Premo, comprimo.*

THRYSTYN', or thyrstyñ' aftyr drynke. *Sitio,* CATH.

THYSTYLLE. *Cardo, carduus.*

THYHT, hool fro brekynge, not brokyñ' (thythe or hole, H. P.) *Integer* (*solidus,* P.)

THYHT, not hool wythe-in (*sic* A. thythe or hole, P.) *Solidus.*

THYHTYN', or make thyht. *Integro, consolido, solido,* CATH.

THYXYL, instrument (twybyle, S. thyxill, P.[2]) *Ascia.*

THOKE, as onsadde fysche.[3] *Humorosus,* CATH. *et* UG. *insolidus.*

[1] "*Dusius, i. demon,* a thrusse, þe powke. *Ravus,* a thrusse, a gobelyne." MED. GR. "Hobb Trusse, *hic prepes, hic negocius.*" CATH. ANG. "*Lutin,* a goblin, Robin Goodfellow, Hob-thrush, a spirit which playes reakes in mens houses anights. *Loup-garou,* a mankind wolf, &c.; also a Hobgoblin, Hob-thrush, Robin Good-fellow." COTG. See also *Esprit follet, Gobelin,* and *Luiton.* Bp. Kennett, in his Gloss. Coll. Lansd. MS. 1033, gives "A thurse, an apparition, a goblin. *Lanc.* A Thurs-house or Thurse-hole, a hollow vault in a rock or stony hill that serves for a dwelling-house to a poor family, of which there is one at Alveton and another near Wetton Mill, co. Staff. These were looked on as enchanted holes, &c." See also Hob-thrust, in Brockett's N. Country Glossary. Ang. S. þyrs, *spectrum, ignis fatuus, orcus.* In the earlier Wicliffite version, Isai. xxxiv. 15 is thus rendered: "There shal lyn lamya, that is a thirs (thrisse in other MSS.), or a beste havende the body lic a womman and horse feet." The word is retained in various parts of England in local dialect, and may possibly be traced in names of places, as Thursfield, Thursley, &c.

[2] "*Celtes,* a chesselle or a thyxelle. *Ascia,* a thyxelle, or a brode axe, or a twybylle." MED. MS. CANT. "*Celtes,* a chyselle or a tixil." MED. Harl. MS. 2270. A. S. þixl, *temo.*

[3] This term occurs in Stat. 22 Edw. IV. c. 2, in which it is enacted that fish with broken bellies are not to be mixed with tale fish. "Thokes (fish with broken bellies),

THOLLE, carte pynne (or tolpyn, *infra.*) *Cavilla*, DICC. C. F. *et* NECC.
THONGE of lethyr (or ladde, *supra.*) *Corrigia* (*ligula*, CATH. *et* C. F., P.)
THORNE. *Spina, sentis, sentix*, CATH.
THORNEBAK, fysche. *Uranus*, C. F. *uranoscopus, ragadies.*
THO(R)PE, or thrope, lytylle towne (thorp, litell towne or thoroughfare, K. P.) *Oppidum*, C. F.
THOWE, of snowe, or yclys or yce. *Resolucio, liquefaccio, degelacio.*
THOWYN', or meltyn', as snowe and other lyke. *Resolvo.*
THOWYN', as yce and oþer lyke (or ykelys, S.) *Degelat, resolvit*, CATH.
THOWMBE. *Pollex.*
THOWNGE, or lanere (thonge or laynere, K.) *Corrigia, ligula*, C. F. (*lingula*, DICC., P.)
THOSTE (or toord, *infra.*) *Stercus.*
THOWHTE, or thynkynge. *Cogitacio, meditacio.*
THOWHTE, or hevynesse yn herte. *Mesticia, molestia, tristicia.*
THOWHTE, yn hertyly besynesse (yn wordly besynesse, S. A.) *Solicitudo.*
THOWTHYSTYLLE, herbe (or sowthystylle, *supra.*) *Rostrum porcinum.*
THOWTYN', or seyn thow to a mann (thowyn or sey þu, A.)[1] *Tuo.*
THRAL, bonde. *Servus.*
THRALDAM. *Servitus.*
THRE, nowmyr. *Tres.*
THRE CORNERYD. *Trigonus, triangularis.*
THREFOOLD. *Triplex.*
THRE FOTYD, as stolys, or trestyllys, or trevetys, or other lyke. *Tripos*, CATH. *trisilis*, C. F.
THRE HALPWORTHE. *Trissis*, CATH.
THRE HUNDRYD. *Trecenti.*
THRE MANNYS SONGE. *Tricinnium*, KYLW.
THRE SCHAPTYD CLOTHE (thre schaftyd, A.).[2] *Trilix*, C. F. (*triplex*, S.)
THREDE. *Filum.*
THREDEBARE. *Invillosus, devillosus.*
THRESCHARE. *Triturator, flagellator*, KYLW.
THRESCHYN'. *Trituro, flagello.*
THRESCHYNGE. *Trituracio.*
THRESCHWOLDE. *Limen* (*cardo*, P.)
THRETARE. *Minator.*
THRETYN'. *Minor, comminor.*
THRETYNGE. *Mine, comminacio.*
THRETTY (thyrty, P.) *Triginta.*
THRYD (thyrde, P.) *Tercius.*
THRYFTE, *idem quod* THEDAM, *supra.*
THRYFTY. *Vigens.*
(THRYSTE, *supra in* THYRSTE.)
(THRISTYN, *supra in* PRESSYN, K.)
(THRYWYN', *supra in* THEEN'.)
THRONGE, or grete prees. *Pressura, compressio.*
(THROPE, *idem quod* THO(R)PE, *supra. Oppidum.*)
THROTE. *Guttur.*

Een op gesneden visch." SEWEL. Compare Thokish, in Forby's Norfolk Glossary, and Sir T. Brown's Works, iv. 195. As a personal name we find also, in East Anglia, "Paulinus Thoke," in an extent of the vill of Marham; it is sometimes written "Toke." In the Winchester MS. of the Promptorium, under the letter C., occurs "Cowerde, herteles, long thoke; *Vecors*, &c."

[1] See ȝESTYN, *infra.*

[2] Compare TOSCHAPPYD CLOTHE, *infra; bilix*; p. 497. Ang. Sax. sceápan, *formare.*

THROTE GOLLE.[1] *Epiglotum, frumen*, C. F.

THROWE, a lytyl wyle. *Momentum, morula.*

THROWE, womannys pronge (sekenes, K.) *Erumpna.*

THROWYN', or castyn'. *Jacto, jacio, projicio.*

THROWE DOWNE, yn to a pytte or a valeye (pytte or odyr place, S.) *Precipito.*

THROWYN', or turne vessel of a tre. *Torno*, CATH. *et* C. F.

THROWYNGE, or castynge. *Jactura, jactus.*

THROWYNGE DOWNE, fro hey place (throwynge downe to lowe place, K. P.) *Precipicium.*

THROWYNGE, or turnynge of vesselle. *Tornacio, scutellacio, tornatura.*

THRVMM, of a clothe. *Filamen*, KYLW. *villus, fractillus*, UG. *in frango.*

THRUSTYLLE, bryd (thrusshill or thrustyll, P.) *Merula*, DIOC.

(THYWTYN', or TELWYN', *supra*, H. K. twytyn, *supra in* tewyn, S.)

THWYTYNGE, or telwynge. *Sectulatus, abscidula, abscindula*, KYLW.

THUNDYR. *Tonitruum.*

THUNDYR CLAPPE. *Fulgur, fulmen.*

THUNDERYN'. *Tonat.*

THUN WONGE, of mannys heede.[2] *Tempus*, UG. *in tepeo.*

THURROK, of a schyppe. *Sentina*, CATH. *et* C. F. *et* UG. *in sentio.*

THURGHE, a thynge or place. *Per, intra.*

THURWHE STONE, of a grave (thwrwe ston of a byryinge, K. throwe or thorw ston of a beryynge, H. throwe or throwstone, &c. P.) *Sarcofagus*, CATH. *et* C. F.

THURGHFARE. *Oppidum*, CATH.

THUS. *Sic.*

THUS MANY. *Tot.*

THUS MEKYL. *Tantum.*

TYCYN', or intycyn'. *Instigo, allicio.*

TYCYN', or prouokyn'. *Provoco.*

TYCYNGE, or intycynge. *Incitacio, instigacio*, C. F.

TYYDE, or tyme. *Tempus.*

TYDY, or on-thende[3] (thende, S. tydy or theende, A.) *Probus.*

TYDYN', *idem quod* happyn' (tydyn or betydyn, S. tydyn or thryuen, *supra in* then, P.)

TYDYNGYS. *Rumor.*

TYDYNGYS BERARE. *Rumigerulus*, UG. *in ruo.*

TYFFYN', werke ydylly, *idem quod* TYMERYN', *infra.*

TYFFLYNGE, or vnprofytabylle werkynge (tyffynge, S. A. P.)

TYKE, wyrm. *Ascarabia, ascarida*, UG. V. *in* V. *et* C. F.

TYKYL. *Titillosus.*

TYKELYN'. *Titillo.*

TYKYLLYNGE. *Titillacio.*

[1] "Throte gole or throte bole, *neu de la gorge, gosier.*" PALSG. "*Epiglotum*, a throte bolle. *Frumen*, the ouer parte of the throte, or the throte bolle of a man." ORTUS. "*Taurus* (governeth) the necke and the throte boll" (*le nœud de dessouls la gorge*, orig.) Shepherd's Calendar. "A throte bolle, *frumen* hominis est, *rumen* animalis est; *ipoglottum.*" CATH. ANG.

[2] Compare Gaut. de Bibelesworth,—"*mon katerel* (nol) *oue les temples* (þonewonggen)." "A thunwange, *tempus.*" CATH. ANG. A. Sax. þun-wang, *tempora capitis.*

[3] *Sic*, ? an error for thende, as in MSS. S. A. This word may be from THEEN̄, *vigeo.* Compare ON-THENDE, *invalidus;* and ON-THENDE, fowl, and owt cast, *supra*, p. 367. Halliwell gives "Unthende, abject." "Tydy, merry, hearty." Bp. Kennett.

TYLARE. *Tegulator.*

TYLLARE, or tylmann. *Colonus, agricola, ruricolus.*

TYLYN' howsys. *Tegulo.*

TYLYNGE, of howsys. *Tegulacio, tegulatus.*

TYLESTONE (tyle, K. P. tyilstone, A.) *Tegula, later.*

TYLLYN', or tylle londe. *Colo.*

TYLLYNGE, of londe (tilthe, K. P.) *Cultura.*

TYMBYR, of trees (tymber or tymmer of trese, P.) *Meremium.*

TYMBYR, lytyl tabowre. *Timpanillum.*

TYME, *idem quod* TYYDE (tyme, whyle, P. *Tempus.*)

TYME, herbe. *Tima, timum*, C. F. *et* UG.

TYME, flowre. *Timus*, UG. V. *in* T.

TYMERYN', *idem quod* TYFFYN', *supra.*

TYMYN, or make in tyme (and) in sesōn. *Temporo*, (*tempero*, P.)

TYNNE, metal. *Stannum.*

TYYNDE, prekyl (tynde, pryke, K.) *Carnica.*

TYNYD, wythe a tyne (tyndyt with tyndys, K.) *Carnicatus.*

TYNYD, or hedgydde (tyndyd, P.) *Septus.*

TYNNYD wythe tynne. *Stannatus*, CATH.

TYNYN', or make a tynynge.[1] *Sepio*, UG.

TYNNYN' wythe tynne. *Stanno*, CATH.

TYNYNGE, drye hedge. *Sepes.*

TYNNYNGE wythe tynne. *Stannacio.*

TYNKARE (tynnare, S.) *Tintinarius; et capit nomen a sono artis, ut tintinabulum, sus, et multa alia, per onomotopeiam.*

TYNTE, mesure.[2] *Satum*, CATH.

TYPPE, of a gyrdylle. *Mordaculum.*

TYPPE, or lappe of the ere. *Pinnula*, C. F.

TYP, of the nese. *Pirula*, CATH. *et* C. F.

TYPETT. *Liripipium.*

TYRDYL, schepys donge. *Rudus*, CATH. *ruder*, UG. *in ruo.*

TYRE, or a-tyre of wemmene. *Mundum muliebris*, (*sic*) C. F. *in mundanus, redimiculum*, CATH.

TYRE WYNE, or wyne T(y)re[3] (or wyne Tyre, K. A.)

TYRREMENT, or intyrrement. *Funerale* (*funebria*, P.)

TYRF, or tyrvynge vp on an hoode or sleue (tyrfe or turnynge vp aȝen, K. tyrwynge of an hood, S. tyrvyng of an hood, &c. A. tyrfte or turnynge vp agayne, P.)[4] *Resolucio* (*revolucio*, H. S.)

TYSANE, drynke. *Ptisana*, CATH. *et* C. F.

TYSYK, sekenesse. *Tisis.*

TYTE TUST, or tusmose of flowrys or othyr herbys (tytetuste or tussemose, S.)[5] *Olfactorium.*

TYTEMOSE, bryd. *Frondator*, KYLW.

TYTYLLE. *Titulus, apex*, CATH.

[1] TYMYN, or make a tymynge, MS. The MSS. H. S. A. and Pynson's printed text, read Tynyn, tynynge. Tinny, a hedge, is still used in the North, and in the West of England.

[2] Compare EYȜTYNDELE, *Satum; supra*, p. 137; and HALF a buschel (or tynt, K.) p. 222.

[3] *Sic MS.* The first hand may have written—or wyne of Tyre. "Tyer drinke, *amer bruuaige.*" PALSG. "Capricke, Aligant, Tire," occur in Andrew Boorde's Breviary of Health, c. 381.

[4] "Turfe of a cappe or suche lyke, *rebras.*" PALSG.

[5] Bishop Kennett gives "Tuttie, a posie or nosegay, in Hampshire. Tussy Mussy, a

TYTYMALLE, or faytowrys grees (tytuvalle or fautorys gresse, S.)[1] *Titimallus, lacteria*, C. F.

TYTHE. *Decima.*

TYTHYN', or paye tythe. *Decimo.*

TOO, of a foot. *Articulus.*

TO, or tweyne (to, nowmere, K.) *Duo.*

TO BLAME, or blame worthy. *Culpabilis, culpandus, increpandus.*

TO CUMME. *Futurus, venturus.*

TOD, or toyid[2] (tod or tothid, K. toþid, A.) *Dentatus.*

TODAY. *Hodie.*

TOODE, fowle wyrme.[3] *Bufo.*

TODELYNGE. *Bufonulus, vel bufonillus.*

TO-FALLE, schudde.[4] *Appendicium*, C. F. *appendix, teges*, CATH.

TOFT. *Campus.*

TO-GEDYR. *Simul, insimul, pariter, una, mutuo.*

TOGGYN', *idem quod* STROGELYN', *supra* (toggyn, or strubbelyn, K.)

TOGGYN', or drawyñ' (drattyn, S.) *Tractulo.*

TOGGYNGE (or, A.) drawynge. *Attractulus.*

TOGGYNGE, or strogelynge (togedyr, K. P.) *Colluctacio.*

TODYSHATTE (or muscherõn, *supra.*)[5] *Tuber*, C. F.

TO HAND SWERD. *Spata*, CATH. *cluniculum*, CATH.

TOKNE. *Signum.*

TOKNE, wythe eye or wythe the hand. *Nutus*, CATH.

TOKNE, of a thynge to cumme or cummynge. *Pronosticum.*

TOKNE, or sygne of ane in, *idem quod* SENY, *supra* (signe of an ostry, P.)

(TOKYN, or syne where a boke faylyt, K. where a boke lakkyth, S. A. P. *Asteriscus.*)

TOKNYN', or make tokene.[6] *Signo.*

TOL, or custome.[7] *Guidagia*, C. F. *petagium, toloneum*, CATH. *vectigal.*

nosegay." Lansd. MS. 1033. "A Tuttie, nosegay, posie or tuzziemuzzie, *Fasciculus, sertum olfactorium.*" GOULDM. See Tosty in Jennings' W. Country Glossary; and also "Teesty-tosty, the blossoms of cowslips collected together, tied in a globular form, and used to toss to and fro for an amusement called *teesty-tosty*. It is sometimes called simply a tosty." Donne, Hist. of the Septuagint, speaks of "a girdle of flowers and tussies of all fruits intertyed," &c.

[1] Compare FAYTOWRYS gresse, and see the note on FAYTOWRE, *supra*, p. 146. The various species of Spurge (*euphorbia*, or the *tithymalus* of the old botanists) were much in esteem amongst empirics, and extraordinary effects supposed to be thereby produced, such as to make teeth fall out, hair or warts fall off, to cure leprosy, &c to kill or stupefy fish when mixed with bait. See the old Herbals, and especially Langham's Garden of Health, under Spurge and Tythimal.

[2] *Sic*, doubtless for toþid. Compare TOTHYD, *infra*.

[3] Compare FROGGE, or frugge, tode, *supra*, p. 180, and PADDOK, p. 376.

[4] A penthouse. See Brockett, N. Country Glossary, *v.* Tee-fall, and To-fall; and Jamieson. Wyntown uses the term "to-falls" in his account of the burning of St. Andrews' Cathedral, in 1378, denoting, as supposed, the porches of the church.

[5] In Arund. MS. 42, f. 3, may be seen the virtues attributed to Agaric growing "by the grounde of the fir—lewede folkys callyn it tode hat." In Norfolk, according to Forby, a fungus is called a Toad's-cap.

[6] —made tokene, MS. make tokyn, K. S. A. P. Palsgrave gives "I token, I signyfye, &c. I token, I signe with the sygne of the crosse: I wyll token me with the crosse from their companye: *je me croyseray*," &c.

[7] Compare TALYAGE, *supra*, p. 486.

TOL, of myllarys. *Multa*, CATH. *in molo; et alia infra in* TOLLYNGE.

TOOL, instrument. *Instrumentum.*

TOLLARE, or takare of tol. *Telonearius.*

TOLHOWSE. *Teloneum*, DICC.

TOLLARE or styrare[1] to do goode or badde. *Excitator, instigator.*

TOLLYN', or make tolle (take tolle, K. P.) *Guido, multo*, C. F.

TOLLYN', or mevyn', or steryn' to doon (to done a dede, K.) *Incito, provoco, excito.*

TOLYON', or motyn' (tolyyn, K. taylyon, S. tollyn or motyn, P.) *Discepto, placito.*

(TOLYYNGE, *supra in* MOTYNGE.)

TOLLYNGE, styrynge, or mevynge to good or badde. *Instigacio, excitacio.*

TOLLYNGE, of myllarys.[2] *Multura, vel molitura.*

TOLPYN, *idem quod* THOLLE, *supra.*

TO MEKYL. *Nimis, nimius.*

TOOM, or rymthe (*sic* A. toome or rynyth, S.)[3] *Spacium, tempus, oportunitas.*

TOOM, or voyde. *Vacuus.*

TONEL, to take byrdys. *Obvolutorium*, COMM.

TOMEREL, donge cart, *supra in* D.

TONGGE, of a bee. *Aculeus.*

TONGGE, of a knyfe.[4] *Pirasmus.*

TONGGE, fyyr instrument (tongys to fyyr longynge, K.) *Forceps.*

TONGGE, or scharpnesse of lycure yn tastynge.[5] *Acumen.*

TONYCLE. *Levitonarium*, CATH. *dalmatica*, COMM. (*levitorium*, S.)

TONOWRE, or fonel.[6] *Infusorium*, C. F. *suffusorium*, CATH. *futile* (*futis*, P.)

TOP, or fortop (top of the hed, K. P.) *Aqualium*, CATH.

TOP, or cop of an hey thynge. *Cacumen.*

TOP, of a maste. *Carchesia*, CATH. *et* C. F.

TOP, of chylderys pley. *Trochus*, C. F.

TOPPYN', or fechte be the nekke

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[1] —stryare, MS. styrer, A. sterrere, S.

[2] Compare TOL, of myllarys, *multa*. Bp. Kennett, Glossary in Par. Ant. *v. Molitura*, says that the term signified the toll taken for grinding; *molitura libera* was exemption from such toll, a privilege generally reserved by the lord to his own family. Palsgrave gives "I tolle, as a myller doth; *je prens le tollyn*." The lord in some cases demanded toll from his tenants for grinding at his mill. See Ducange, *v. Molta*.

[3] In N. country dialect to teem signifies to pour out; the participle teem or teum signifies empty—"a toom purse makes a blate merchant."—N. C. Prov. See Ray, Brockett, &c. The noun, signifying space, leisure, appears to be thus used in the Sevyn Sages—"I sal yow tel, if I haue tome, of the Seuen Sages of Rome," v. 4. Danish, Tom, empty, Tömmer, to make void. Compare TAME, *supra*, p. 486, and TEMYN, or maken empty, p. 488. The reading of MS. S. may be (*in extenso*) toome or rymnyth.

[4] "*Pyrasamus*, Anglice, a tongue." ORTUS. Possibly the part of a knife technically termed the tang, to which the haft is affixed.

[5] Forby gives "Tang, a strong flavour, generally, but not always an unpleasant one." Fuller says of the best oil, "it hath no tast, that is no tang, but the natural gust of oyl." Skinner derives the word, now written commonly twang, from the Dutch Tanghe, *acer*.

[6] TONOWRE, of fonel, MS.—or fonel, S. A. See FONEL, *supra*, p. 170. In Norfolk, according to Forby, the term in common use is Tunnel, a funnel; A.-Sax. tænel, *canistrum*. "*Infusorium* est quoddam vasculum per quod liquor infunditur in aliud vas, &c. Anglice a topell-dysshe." ORTUS.

(feytyn, H. fyȝth, S. fythe, A. feightyn by the nek, P.) *Colluctor.*

TORBELARE,[1] or he þat makythe debate. *Turbator, jurgator, jurgosus, perturbator, jurgatrix.*

TORBLE, or torblynge (torbelynge or distrubbelynge, K. turble or trublynge, S. distorblyng, P.) *Turbacio, jurgium, perturbacio, disturbium.*

(TORBELOÑ', *idem quod* TROBLOÑ, *infra.*)[2]

TORCHE. *Cereus.*

TOORD, or thost. *Stercus.*

TORET, lytylle towre. *Turricula,* CATH.

THORYBLE, or sensure (or turrible, *infra.*) *Thuribulum, ignibulum,* CATH. (*igniculum,* S.)

TORMENT, or turment. *Tormentum, supplicium.*

TORNEAMENT. *Torneamentum.*

TORTUCE, beest (torcute, P.) *Tortuca,* C. F.

TOSARE, of wulle or other lyke. *Carptrix.*

TOSCHAPPYD CLOTHE (tooschaptyd cloth, S.)[3] *Bilix,* C. F.

TOSCHE, longe tothe (toyssh, P.)[4] *Colomellus, culmus,* C. F.

TOSCHYD, or tuskyd (toysshyd, P.) *Colomellatus.*

TOSYNGE, of wulle or oþer thyngys. *Carptura.*

TOSOÑ' wulle or other lyke (tosyn or tose wul, S.)[5] *Carpo.*

TOOST, of brede (toosty of breed, A.) *Tostus, tosta,* UG. *in torqueo.*

TOOSTE brede, or oþer lyke. *Torreo,* CATH. *et* UG.

TOSTYNGE. *Tostura.*

TOTTE, *supra in* FOLTE (or folett, or foppe, *supra.*)

TOTE HYLLE.[6] *Specula,* CATH. *et* C. F.

[1] TORKELARE, MS. torbelar, K. H. P.

[2] Compare also DRYBBLYÑ, or torblyñ watur, *supra,* p. 133, and DYSTURBELYN, &c. p. 123.

[3] Compare THRE SCHAPTYD clothe, *supra,* p. 492. "*Bilix*—est pannus duobus filis stamineis contextus—a clothe with .ij. thredes." ORTUS. Ang.-Sax. sceápan, *formare.*

[4] In Norfolk Tosh signifies, according to Forby, a tusk, a long curved tooth, a toshnail is a nail driven aslant.

[5] "I toose wolle, or cotton, or suche lyke; *je force de laine,* and *je charpis de la laine:* It is a great craft to tose wolle wel." PALSG. "Tosing, *carptura;* to tose wool or lyne, *carpo, carmino.*" GOULDM. This word is used by Gower—

> "What schepe that is full of wulle,
> Upon his backe they tose and pulle."—Conf. Am. Prol.

[6] "A Tute hylle, *arvisium, montarium, specula.*" CATH. ANG. "*Specularis,* Anglice a tutynge hylle (*al.* totynge). *Arvisium,* a tutynge hylle." ORTUS. "*Speculare,* a totynge hylle and a bekyne. *Conspisillum* est locus ad conspiciendum totus, a tote hulle." MED. GR. "Totehyll, *montaignette.*" PALSG. This term, of such frequent occurrence in local names in many parts of England, has been derived from Ang.-Sax. "Totian, eminere tanquam cornu in fronte." See Dr. Bosworth's A. Saxon Dict. We find, however, the verb to Tote in several old writers, signifying to look out, to watch, to inspect narrowly, to look in a mirror, &c. See P. Ploughman, Spenser, Skelton, Tusser, &c. Thus in Havelok, 2105, "He stod, and totede in at a bord;" Grafton, 577, describes a "totyng hole" in a tower, through which the Earl of Salisbury, looking out, was slain by shot from a "goon," at the siege of Orleans in 1427. Gouldman gives the verb "to toot," as synonymous with to look. Mr. Hartshorne, in his Salopia Antiqua, enumerates several of the numerous instances of the name Toothill, Castle Tute, Fairy Toote, &c. and the list might be

(*amphitheatrum*, K. *teatrum*, P.)

TOTE HYLLE, or hey place of lokynge *Conspicillum*, CATH. *et* UG. *in spicio*, *theatrum*, CATH. *amphitheatrum*, CATH.

TOTELARE. *Susurro.*

TOTELŌN' TALYS (totelyn, K. P. totylyn tale in onys ere, S.) *Susurro*, CATH.

TOTELYNGE. *Susurrium*, CATH.

TOTERŌN', or waveron̄'. *Vacillo.*

TOTERYNGE, or waverynge. *Vacillacio.*

TOOTHE. *Dens.*

TOOTHE DRAWARE. *Edentator, dentraculus.*

TOOTHELES, for age. *Edentatus.*

TOOTHELES, for ȝungthe (for ȝunthe, K. yoȝghe, S. youth, P.) *Edentulus.*

TOTYR, or myry totyr, chylderys game (mery totyr, H. S. P. mery toþir, A.)[1] *Oscillum*, CATH.

TOWHHE, not tendyr (tow, A. tough, P.) *Tenax.*

TOOW, of a rok, or a roket (or of a reel, K. A. towe of hempe, or flax, or othyr like, K.) *Pensum*, C. F.

TOWAYL, or towaly (twaly or towel, S. towayle or tavayle, H. tuayl or tualy, A.) *Manitergium, togilla, facitergium, gausape*, C. F.

TOWCHON̄. *Tango* (*contracto*, P.)

TOWNE. *Villa.*

TOWGHENESSE (townesse, K. A. toughnes, P.) *Tenacitas.*

TOWNE WALLYS. *Menie.*

TOWRE. *Turris.*

TOWRE, made oonly of tymbyr.[2] *Fala*, CATH. C. F. *et* UG. V. *in* A.

TOWRYD. *Turritus.*

TOWRYNGE. *Turrificacio.*

TOTHYD, or tod wythe teethe (toyid, or todd, S. toþid or tod, A.)[3] *Dentatus.*

TOTHERE, or the tothere (toþir or the other, K. P. toyere or toder, S.) *Alter, reliquus, alius.*

TRACE, of a wey over a felde. *Trames*, CATH. *et* UG. *in traho.*

largely extended. The term seems to denote a look-out or watch tower. In the version of Vegecius, Roy. MS. 18 A. XII. f. 106, we read that "*Agger* is a Toothulle made of longe poles pighte vp righte and wounde about with twigges as an hegge, and fillede vp with erthe and stones, on whiche men mowe stonde and shete and caste to the walls." In the earlier Wicl. version, 2 Kings, V. v. 7 is thus rendered; "Forsothe Dauid toke the tote hil Syon (*arcem Sion*) that is, the citee of Dauid;" and v. 9, "Dauid dwellide in the tote hil" (*in arce*) in the later version "Tour of Syon." Again, Isai. XXI. 8, "And he criede as a leoun vp on the toothil (*speculam*) of the Lord I am stondende contynuelly by day, and vp on my warde I am stondende alle nyȝtus;" in the later version, "on the totyng place of the Lord." Sir John Maundevile gives a curious account of the gardens and pleasaunce of the king of an Island of India, and of "a lityll Toothille with toures," &c. where he was wont to take the air and disport. Travels, p. 378.

[1] See MYRY TOTYR, *supra*, p. 338, and WAWYN̄, or waueryn yn a myry totyr, *infra*. "*Oscillum*, genus ludi, cum funis suspenditur a trabe in quo pueri et puelle sedentes impelluntur huc et illuc,—a totoure. *Petaurus*, quidam ludus, a totre." MED. GR. "Tytter-totter, a play for childre, *balenchoeres*." PALSG. Forby gives Titter-cum-totter, in Norfolk dialect, to ride on the ends of a balanced plank. "*Bransle*, a totter, swing, or swidge, &c. *Jouer à la hausse qui baisse*, to play at titter totter, or at totter arse, to ride the wild mare. *Baccoler*, to play at titter toter or at totterarse, as children who sitting upon both ends of a long pole or timber log, supported only in the middle, lift one another up and down." COTG. See Craven Glossary, *v.* Merry-totter.

[2] Compare SOMYR CASTELL, *Fala*, *supra*, p. 464.

[3] See TOD, or toyid, *supra*, p. 495.

TRACYN', or draw strykys. *Protraho.*

TRACYNGE, or drawynge for to make an ymage or an other thynge (to make a pycture or gravynge, K.) *Protractio.*

TRAYCE, horsys ha(r)neys. *Tenda*, C. F. *traxus, restis*, BRIT. *trahale.*

TRAYLE, or trayne of a clothe. *Sirina*, CATH. *lacinia*, C. F. *tramis*, CATH. *vel trames*, UG. V. *in* T. *et* F. *segmentum*, CATH.

TRAYLYN', a(s) cloþys. *Segmento*, CATH. *sirino*, CATH.

TRAYNYN', or tranyyñ', or longe taryyñ' (traylyn or teryyn, K. traynyn or terryyn, H. P. or a-bydyn, S.) *Moror, differo.*

TRAYNE, or dysseyte. *Prodicio, fraus* (*deceptio*, P.)

TRAMAYLE, grete nette for fyschynge (tramely, K. tramaly, H. P.)[1] *Tragum.*

TRAMALY, of a mylle, *idem quod* HOPUR; *supra*; *et faricapsia.*

TRAMPLYD. *Tritus.*

TRAMPELYN' (trampyn, S.) *Tero.*

TRAMPELYNGE. *Tritura.*

TRANCYTE, where menn walke.[2] *Transitus.*

TRANYYNGE, or longe a-bydynge (trancyynge, S.) *Dilacio, mora.*

TRAPPE, for myce and oþer vermyne. *Muscipula, decipula.*

TRAPPE, to take wythe beestys, as berys, borys, and oþer lyke. *Tenabulum, venabulum*, UG.

TRAPERE, or trapur (trapowre, P.) *Falera*, CATH. *fallare*, C. F.

TRAPPYD, wythe trapure. *Faleratus.*

TRAPPYD, or be-trappyd and gylyd (trappyd or deceyuyd, K. or begylyd, S.) *Deceptus, illaqueatus, decipulatus.*

TRAPPYN' HORS. *Falero*, CATH.

TRAPPYN' A-BOWTYN', or closyñ' (or inclosyn, K. P. or include, S. trappyn a-bowte or includyn, A.) *Vallo, circumdo.*

(TRAPPURE, *supra in* TRAPPERE, K.)

TRAVAYLE (or labour, A. or robour, S.) *Labor.*

TRAVAYLYN', or laboryñ'. *Laboro.*

TRAVAYLOWRE. *Laborator, -trix.*

TRAUAS.[3] *Transversum.*

[1] Compare FLWE, nette, *Tragum, supra*, p. 168. "Tramell to catche fysshe or byrdes, *Trameau.*" PALSG. *Tremaille*, treble mailed, whence *alier tremaillé*, a trammell net or treble net for partridges, &c. *Trameau*, a kind of drag net or draw net for fish; also a trammell net for fowle." COTG.

[2] Compare TRESAWNTE in a howse, *Transitus, infra.* In the Gesta Rom. 277, the adulterous mother confined in a dungeon thus addresses her child—"O my swete sone, a grete cause have I to sorow, and thou also, for above our hede there is a transite of men, and there the sonne shynethe in his clarté, and alle solace is there!" The Emperor's steward walking overhead hears her moan, and intercedes for her.

[3] A travas or travers is explained by Sir H. Nicolas in his Glossarial Index, Privy P. Exp. of Eliz. of York, p. 259, as a kind of screen with curtains for privacy, used in chapels, halls, and other large chambers; he cites several instances of the use of the term in household accounts and other documents, to which the following may be added. In the inventory of effects of Henry V. in 1423, we find "j. *travers* du satin vermaille, pris viij. li. ovec ij. quisshons de velvet vermaill," &c. probably for the king's chapel; also a "travers" for a bed: see Rot. Parl. vol. iv. pp. 227, 230. Chaucer, in the Marchantes Tale, it will be remembered, thus uses the term in the narrative of the nuptial festivity—"Men dranken, and the Travers drawe anon." In a Survey of the manor of Hawsted, in 1581,

TRAWE, of a smythe (trough of a smythy, P.)[1] *Ypodromus*, CATH. *et* C. F. *ergasterium*, *trave*, COMM.

TRE, whyle hyt waxythe. *Arbor.*

TRE, hew downe, or not growynge (hewyd downe and not waxynge, P.) *Lignum.*

TREACLE (halyvey, or bote a-ȝēn sekenesse, *supra*).[2] *Tiriaca*, *antidotum*, C. F. (*treacha*, P.)

it is stated that Sir William Drury possessed "Scitum manerii, &c. uno le mote circumjacente, uno *le traves* ante portam messuagii predicti, et unam magnam curiam undique bene edificatam." Cullum's Hawsted, p. 142. Sir T. More was so greatly in favor during 20 years of his life at the court of Henry VIII. that, as Roper says, "a good part thearof used the kinge uppon holle daies, when he had donne his owne devotions, to sende for him into his traverse, and theare, sometimes in matters of Astronomy, Geometry, Divinity, and suche other faculties, and sometimes of his worldly affaires, to sit and converse with him." In this and other instances a traverse seems to have been a kind of state pew, or closet. So likewise we read that when Queen Elizabeth visited Cambridge in 1564, on the south side of the chapel at King's College was hung a rich Travas of crimson velvet for the queen's majesty; and when she entered the chapel, desiring to pray privately, she "went into her Travys, under a canopy." Le Keux, Mem. of Camb. vol. ii. King's Coll. pp. 20, 21. Thus also Fabyan relates that the king coming to St. Paul's "kneled in a trauers purueyed for hym" near the altar. Chron. 9 Hen. VI. A Traverse is explained in the Glossary of Architecture as having been a screen with curtains, in a hall, chapel, or large chamber.

[1] "A trave for to scho horse in, *Ferratorium*." CATH. ANG. This term, it will be remembered, is used by Chaucer, in his description of the Miller's young wife, where he says—"she sprong as a colt in a traue" (rhyming to save). Miller's Tale. This is doubtless the frame used for confining an unruly horse whilst being shod. According to Forby, a smith's shoeing shed is called in Norfolk a Traverse. Edm. Heyward, of Little Walsingham, blacksmith, bequeaths to his wife, in 1517, "my place wich is called the house at the travesse," a term which may probably have been connected with that occurring above. Norfolk Archæology, vol. i. p. 266. Palsgrave gives only "Trough for smythes, *Auge à marichal*."

[2] *Antitodum*, MS. and S. P. The composition of various kinds of *Theriaca*, an antidote for bites of serpents and venomous animals, is given by Pliny and other writers. Scribonius Largus speaks of it as made of the flesh of vipers. In the Middle Ages it was highly esteemed against poison, venom of serpents, and certain diseases; the nature of the nostrum may be learned from ancient medicinal treatises, such as Nic. de Hostresham's *Antidotarium*, Sloane MS. 341. The Treacle of Genoa appears to have been in very high repute; its virtues are thus extolled by Andrew Borde, physician to Henry VII. "Whan they do make theyr treacle a man wyll take and eate poysen and than he wyl swel redy to borst and to dye, and as sone as he hath takyn trakle he is hole agene." Boke of the Introd. of Knowledge, 1542. Thus also says Caxton, in the Book for Travellers, "of bestes, venemous serpentes, lizarts, scorpions, flies, wormes, who of thise wormes shall be byten he must haue triacle, yf not that he shall deye!" We cannot marvel that costly appliances were often provided wherein to carry so precious an antidote, so as to be constantly at hand, such as the "pixis argenti ad *tiriacam*," Close Roll 9 Joh.; the "Triacle box du pere apelle une Hakette, garniz d'or," among the precious effects of Henry V.; the *Godet*, holding treacle, the gift of John de Kellawe, found with relics and offerings to the shrine of St. Cuthbert at Durham, in 1383; and the "*Tracleere* argenteum et deauratum cum costis de birall," bequeathed by Henry, lord Scrope in 1415 to his sister. A curious illustration of the great esteem in which Treacle of Genoa was held, and of the difficulty of obtaining it unadulterated, occurs in the Paston Letters, vol. iv. p. 264; and in 1479, during the great sickness in England, John Paston entreats his brother Sir John to send him speedily "11 pottys of tryacle of Jenne, they shall coste xvj.d.—the pepyll dyeth

TREBELYN', or make threfolde (trebelyn or threfoldyn, s.) *Triplico.*

TREBLE, or threfolde. *Triplex, triplus.*

TREBLESONGE (treble of orgene songe, K. trebyl songe, s.) *Precentus*, KYLW.

(TREBYL SYNGARE, A.)

TREGOT, sly instrument to take brydys or beestys (trepgette, s.)[1] *Tendicule, plur.* UG. *tendula*, CATH. *venabulum, excipulum*, UG. *in capio* (*tripulum*, UG. V., S. A.)

TREBGET, for werre (trepgette, s.) *Trabucetum*, COMM. *et* DICC.

TREDYN'. *Tero* (*calco*, K.)

TREDYN VNDYR FOTE. *Pessundo*, CATH. *et* UG. *in do* (*intercalco*, P.)

TREDYNGYS, wythe the foote. *Tritura.*

TREDYL, or grece.[2] *Gradus, pedalis*, CATH.

TREGETTYN'. *Prestigior, pancracio*, UG.

TREGETTYNGE. *Mimatus, prestigium*, CATH. *pancracium*, CATH. *joculatus* (*preclautus*, s.)

TREGETTOWRE.[3] *Mimus, pantomimus, joculator*, C. F. *et* CATH.

TRETCHERYE (tretcherye or treterye, H. P.) *Dolus, fraus, dolositas, subdolositas* (*subdolus*, P.)

TRECHEROWSE (or disseyvabyl, H.) *Dolosus, versipellis*, C. F. *fraudulentus.*

TRELYS, of a wyndow, or oþer lyke (or grate, *supra.*) *Cancellus*, C. F. *et* CATH. (*sedicula*, H. P.)

TREMELYN'. *Tremo, contremo.*

TREMELYNGE, or qwakynge. *Tremor, trepidacio.*

TRE(N)CHAUNT, or plyaunt (trenchaunt, K. S. P.) *Plicabilis, versatilis, versabilis.*

TRENCHOWRE. *Scissorium.*

TRENCHOWRE, knyfe.[4] *Mensaculus*, DICC.

sore in Norwiche;" vol. v. pp. 260, 264. In Miles Coverdale's translation of Wermulierus' Precious Pearle, it is said that "the Phisitian in making of his Triacle occupieth serpents and adders and such like poison, to driue out one poyson with another." The term occasionally occurs to designate remedies differing greatly from the true *theriaca*. In Arund. MS. 42, f. 15 b. we read that juice of garlic "fordoþ venym and poyson myȝtily, and þat is þe skyle why it is called Triacle of vppelond, or ellys homly folkys Triacle."

[1] Palsgrave gives "Pitfall for byrdes, *Trebouchet.*" The term which originally designated a warlike engine for slinging stones, and also, owing to a certain similarity in construction, the apparatus used in the punishment of the cucking stool (see p. 107, *supra*), signified also a trap or gin for birds and vermin. Ducange remarks, v. *Trebuchetum, Trepget*, &c. "appellatio mansit apud Gallos instrumentis aut machinulis suspensis et lapsilibus ad captandas aviculas."

[2] See GRECE, or tredyl, *supra*, p. 209. In MSS. S. A. the reading is Tredyl of grece, which, if grece is taken here as signifying a staircase, may be more correct. See Nares, v. Grice.

[3] Compare IOGULOWRE, *supra*, p. 268. In the later Wicliffite version 2 Chron. c. 33, v. 6, is thus rendered, "Enchaunteris (ether tregetours) that disseyuen mennis wittis." Chaucer uses the word, and also Treget, in allusion to marvellous tricks resembling those still practised in India. See Frankelein's Tale, and Tyrwhitt's note on line 11,453. Horman says, in his *Vulgaria*, "a iugler with his troget castis (*vafrramentis*) deceueth mens syght; —the trogettars (*præstigiatores*) behynd a clothe shew forth popettȝ that chatre, chyde, iuste and fyghte together." Fr. *Tresgier*, magic, *Tresgetteres*, magicians, according to Roquefort.

[4] Probably a knife for carving; such appliances were usually in pairs:—"*Item*, iij. *paria de* Trencheours." Invent. of Ric. de Ravensere, Archd. of Lincoln, 1385.

TRENDELYN' a rownd thynge (trendlyn as with a roon thynge, S. as with a rownde thynge, A.) *Trocleo, volvo.*

TRENDYL. *Troclea.*

TRENKET, sowtarys knyfe.[1] *Anxorium,* KYLW. (*axorium,* A. *ansorium,* P.)

TRENTEL. *Tricenalis,* (*trentale,* K.)

TRESAWNCE, in a howse (tresauns, H. P.)[2] *Transitus, transcencia,* KYLW.

TRESSE, of heere. *Trica,* C. F.

TRESSYN' HEERE. *Trico,* UG. V.

TRESOWRE. *Thesaurus,* CATH.

TRESOWRERE. *Thesaurarius.*

(TRESOWRYE, K.) *Erarium, gasophilacium ; et est* an hoordhowse *similiter.*

TRESPAS. *Offensa, delictum, culpa, forefactio.*

TRESPACYN'. *Offendo, delinquo.*

TRESPASOWRE. *Forefactor, delictor, malefactor.*

TRESUN. *Traditio, prodicio.*

TRETABLE. *Tractabilis.*

(TRETYD, P. *Tractatus.*)

TRETE (tretye or tretyce, H. P. tretyng, A.) *Tractatus.*

TRETŌN'. *Tracto, pertracto.*

TRETOWRE (traytowre, S.) *Traditor, proditor.*

TRIBUTARYE. *Tributarius.*

TRYBUTE. *Tributum, multa,* CATH.

TRYFELARE (tyfflare, S.) *Trufator, nugax, gerro,* UG. *in gero, nugaculus,* CATH.

TRYFLE. *Trufa.*

TRYFLON,[3] or iapyn̄' (trifelyn, K. tryflone, A. tryfflyn, P.) *Trufo, ludifico,* (*nugo,* K.)

TRYFOLYE, herbe (tryfole, S.) *Trifolium,* CATH.

TRYYD. *Preelectus, probatus, examinatus,* (*electus,* P.)

TRYIN' (tryyn, K. S. H. P. tryin, A.)[4] *Eligo, preeligo.*

TRYYN' a trowthe be dome. *Discerno,* CATH.

TRYYNGE. *Eleccio, preeleccio, examinacio.*

TRYLLYN', or trollyn̄'.[5] *Volvo,* CATH.

TRYPE (or pawncheclowt, *supra,* or

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[1] "A Trenket, *ansorium, sardocopium,*" CATH. ANG. "Trenket, an instrument for a cordwayner, *Batton atourner soulies.*" PALSG. "*Trenchet* de cordouannier, a shoomaker's cutting knife." COTG. In a *Nominale* by Nich. de Munshull, Harl. MS. 1002, under "pertinentia allutarii," occur "*Anserium,* a schavyng knyfe; *Galla* idem est, Trynket; —Pertinentiâ rustico.—*Sarculum,* a wede-hoke ; *Sarpa,* idem est, Trynket."

[2] Compare TRANCYTE, where menn walke, *supra,* p. 499. Horman says, in his *Vulgaria,* "I met hym in a Tresawne (*deambulatorio*) where one of the bothe must go backe." A leaf of some early elementary book, found in the Lambeth Library, printed possibly by W. de Worde, contains part of a *Nominale* in hexameters. "*Pergula* (a galery), *transcenna* (a tresens), *podium, cum coclea* (a wyndyng steyr), *gradus* (a grece)." W. of Wyrcestre uses the term "le Tresance," p. 288, signifying a passage leading to a hall, &c. Palsgrave gives only "Tresens that is drawen ouer an estates chambre, *Ciel.*"

[3] TRYFLOM, MS. which seems doubtless an error, corrected by the other MSS. and by Pynson's printed text. See IAPYN̄, *supra,* p, 257.

[4] Possibly written TRYM̄, erroneously, as TRYFLOM̄, *supra.*

[5] Chaucer uses the word to Trill, to turn or twist, in the Squire's Tale, and speaks of tears trilling or rolling down the cheeks. In the translation of Vegecius, attributed to Trevisa, it is said of the "Somer castell or bastile,—thies toures must have crafty wheles made to trille hem lightly to the walles." B. IV. c. 17. "I tryll a whirlygyg rounde aboute, *Je pirouette.* I tryll, *Je jecte.*" PALSG. See TROLLYNGE, *infra.*

wamclowte, *infra.*) *Scrutum*, CATH. *tripa*, CATH. *et* C. F. *magmentum*, CATH. *azimum*, C. F.

TRYPET.[1] *Tripula*, *trita*, C. F. (*tritura*, K. P.)

TRYPPYN', or stoomelyñ'. *Cespito.*

TRYYST, merke. *Limes*, C. F. *meta.*

TRYYSTE, wyndas (tryys, K.) *Machina*, *carchesia*, CATH. *troclea*, C. F.

(TROBLARE, *idem quod* ST(R)OBLARE, *supra.*)

TROBLON', *idem quod* TORBELON, *supra* (trobelyn, K.)

TROLLYN', *idem quod* TRYLLYN', *supra.*

TROLLYNGE, or rollynge. *Volucio.*

TRONE. *Tronus.*

TROPERE (or ympner, H. or an hymnar, P.) *Troparius* (*hymnarius*, P.)

TROSTE. *Confidencia*, *fiducia.*

TROSTY, sekyr. *Fidus*, *fidelis*, (*perfidus*, P.)

TROSTYLE. *Tristellus*, KYLW. *et* DICC. *tripos*, COMM.

TROSTLY, or sekyrly. *Confidenter*, *fiducialiter.*

TROSTY MANN, havynge oþer menys goode in kepynge (trostman, K.) *Fiduciarius*, C. F.

TROSTON'. *Confido.*

TROTTARE, horse. *Succursarius*, COMM. *trottator*, *sucussator*, CATH.

TROTTON', as hors. *Succurso*, C. F.

TROTTYNGE. *Succursus*, *sucussatura*, CATH.

(TREWAST, S. A.[2] *Scrutarius.*)

TROWAUNT.[3] *Trutannus*, *infra.*

TROWAGE. *Vectigali.*

TROWEL, ynstrument. *Trulla*, CATH.

THROWHE, vessel (trow, K. S. trough, P.) *Alveus*, C. F. *alveolus*, KYLW.

TROWGHE, of a mylle (trow, K. S. trough, P.) *Farricapsa*, KYLW.

TROWAWNT (trowent, K. trowande, P.) *Trutannus*, *discolus.*

TROWANTYSE (trowentyze, K. trowantysy, S. trowanderye, P.) *Trutannia*, CATH. *discolatus* (*trutannizatio*, P.)

TROVWONTON' (trownton', S. trowantyn, P.) *Trutannizo*, CATH.

TROWTHE. *Veritas.*

TROWTHE, or feythefulnesse (trowth and lewte, K. leaute, P.) *Fidelitas.*

TROWTE, fysche. *Truta*, *tructa*, C. F.

TRUBBLYN, *idem quod* TROBELYN', *supra.*

TRWE. *Verus.*

TRUWELY. *Vere*, *veraciter.*

TRUWE MANN, or woman. *Verax.*

TRUWYS, or truce of pees (trwys, K.) *Treuge*, UG. *in trepido.*

TRVWE, in belevynge. *Catholicus.*

TRUKKON, roryñ, or chaungyñ'. *Cambio*, *campso*, CATH.

TRUMPE. *Tuba*, *buccina*, *tibia.*

[1] Possibly a trippet, which, according to Mr. Halliwell's Prov. Dict., is the same as trip, a ball of wood, &c. used in the game of trip, in the North of England, as described by Mr. Hunter in his Hallamshire Glossary. The ball is struck with a trip-stick. *Tritura* is rendered in the Ortus merely in its ordinary sense of threshing.

[2] *Scrutarius* signifies a dealer in old clothes, or a bookbinder. See Ducange.

[3] The repetition of this word here, in the Harl. MS. only, may be an error of transcript. Forby gives, as the pronunciation in Norfolk, Troant, pronounced as a monosyllable, a truant; and to Troant, play truant. "A trowane, *discolus*, *trutannus*. To be Trowane, *trutannizare*." CATH. ANG.

TRUMPET, or a lytylle trumpe, that clepythe to mete, or men togedur. *Sistrum*, C. F. (*scrutum*, S.)

TRUMPON'. *Buccino, clango*, CATH.

TRUMPOWRE. *Buccinator, tibicen.*

TRUNCHYNE, staffe (trunchone, K.) *Fustis, trunculus*, KYLW.

TRONCHŌN, or wardere (trunchyn or wardrere, S. A.)[1] *Porticulus*, CATH.

TRUNCHŌN, wyrme.[2] *Lumbricus, hoc tamen est falsum, per* C. F. *et* CATH. (*tarinus, secundum* Levesey, S.)

TRUNKE, for kepynge of fysche. *Gurgustium*, C. F. *et* CATH. *nassa.*

TRUTHEPLYTYN' (truplytyn, K. S. trouthplityn, P.)[3] *Affido*, C. F.

TRUSSE, or fardelle. *Fardellus, sarcina*, CATH. *et* C. F. (*clitella*, P.)

TRUSSELLE.[4] *Trussula*, KYLW. (CATH. S.)

(TRUSSYD, of fardel, K. trussyd or fardellyd, H. P. *Fardellatus, sarcinatus.*)

TRUSSYD VP, and bowndyn̄ (trussed vp or bounde, P.) *Fasciatus.*

TRUSSYN', or make a trusse. *Sarcino, fardello.*

TRUSSYN, and byndyn̄', as menn done soore lymys. *Fascio.*

TRUSSYNGE VP. *Fasciatura, vel fasciatus.*

TRUSSYNGE COFUR. *Clitella*, COMM. C. F. *et* UG. *in* T.

TUBBE, vessel. *Cuvula*,[5] *vel parva cuva.*

TUKKYN' VP, or stykkyn̄' vp (tuckyn or stychynup clothis K. trukkyn vp or stakkyn up, H. trukkyn vp or stackyn vp clothes, P.) *Suffarcino*, CATH.

TUKKYNGE VP (of clothys, or stykkynge, *supra.*) *Suffarci(naci)o.*

TWEYNE, *idem quod* TOO, *supra.*

TWELWE. *Duodecim.*

TWELVETYMYS. *Duodecies.*

TWENTY. *Viginti.*

TWENTY TYMYS. *Vigesies.*

TWEST, or twyste, of þe eye (tweeste of the iye, H. P.) *Hirquus*, CATH. C. F. *et* UG.

[1] *Porticulus* is explained in the Catholicon to be "baculus parvus ad portandum habilis, et porticulus vel portusculus malleolus in navi cum quo gubernator dat signum remigantibus in una vel in gemina percussione." Palsgrave gives "Warder, a staffe." Compare WARDER, *infra.*

[2] "*Lumbricus*—vermis intestinorum et terre, quasi lubricus, quia labitur, vel quia in lumbis sit." CATH. The following remedy is given "for tronchonys. Take salt, peper, and comyn, evynly, and make yt on powder, and ȝef it hym or here in hote water to drynke; or take the juse of rewe and ȝif it hym to drynke in leuke ale iij. tymes." Manuale P. Leke, MS. XV. cent. Another occurs in a MS. version of Macer, under the virtues of Cerfoile. "Solue cerfoile with violet and vyneger, and this y-dronkyne wole sle wormis in the bely and the trenchis" (*sic*).

[3] This word occurs between TRUMPON̄ and TRUSSYN̄, amongst the verbs, possibly as having been originally written TRUPLYTYN̄.

[4] In provincial dialect, in some localities, Trussel signifies a stand for a cask. Mr. Wright, in his useful Dictionary of Obsolete English, states that the word signifies also a bundle, the diminutive doubtless of truss, and, in Norfolk, a trestle, a use of the term which Forby has overlooked. Moor gives, in his Suffolk Words, Tressels or Trussels, to bear up tables, scaffolds, &c. "*Trussulla*, a trussell." ORTUS. This word also designated the punch used in coining. "*Trousseau*, a trussell, the upper yron or mould that's used in the stamping of coyne." COTG.

[5] *Cumula*, or *cuuuila* (?) MS. possibly for *cuvvila*. Compare *covella, cuvellus*, cupa minor. DUC. French, *cuve, cuvellette*, a tub.

TUSTE, or croppe (trest or corfe, S. A.)[1] *Coma.*

TRUT, or ptrot, skornefulle word (thprut, S. A.)[2] *Vath.*

TUGURRY, schudde.[3] *Tugurrium.*

(TWHYTYNGE, *supra in* TEL-WYNGE.)

TWYBYL, wryhtys instrument (a wrytys tool K. wryȝtys, S.) *Bisacuta, biceps.*

TWYBYL, or mattoke. *Marra,* DICC. *ligo,* C. F.

TWYGGE. *Virgula,* DICC. *ramusculus.*

TWYE LYGHTE, be-fore the day. *Diluculum,* CATH.

TWYE LYGHTE, a-fore þe nyȝhte. *Crepusculum.*

TWYLYGHTE, be-twyx þe day and þe nyghte, or nyghte and þe day. *Hesperus,* CATH. *hespera,* UG.

TWYKKYN̄, or sum-what drawyn̄' (twychyn, K.) *Tractulo.*

TWYNE, threede. *Filum torsum, vel filum tortum.*

TWYNYN' THREDE, or oþer lyke. *Torqueo,* CATH.

TWYNYNGE (or wyn(d)ynge, of threde, *infra.*) *Tortura, vel torsura.*

TWYNKELYNGE, of the eye. *Conniventia,* CATH.

TWYNKYN̄',[4] wythe the eye (or wynkyn̄', *infra;* twynkelyn, K.) *Conniveo,* CATH. *nicito,* CATH. *nicto,* C. F. *connivo,* UG. *in colo, conquinisco.*

TWYNNE, or twynlynge (twynnys or twyndelynys, K.) *Gemellus, gemella, geminus,* C. F.

TWYSTE, of the eye (or twest, *supra;* twest of the iye, P.) *Hirquus,* CATH.

TWYSTE, of wyne holdynge.[5] *Capriolus,* C. F. *et* UG. *in capio, corimbus,* CATH. *corimbus,* UG.

(TWYTYN, *idem quod* TELWYN, *supra,* H. P.)

TULY, colowre.[6] *Puniceus, vel punicus,* C. F. *in urina.*

TVMBE, or grave for worschyp-ffulle menne (tvmbe of grete and worthy men, K.) *Mausoleum,* UG. *in mauron.*

(TVMBE, or grave, K. H. P. *Tumba, tumulus, sepulchrum.*)

[1] Compare TYTE TUST, *supra,* p. 494. Palsgrave gives "Tuske of heer, *Monceau de cheueulx:* Tufte of heer," (the same). According to Mr. Halliwell's Archaic Glossary, Tuste has the same signification. See CROPPE, of an erbe or tree, *supra,* p. 104. "A twyste, *frons;* to twyste, *defrondare;* a twyster of trees, *defrondator.*" CATH. ANG.

[2] Compare FY, *supra,* p. 159.

[3] Cotgrave gives in French, "*Tugure,* a cottage, a shepheard's coat, shed or bullie."

[4] This verb is written likewise Twynkyn, in the Winchester MS. Horman says, in the *Vulgaria,* "Overmoche twyngynge of the yie betokethe vnstedfastnesse.—Twynlynge, *connivens,*" &c. Twink, in the dialect of some parts of England, is synonymous with Wink.

[5] The tendrils of a vine are here intended. "*Corimbi*—dicuntur anuli vitis, que proxima queque ligant et comprehendunt." CATH.

[6] Tuly appears to have been a deep red colour; the term occurs in Coer de Lion, "trappys of tuely sylke," v. 1516, supposed however by Weber to be *toile de soie.* Gawayne, pp. 23, 33, &c. Among the gifts of Adam, abbot of Peterborough, 1321, a chasuble is mentioned "de tule samito." Sparke, 232. See also in Sloane MS. 73, f. 214, a "Resseit for to make bokerham tuly, or tuly þred, *secundum* Cristiane de Prake et Beme;" the color being described as "a maner of reed colour as it were of croppe mader," which by a little red vinegar was changed to a manner of redder color.

TUMLARE (tumblar, P.) *Volutator*, (*volutatrix*, S.)

TUMLYN'. *Voluto, volvo*, CATH.

TUMLYNGE. *Volutacio.*

TUMREL, donge carte. *Fimaria, titubatorium*, COMM. *et cetera supra in* TOMEREL, *et in* D.

TUNDYR, to take wythe fyyr. *Fungus*, CATH. (*napta*, P.)

TUNNE, vesselle. *Dolium.*

TUNGE, of a beeste. *Lingua, glossa.*

TUNGE, of a balance or scolys. *Examen*, CATH. *amentum*, CATH. *trutina*, C. F.

TUNGE, of a bocle. *Lingula*, KYLW.

TUNHOVE, herbe (tunnowe, K. thomyhow, S. thonnhowe, A.)[1] *Edera terrestris.*

TUNNON, or put drynke or other thynge yn a tunne, or oþer vesselle. *Indolio.*

TUNNOWRE, *idem quod* TONOWRE, *supra.*[2] (*Infusorium*, CATH. P.)

(TURBBLARE, *supra in* STURBELARE.)

(TURBYTE, spyce, S. A.)[3]

TURBUT, fysche. *Turtur, turbo*, C. F.

TURFE, of the fen. *Gleba, glebella*, KYLW.

TURFE, of flagge, swarde of þe erþe (turfe flag, or sward of erth, S.)[4] *Cespes*, C. F. *et* CATH. *terricidium*, COMM.

TURRIBLE (or thoryble,) *idem quod* SENCERE, *supra.*

TURRYBLON', or sencyn'. *Thurifico.*

TURMENT (or torment, *supra.*) *Tormentum.*

TURMENTYLLE, herbe. *Tormentilla.*

TURMENTYN'. *Torqueo*, CATH. *affligo, tormento*, BRIT.

TURMENTYN', or dyseson', or vexon. *Vexo.*

[1] See the note on HOVE, or ground ivy, *supra*, p. 250. Skinner derives tun-hove from A. S. tun, *sepes*, and hof, *ungula*, a hoof, from the form of the leaves; the name is, however, more probably as suggested by Parkinson, enumerating the various provincial appellations of the plant,—"Gill creep by the ground, Catsfoote, Haymaides, and Alehoof most generally, or Tunnehoofe, because the countrey people use it much in their ale." Theater of Plants, ch. 93.

[2] Compare FONEL, or tonowre, *supra*, p. 170.

[3] The mineral Turbith, a yellow sulphate of mercury, may be here intended. The word is found in the Winchester and Add. MSS. only. The term *Turpethum*, however, is explained by Rulandus in his *Lexicon Alchemiæ*, as derived from Arabic, and used to designate some bark or root of a plant, which may have been the spice with which the compiler of the Promptorium was familiar.

[4] See FLAGGE, *supra*, pp. 163, 164, and SWARDE, p. 482. "Turfe of the fenne, *Tourbe de terre.* Turfe flagge sworde, *Tourbe.*" PALSG. "A Turfe, *cespes. gleba.* A Turfe grafte, *turbarium.*" CATH. ANG. The distinction above intended seems to be retained in East Anglian dialect, according to Forby, who gives the following explanation;—"Turf, *s.* peat; fuel dug from boggy ground. The dictionaries interpret the word as meaning only the surface of the ground pared off. These we call flags, and they are cut from dry heaths as well as from bogs. The substance of the soil below these is turf. Every separate portion is a turf, and the plural is turves, which is used by Chaucer." In Somerset likewise, peat cut into fuel is called turf, and turves, according to Jennings' Glossary. In a collection of English and Latin sentences, late XV. cent. Arundel MS. 249, f. 18, compiled at Oxford for the use of schools, it is said,—"I wondre nat a litle how they that dwelle by the see syde lyvethe when ther comythe eny excellent colde, and namely in suche costys wher ther be no woodys; but, as I here, they make as great a fire of torves as we do of woode."

TURMENTOWRE. *Tortor, satilles*, C. F.
TURNAMENT, *idem quod* TORNAMENT, *supra*.
TURNARE, or he that turnythe a spete or other lyke. *Versor*.
TURNSEKE.[1] *Vertiginosus*, C. F. *et* UG. *in versor*.
TURNYD VESSEL, or other thynge, what hyt be (qwat so it be, A.) *Toreuma*, CATH.
TURNYNGE A-BOWTE. *Versio, giroversio*.
TURNYNGE AGEYNE. *Reversio*.
TURNYNGE, fro badde to goode (fro euyl to goodnes, K.) *Conversio*.
TURNYNGE, fro goode to badde (fro goodnesse to euylnes, K.) *Perversio*.
TURNYNGE, of dyuerse weyys. *Diverticulum*, CATH. *diversiclinium*, CATH.
TURNYNGE, or throwynge of treyn vessel (turnynge of dyuerse vessel, K. throwynge of treen vessel, S. A.)[2] *Tornatura*, CATH.
TURNŌN' a thynge. *Verto, verso*, C. F.
TURNŌN' A-BOWTE (turnyn abowtyn, K.) *Giro*.
TURNŌN A-ȜĒN'. *Revertor*, CATH.
TURNOÑ A-WEY. *Averto*.
TURNOÑ' FORTHE, *idem quod* TROLLE,[3] *supra*.
TURNOÑ BAKKE (turnyn abak, P.) *Dorsiverso*.
TURNE, to badnesse. *Perverto*.
TURNE, to goodenesse. *Converto*.
TURNOÑ', or throwe treyne vessel (trene vessel, S.) *Torno*, CATH. *et* UG. *in torqueo*.
TURNOÑ' VPSE DOWNE (vpsodoun or ouerqwelmyn, K. ouerwhelmyn, H. P.) *Everto*, (*subverto*, S.)
TURNŌN', or quelmān (whylmene, S.)[4] *Supino*.
TURNOWRE. *Tornator*, CATH. *circulatorius*, CATH. *scutellator*.
TURTYLBYRD, or dove (turtyl dowe, A.). *Turtur*.
TURVARE. *Glebarius*.
(TUSMOSE, of flowrys or othyr herbys, *supra in* TYTE TUST.[5] *Olfactorium*.)
TUTOWRE. *Tutor*.

V TREE (uv tre, K.) *Taxus*, CATH. *et* C. F.
VACACYONE. *Vacacio*.
VACAVNT, not occupyyd. *Vacans*.
VACHERYE, or dayrye. *Vaccaria, armentarium*, C. F.
VAYLYÑ', or a-vaylyñ'. *Valeo*, CATH.

[1] "Turn seke, *vertiginosus*, vertigo est illa infirmitas." CATH. ANG. "Twyrlsoght, *vertigo*." Vocab. Roy, MS. *De Infirmitatibus*.

[2] Treen is retained in E. Anglian dialect as an adjective, wooden. See Moor's Suffolk Words, *v.* Treen. Compare THROWYÑ, and THROWYNGE or turnynge of vesselle, *supra*, p. 493. It may be observed that before the manufacture and common use of earthenware, cups, mazers, and various turned vessels of wood were much employed, and the craft of the turner must have been in constant request. Chaucer, in the Reve's Tale, describing the skill of the Miller of Trumpington in various rural matters, says he could pipe, and fish, make nets, "and turnen cuppes, and wrastlen wel and shete."

[3] Compare TRYLLYÑ and TROLLYÑ, *supra*, pp. 502, 503.

[4] Compare OVYR QWELMYÑ, *supra*, p. 374, and WHELMYN, *infra*.

[5] Gouldman gives "a tuttie, nosegay, posie, or tuzziemuzzie; *Fasciculus*."

VALE, or dale. *Vallis.*
VALWE. *Valva, vel valve.*
VANYTE. *Vanitas.*
VAPOWRE. *Vapor.*
VARYAWNCE, or dyuersite. *Diversitas, varietas.*
VARYYN', or dyuersyn'. *Vario.*
VAMPE, of an hoose (uaumpe, K.)[1] *Pedana,* UG. *in pedos, pedula,* C. F. *pedules,* CATH. *et* UG.
VAUNTAGE (or avauntage, K.) *Profectus, proventus,* CATH. *emolumentum, avantagium.*
VAUNTON', or a-vaunton' or booston'.[2] *Jacto, ostento,* CATH.
VBBERYN', or vpberyn'. *Supporto.*
VBBREYDYN, or vpbreydyn'. *Impropero, exprobro, convicior* (*improbo, impero,* S.)
VBBLY, brede to sey wythe masse (or obly, *supra.*) *Nebula,* DICC. *adoria.*
(VDDYR, of a beeste, *idem quod* IDDYR, *supra.*)
VSE. *Usus.*
VSE, oftyne tymys, þat ys callyd excersyse (uce of excercyse, K. vse of oftyn tyme, S.) *Exercicium.*
VEYLE. *Velum.*
VEYYNE, or ydyl. *Vanus, inanis.*
VEYNELY. *Vane, inaniter.*
VEYNE, yn a beestys body. *Vena, fibra,* CATH.
VEEL, flesche. *Vitulina.*
VELYME. *Membrana.*
VELVET, or velwet. *Velvetus.*
VENIAWNCE. *Vindicta, ulcio.*
VENIAWNCERE (veniour or vengere, K.) *Vendicator, ultor, vindex.*
VENGYN' (or wrekyn', *infra.*) *Vindico, ulciscor.*
VENYME. *Venenum, virus,* CATH.
VENYMYN', or invenymyn' (venynyn or venymyn, H.) *Veneno,* CATH. *inveneno.*
VENYMOWS. *Venenosus, virulentus,* CATH.
VENYSONE. *Ferina,* CATH.
VEERCE (verse, K.) *Versus.*
VERSYFYYN'. *Versificor,* C. F. CATH.
VERSIFYOWRE (versyowre, H.) *Versificator.*
VERDYTE. *Veridicum.*
VERGE, yn a wrytys werke. *Virgata.*
VERIOWCE, sawce. *Agresta.*
VERELY. *Vere, veraciter.*
(VEREMENT, or buschement, *supra in* B.[3] *Cuneus,* C. F.)
VERMYLYONE. *Minium,* C. F. CATH. *et* NECC.
VERMYNE. *Verminium, vermis.*
VERRE, glasse.[4] *Vitrum.*

[1] "*Pedana,* dicitur pedules novus vel de veteri panno factus quo calige veteres assuitur, Anglice a Wampay. *Pedano,* to Wampay. Pedula—pedules, pars caligarum que pedem capit, Wampaye." ORTUS. "Vampey of a hose, *Auantpied,* Vauntpe of a hose, *Vantpie.*" PALSG. "A vampett, *pedana, impedia.*" CATH. ANG. See the Tale of the Knight and his Grehounde, Sevyn Sages, v. 843, where, having killed the dog which had saved his child from an adder, the knight is described as leaving his home demented; he sat down in grief, drew off his shoes,—"and karf his vaumpes fot-hot," going forth barefoot into the wild forest. Here the term designates the feet of the hose or stockings; sometimes it signifies a patch or mending of foot-coverings, as Vamp does at the present time.

[2] VAUNTOÑ, as a-vauntoñ, MS.

[3] Compare WERYYÑ, or defendyn, *infra.* A. S. werian, *munire.*

[4] In the Wicliffite version Prov. c. 23, v. 31 is thus rendered, "Biholde you not wyin whanne it sparcliþ, whanne þe colour þer of schyneþ in a ver." In the Awntyrs of Arthure, 444, we read of potations served in silver vessels, "with vernage in verrys and cowppys sa clene."

VERNAGE, wyne.[1] *Vernagium.*

VERNYSCHE. *Vernicium.*

VERNYSCHYN'.[2] *Vernicio.*

VERTE GRECE. *Viride Grecum, flos eris.*

VERTESAWCE, or vergesawce (verd sawce, P.) *Viride salsamentum,* KYLW.

VERTU. *Virtus.*

VERTUOWSE. *Virtuosus.*

VERVEYNE, herbe. *Verbena, vel vervena,* C. F.

VESSELLE. *Vas, et plur. vasa.*

VESTYARYE. *Vestiaria, vel vestiarium,* KYLW.

VESTYARYCE (vestiariere, K. vestyar, P.) *Vestiarius.*

VESTMENT (or vestymente, S. P.) *Vestimentum.*

VESTRYE. *Vestiarium,* CATH. *vestibulum,* UG. *et* BRIT.

VEXACYON, and dysese. *Vexacio.*

VEXID. *Vexatus.*

VEXYN', or dysesyn'. *Vexo.*

VGGELY (vgly, S. vggyll, P.) *Horridus, horribilis.*

VGGELY, or vggely wyse. *Horribiliter.*

VGGELYNESSE. *Horribilitas.*

VGGŌNE, or haue horrowre (vggyn, K. H. ugglyn, P.)[3] *Horreo, exhorreo.*

VYALETT, or vyolet, herbe. *Viola.*

VIALET, yn colowre. *Violaceus,* CATH.

VYCE, rownde grece or steyer (vice, rounde gre, K.)[4] *Coclea,* CATH. *et* C. F.

[1] Vernage, Ital. *vernaccia*, is explained, Acad. della Crusca, to have been an Italian white wine, as Skinner conjectures from Verona, *qu. Veronaccia.* See Ducange, *v. Vernachia*, and *Garnachia;* and Roquefort gives *vin de Garnache.* "Vernage and Crete" are mentioned as choice wines, Sir Degrevant, lin. 1408; in "Colin Blowbolle's Testament," notes to Thornton Romances, edited for Camd. Soc. by Mr. Halliwell, p. 301, we find in an ample catalogue of wines—"Vernuge, Crete, and Raspays." In the Forme of Cury, directions occur to "make a syryp of wyne Greke, ether vernage." "Regi theriacum in vino vocato le Vernage dederunt." Ang. Sac. t. ii. p. 371.

[2] See directions for making "Vernysche," about the period when the Promptorium was compiled, Sloane MSS. 73, f. 125, b. 3548, f. 102. "Bernyx, or Vernyx, is a þynge y mad of oyle and lynne sed, and classe, with (which) peyntours colours arn mad to byndyn and to shynyn." Ar. MS. 42, f. 45, b. The Latin word above may be more correctly read *Vernico.*

[3] Hardyng relates that St Ebbe and the nuns in her company cut off their noses and upper lips, (which was "an hogly sight") for fear of the Danes—"to make their fooes to hoge (*al.* houge or vgge) sowith the sight." Chron. c. 107. "Uglysome, horryble, *execrable.*" PALSG. "To Hug, *abhominari, detestari, rigere, execrari, fastidere, horrere.* Hugsome, *abhominacio*, &c. To Vg, *abhominari*, &c. *ut in* H. *litera.* Vgsome, Vgsomnes," &c. CATH ANG.

[4] "Vyce, a tournyng stayre, *Vis.* Vyce of a cuppe, Vis. Vyce to putte in a vessel of wyne to drawe the wyne out at, *Chantepleure.*" PALSG. Chaucer describes how suddenly waking in the still night, he paced to and fro, "till I a winding staire found—and held the vice aye in my hond," softly creeping upwards. (Chaucer's Dream). Here Vice seems to designate the newel, or central shaft of the spiral stair. In the Contract for building Fotheringhay church, 1435, is this clause,—"In the sayd stepyll shall be a Vyce tournyng, serving till the said body, aisles, and qwere both beneth and abof;" the "vyce dore" of the steeple is mentioned in Churchwardens' accounts at Walden, Essex; and amongst payments for building Little Saxham Hall, 1506, occur disbursements for a vice of freestone, and another of brick, which last is called in the context a "staier." Gage's Suffolk, pp. 141, 142. In the earlier Wicliffite Version, Ezek. 41, v. 7, is thus rendered—"and a street was in round, and stiede upward bi a vice (*cochleam*), and bar in to þe soler of þe temple by cumpas; (styinge vpward by the heeȝ toure" later version.) "A vyce, *ubi* a turne grece." CATH. ANG. Roquefort gives "*Viz.*; escalier tournant en forme de vis."

VYCE, hood sperynge.[1] *Spira.*
VYCE, synne or defaute. *Vicium.*
VYCYOWSE. *Viciosus.*
VYCYOWSNESSE. *Viciositas.*
VICTORYE. *Victoria, trophea, palma, triumphus.*
VYCTOWRE. *Victor, triumphator.*
VYGOROWSE. *Vigorosus, ferox.*
VIGOROWSNESSE. *Vigorositas, ferocitas.*
VYCARYAGE (vikeriage, K.) *Vicaria.*
VYKER. *Vicarius.*
VYLANYE, or vylonye. *Ignominia, verecundia.*
VYOLENS (vilens, K. vylence, S.) *Inp(ud)ens* (*impudens*, P.)
VYNAGERE (vynagre, K. vynegyr, P.)[2] *Vinarium.*
VYNEGRE (vyne egyr, H. P.) *Acetum, vinum acidum*, KYLW. *vinum acre.*
VYNY, or vyne. *Vitis.*
VYNY, þat bryngythe forþe grete grapys. *Bumasta*, CATH. *et* C. F.
VYNY LEEF. *Pampinus*, CATH. *abestrum*, C. F. *et* UG. V. *in* B.
VYNEȜERDE. *Vinetum, vinea.*
VYNTENERE. *Vinarius.*
VYOLENCE. *Violencia.*
VYOLENT. *Violens, violentus.*
VYOLENTLY. *Violenter.*
VIRGYNE, or maydene. *Virgo.*
(VYOLET, *idem quod* VYALETT.)
(VIOLET, coloure, K. H. P. *Violaceus.*)
VYRGYNE WEX. *Cera virginea.*
VYRNE, or sercle (cerkyll, P.)[3] *Girus, ambitus, circulus.*
VYRNYN' A-BOWTE, or closyn' (closyn abowtyn, K.) *Vallo, circumvallo.*
VYRNYN' A-BOWTE, or gon a-bowte. *Ambio, circumdo*, CATH.
VYROLFE, of a knyfe (virol, K. vyroll, P.)[4] *Spirula.*

[1] Some kind of brooch, a fastening for the hood, seems to be here intended. The *capitium*, or *chevesaille*, was closed at the neck with some such ornament, to which, from certain peculiarities in its fashion, the name *spira* may have been properly assigned. Chaucer describes, Rom. of the R. v. 1080, that with a tasseled gold band and enameled knops "was shet the riche chevesaile" worn by Richesse.

[2] *Vinarium*, according to Ducange, may signify a vineyard, or a wine-vessel, *poculum*. The term which occurs above may, however, designate a vessel for vinegar, *Vinaigrier*, Fr. The cruets for wine, or *burettes*, for the altar, are sometimes called *vinageriæ*, or *vinacheriæ*.

[3] This term may probably be traced to the French *Vironner*, to veere, turne about; *Virer*, to wheel about, &c. COTG. From the rotatory movement doubtless certain mediæval machines were called Vernes, or Fearnes, as in accounts of works at Westminster Palace, t. Edw. I., where, with payments for ropes, &c. mention frequently occurs of "gynes voc' fernes;" and, in the *Compotus* of W. de Kellesey, clerk of the works, 1328, many payments occur for timber and iron-work, "circa facturam cujusdam *Verne* sive Ingenii constructi pro meremio majoris pontis aquatici Westmonasterii rupti decaso et jacente in aqua Tamisie ibidem exinde levando et guyndando." Misc. Records of the Queen's Remembrancer, 2 Edw. III. "*Moulinet à brassières*, the barrell of a windlesse or fearne. *Chevre*, the engine called by architects, &c. a Fearne." COTG.

[4] The ring of metal now termed a ferrule. The Duchess of Brabant gave to her father Edw. I., as a new year's gift, "j. par cultellorum magnorum de ibano et eburn' cum viroll' arg' deaur." Lib. Gard. 34 Edw. I. In the St. Alban's Book, sign. h. j. are directions for making a fishing-rod;—"Vyrell the staffe at bothe endes with longe hopis of yren or laten in the clennest wyse, with a pyke in the nether ende, fastnyd wyth a rennynge vyce to take in and oute youre croppe" (*i. e.* the top joint).

VYSAGE, or face. *Facies.*
VYSERE. *Larva*, C. F.
VYTALERE. *Victuarius*, KYLW.
VYTALY, or vytayl. *Victuale.*
VIUAGE, *idem quod* OMAGE, *supra.*
(VNBUXUM, *supra in* STURDY.)
VNCOWTHE. *Extraneus, excoticus*, COMM.
VNCOWT(H)LY. *Extranee.*
VNDERNE (vndyrne, H. vndermele, P.)[1] *Submeridianum, submesimbria*, C. F. *in mesimbria.*
VNDER, or vndernethe. *Subtus, subter* (*sub*, P.)
VNDER CLOTHE, of a bedde. *Lodix*, CATH.
VNDERSETTYN'.[2] *Suppono.*
VNDERSETTYN', or vnderschoryñ'. *Fulcio, suffulcio*, UG. *et* CATH.
VNDERSETTYNGE. *Fulcimentum.*
VNDER DELVYN. *Suffodio*, CATH.
VNDER DELUYNGE (or grubbynge, P.) *Subfossura, subfossio.*
VNDER FONGYN'. *Suscipio.*
VNDER FONGYNGE. *Suscepcio.*
VNDERGOYNGE. *Submeatus.*
VNDERLEYYN', *idem quod* UNDERPUTTYN'.
VNDERLYNGE. *Subditus, infimus.*
VNDERLOWTON'. *Subjicio, subjecto*, CATH.
VNDERMELE.[3] *Postmeridies, postmesimbria, merarium*, MER.
VNDERMYNDYN, *idem quod* VNDERDELVYN', *supra.*
VNDER MYNDYNGE, (vndermynynge, P.) *idem quod* VNDERDELUYNGE, *supra.*
VNDERNEME (vndyrnymmyn, K.) *Reprehendo, deprehendo, arguo, redarguo.*
VNDERNEMYNGE. *Deprehensio, reprehensio, redargucio.*
(VNDYRNETHYN, K. vndernethe, H. *Subter, subtus.*
(VNDER PUTTYN, or berynup, K. vndyr' settyn, to bere vp a thyng, H. *Suffulcio*, CATH. *suppono.*)
VNDER PUTTYNGE (vndirput, K.) *Subposicio.*
VNDERSETTYNGE, *idem quod* VNDERPUTTYNGE.
VNDERSTONDYN'. *Intelligo.*
VNDERSTONDYNGE, yñ wytte. *Intelligencia, intellectus.*
VNDERSTONDYNGE, or wytty. *Intelligens.*
VNDERTAKYN', as a borowghe. *Manucapio.*
VNDERTAKE, *idem quod* VNDERNEME, (or chalengyn', or snybbyñ',) *supra.*
(VNDERTAKYNGE, *idem quod* SNYBBYNGE. *Deprehencio.*)
VNYCORNE, beest. *Unicornis, rinoceros*, CATH.
VNYUERSYTE. *Universitas.*
VOYDE. *Vacuus.*
VOYDE, or vacaunt. *Vacans.*
VOYDAUNCE (or voydynge, *infra.*) *Vacacio, evacuacio.*

[1] Undern, the third hour of the day, Ang.-S. Undern, occurs in Chaucer, Sir Launfal, Liber Festivalis, &c. Sir John Maundevile says that in Ethiopia, and other hot countries, "the folk lyggen alle naked in ryveres and wateres from undurne of the day tille it be passed the noon (a diei hora tertia usque ad nonam)."

[2] VNDERFETTYÑ, MS. as also the verb following. Doubtless errors of the copyist.

[3] Chaucer mentions "undermeles and morweninges," Wife of Bathes T. See Nares, Coles, &c. "An orendron, *meridies;* An orendrone mete, *merenda;* To ete orendrone mete, *merendinare.*" CATH. ANG. "*Gouber*, an aunders meat, or afternoones repast." COTG.

VOYDY, or a-voydyd (voydid, K. voydyn, S. voyded or auoyded, P.) *Evacuatus.*

VOYDYN', or a-woydyn'. *Vacuo, evacuo.*

VOYDYNGE, *idem quod* VOYDAUNCE.

VOYCE. *Vox.*

VOOK,[1] *idem quod* volatyle, bryddys or fowlys. *Volatile.*

(VOLATILE, wyld fowle, K. H. P. *Volatile.*)

VOLYME, booke. *Volumen.*

VOLYPERE, kerche. *Teristrum,* CATH. *caliendrum,* C. F.

VOMYTE, or evomyte, brakynge. *Vomitus,* C. F. *et* CATH.

VOW, or a-vow. *Votum.*

VOWCHESAF. *Dignor.*

VOWYN', or make a-vowe. *Voveo.*

VOWTE, of a howse. *Testudo, lacunar,* CATH. *et* C. F.

VOWTYD. *Arculatus, testudinatus.*

VOWTYN', or make a vowte. *Arcuo, testudino.*

VPBERERE. *Supportator.*

VPBERYNGE. *Supportacio.*

(VPBREYDYN, K. *Impropero, convicor, exprobro.*)

VPHOLDERE, þat selly the smal thyngys.[2] *Velaber,* KYLW. *velabra.*

VPLONDYSCHE MANN.[3] *Villanus,* UG. *in valeo.*

VPWARD. *Sursum.*

VPSEDOWNE (vp so doun, S.) *Eversus, subversus, transversus.*

VRCHONE, beest.[4] *Erinacius, ericius, utraque* CATH. *et* C. F. *sine* H. *litera.*

VRYNAL (or orynal, *supra.*) *Urinale.*

VSAGE, or vse (or osage.) *Usus.*

VSAGE, or custome. *Consuetudo.*

VSCHERE. *Hostiarius.*

VSYN'. *Utor, fruor.*

VSYN', in custome (or customyn, K.) *Usito.*

VSYN', or hawntyn'. *Frequento.*

VSYN', yn sacrament receyvynge. *Communico,* C. F.

[1] *Sic* MS. "Vook; *vox,*" in MS. H. and P. after "Voys; *vox;*" it is not found in MS. K. Possibly an error by the second hand. VOLATYLE, wyld fowle, *altile,* occurs immediately after, in the other MSS. "Mi bolis and my volatilis ben slayn." Matt. c. XXII. v. 4. Wicl. Vers. Piers of Fulham complains of the luxury of his day, when few could put up with brawn, bacon, and powdered beef, but must fare on "volatile, venyson, and heronsewes." Hartshorne, Met. Tales, p. 125. See also Coer de Lion, v. 4225.

[2] "Vpholstar, *frippier.*" PALSG. Caxton, in the Booke for Travellers, gives "Vpholdsters—*vieswariers.*—Euerard the vpholster can well stoppe (*estoupper*) a mantel hooled, full agayn, carde agayn, skowre agayn a goune and alle old cloth."

[3] See, in Stat. 37 Edw. III. c. 3, *de victu et vestitu,* regulations regarding the price of poultry, that of a young capon not to be above 3 *den.,* an old capon 4 *den.* "et que es villes a marchees de Vpland soient venduz à meindre pris," as agreed between buyer and seller. "Rude, rustycal, or vplondyssche, *rusticus.*" Whitinton Synon. "Vplandysshe man, *paysant;* vplandysshenes, *ruralite.*" PALSG. Horman says—"Vplandysshe men (*agricoli*) lyue more at hartis eese than som of us. The monk stole away in an vplandisshe mans wede (*villatico indutus panno*). In as moche as marchaundis is nat lucky with me, I shall go dwell in Vplande (*rus concedam*)." See Riley's Gloss. Liber Albus, *v.* Uplaund.

[4] "An Vrchone, *ericius, erinacius.*" CATH. ANG. "Urchone, *herisson.* Irchen, a lytell beest full of prickes, *herison.*" PALSG. In Italian, "*Riccio,* an vrchin or hedgehog." FLORIO. Horman says that "Yrchyns or hedgehoggis be full of sharpe pryckillys; Porpyns haue longer prykels than yrchyns." According to Sir John Maundevile, in the Isles of Prester John's dominions "there ben Urchounes als grete as wylde swyn; wee clepen hem poriz de Spyne;" p. 352

VSYN', yn offyce. *Fungor.*

(VSTYLMENT, *supra in* HURDYSE. *Utensile.*)

VSURERE. *Usurarius.*

(VSURYE, K. P.) *Usura, supra in* OCUR, and GOWLE.

VTTREST, and laste of alle (vttereste, s. vttirmest, P.) *Ultimus, extremus, novissimus.*

WAD, or wode, for lystarys (litstars, P.)[1] *Gando.*

WADON, or wadyn̄. *Vado.*

WADYN' OVYR. *Transvado.*

WADYNGE, thorowghe watyr. *Vadacio.*

WAFERARE, or waferere (wafurrer, K. wafyrar or wafyrer, s.) *Gafrarius, gafraria.*

WAFUR, or wafyr. *Gafra.*

WAGE, or hyre (wagere or hyre, P.) *Stipendium, salarium.*

WAGYN', or leyne a waiowre. *Vador,* CATH. *et* UG.

WAGYNGE, or leyynge waiowre. *Vadiacio.*

WAGGYN', or mevyn̄'. *Moveo.*

WAGGŌN', or waverōn', or stere be hyt selfe as a thynge hangynge (steryn be þe self as thynggys þat hangyn, s.) *Vacillo.*

WAGGYNGE, or wauerynge. *Vacillacio.*

WAGSTERT, byrd. *Teda, vel toda,* UG.

WAYMENTYN', or waylyn̄'.[2] *Lamentor, gemo, ejulor,* C. F. *plango.*

WAYMENTYNGE, or waylynge. *Lamentacio, planctus, ejulatus.*

WAYNE, carte. *Plaustrum, reda,* C. F. *birota,* C. F.

WAYNE, of a garlement (wayyn, K. H. of a garment, P.)[3] *Lacinia,* CATH.

WAYOWRE. *Vadium, vadimonium.*

WAYOWRE, stondynge watyr (wayowr' or wayȝowr', water', P.)[4] *Piscina,* CATH.

WAYTE.[5] *Speculator* (*explorator,* P.)

WAYTE, a spye. *Explorator.*

WAYTE, waker. *Vigil.*

WAYTYN', or a-spyyn̄' (waytyn after, P.)[6] *Observo,* CATH.

WAYTYN', or dōne harme (waytyn to harme, K. to harmyn, P.) *Insidior.*

WAYTYNGE, or a-spyynge wythe euyl menynge. *Observacio,* CATH.

(WAYTYNGE, or a-spyynge, s. *Exploracio.*)

WAYTYNGE to don̄ harme (to don grame, s.) *Insidie.*

WAKER, or he that wakythe. *Vigilator.*

[1] See also WELDE, or wolde, *infra, Sandix,* which is rendered in the Ortus, "madyr or wode." Palsgrave gives "Wode to die with. *Guedde.*" A. Sax. Wad, *glastum.*

[2] Compare Fr. "*Guementer, gemir; Weimentaunts, éploré.*" ROQUEF. See Sir F. Madden's Glossary, Syr Gawayn. "I wement, I make mone, *Je me guermente;* It dyd my hert yll to here the poore boye wement whan his mother was gone. Weymentyng, *Grauite.*" PALSG. "*Lamentor,* to wayment." MED.

[3] — or a garlement, MS. and likewise in MS. S. The reading in Pynson's printed text appears preferable. Compare GARMENTE, *supra,* p. 187. "*Lacinia,* ora sive extremitas vestimenti," &c. CATH. Compare TRAYLE, or trayne, *supra,* p. 499. "*Lacinia,* a hemme, *ora vestis.*" ORTUS. Fr. *guenelle; banderolle.*

[4] "Wayre, where water is holde, *Gort.*" PALSG. In Suffolk, Waver, a pond. *Lat. Vivarium.*

[5] Compare SPY, or watare, *supra,* p. 469.

[6] See also KEKYYN̄, or priuely waytyn, *supra,* p. 269.

WAKARE, gretely be nyghte. *Pernox.*

WAKYN', and nowt slepyn'. *Vigilo.*

WAKYN', and rysyn' or secyn' fro slepe (wakyn owt of slep, K.) *Expergiscor*, CATH. *devigilo, evigilo*, CATH.

WAKYN', or reryn', or revyn of slepe (wakyn or reysyn, &c. K. S. reuyn oute of slepe, P.)[1] *Excito, expergefacio.*

WAKYNGE, or wetche (wach, S.) *Vigilia, vel vigilie.*

WAKYNGE, wythe-owte slepe. *Vigilacio*, CATH.

WAKYR. *Pervigil.*

WAL. *Murus, maceries, maceraria*, C. F. (*maceria*, S.)

WAL, wowe (wal or wowe, K. P. welk, S.) *Paries.*

WALLARE. *Murator, machio*, C. F.

WALLARE, þat werkythe wythe stone and morter. *Cementarius.*

WALE, of a schyppe. *Ratis*, CATH.

WALE, or strype after scornynge,[2] *idem quod* STRYPE, *supra.*

WALETTE, seek, or poke. *Sistarcia, vel sistercia*, CATH *et* C. F. *sarciuncula*, C. F. *bisaccia*, C. F. *gardianum*; *et istud habetur secundum extraneos alterius terre.*

WALLYS, of a towne. *Menia.*

WALKYNE (or welkyne, *infra*) or the fyrmament. *Firmamentum.*

WALKYN', or gone (goon, S.) *Ambulo, io, spacior, gradior, incedo.*

WALKYNGE ABOWTE, or goynge. *Deambulacio, spaciatus.*

WALKYNGE PLACE. *Deambulatorium*, COMM. (*peribolus*, P.)

WALLYN', or make walle. *Muro.*

WALMYNGE, of the stomake (or wamelynge, *infra;* wamlyng, H. wamlinge, P.)[3] *Nausia.*

WALNOTE. *Avelana; hoc dicit communis scola, contrarium tamen* C. F. *et* CATH. *dicunt, cum avelana secundum eos sit nux parva.*

WALOPPŌN, as horse. *Volopto.*[4]

WALOPPYNGE, of horse. *Voloptacio.*

WALTRYNGE, or welwynge (walteringe or walowynge, P.)[5] *Volutacio.*

WALWORTE, herbe. *Ebulus.*

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[1] Compare REYSYN VP fro slepe, *supra*, p. 428.

[2] Probably for scorynge. Compare SCOWRYN̄ wythe a baleys, *supra*, p. 450; and STRYPE, or schorynge wythe a baleys, p. 480. The reading of MS. S. is stonyng (? an error by the copyist for scoryng.) "Wall of a strype, *Enfleure.*" PALSG.

[3] "*Nauseo*, evomere, et proprie in navi ad vomitum provocari, et voluntatem vomendi habere sine affectu; to wamble." ORTUS. "*Allecter*, to wamble as a queasie stomacke dothe." COTG. In Trevisa's version of Barth. de Propriet. it is said of mint,—"it abateth with vynegree parbrakinge, and castinge, that comethe of febelnesse of the vertue retentyf; it taketh away abhominacion of wamblyng and abatethe the yexeing."

[4] To Wallop, according to Forby, signifies in Norfolk to move fast with effort and agitation, as the gallop of a cow or carthorse. Compare Jamieson. "But Blanchardyn with a glad chere waloped his courser as brūyantly as as he conde thurghe the thykkest of all the folke, lepyng here and there as hors and man had fowghten in the thayer." Blanchardyn and Eglantyne, Caxton, 1485. Cotgrave gives the phrase "*Bouiller une onde*, to boyle a while or but for one bubble, or a wallop or two."

[5] Compare WELWYNGE, *infra.* "Walterynge as a shyppe dothe at the anker, or one yᵗ tourneth from syde to syde, *En voultrant.*" PALSG. adverbially. See Forby, v. Walter, or Wolter, to roll and twist about on the ground, as corn laid by the wind, &c. or as one rolled in the mire.

WALHWE SWETE, *supra in* BYTTER SWETE, (walow swete, S.)

WAMCLOWTE, trype, *supra in* TRYPE.

WAMELOÑ', yn the stomake (wamlyn, P.) *Naus(e)o*, UG. V.

WAMELYNGE, of þe stomake, *idem quod* WALMYNGE, *supra.*

WANNE, of coloure, or bleyke. *Pallidus.*

WANBELEUARE. *Perfidus, perfida.*

WANBELEUE, or wanbeleuenesse (wanbeleuynge, K. P. wambeleve, S.) *Perfidia, diffidencia.*

WANBODE, he þat byddyth lytylle for a thynge (wambode, S. he that bedyt nowt to þe worthe, K. þat bydyt nowt to wurth or valv, H. wan bode, P.) *Invalidus, licitator*, CATH.

WANDE, or wonde. *Virga.*

WANDERARE. *Vagus, vaga, vacabundus, profugus.*

WANDERYÑ A-BOWTE (wandryn a-bowtyn, K.) *Vagor, girovagor*, C.F.

WANDERYNGE. *Vagacio.*

WANE, or wantynge. *Absens, deessens.*

WANGE TOOTHE. *Molaris.*

WANHOPYÑ'.[1] *Despero, diffido.*

(WANSYNGE, K. wasyng or wanȝyng, H. wansynge or wasinge, P. *Decrescencia.*)

WANTYNGE. *Carencia.*

WANSCHŌN', *idem quod* WANSŌN' (wanshon, *idem quod* wānson', S.)

WANTŌN', or lakkyñ'. *Careo*, CATH.

WANSOÑ' (wanȝyn, K. wansyn, P.) *Evaneo*, CATH. *evanesco.*

WANSOÑ', or wanyñ', as þe mone. *Decresco.*

WANTOWE (wantown, H. wantynge, S. wanton, P.)[2] *Insolens, dissolutus.*

WANTOWHEDE, or wantownesse (wantownhede, K. H. S. wantonhede, P. or wyyldnesse, *infra.*) *Insolencia, dissolucio.*

WAPPOÑ',[3] or hyllyñ' wythe clothys or oþer lyke. *Tego, contego.*

WAPPYÑ', or wyndyñ' a-bowte yñ clothys. *Involvo.*

WAPPYÑ', or baffyñ' as howndys (or snokyn, K. P. *supra.*) *Nicto*, CATH.

WAPPŌN', or berkyñ', *idem quod* BERKYN, *supra.*[4]

WAPPYNGE, happynge or hyllynge

[1] Compare Med. Gr. Harl. MS. 2257,—"*Despero, a spe cessare*, to wanhope." Palsgrave gives—"Wanhope, *desespoir.*" Horman says in the *Vulgaria*,—"Thou shalt put them out of wanhope," (*error*); and, in the version of Vegetius (Roy. MS. 18 A. XII.) amongst sleights of war, it is said—"They þ[t] besege cities they w[t]drawe hem a-wey fro the sege as thoughe they were in despeire or wanhope of þe wynnyng." The word occurs likewise, Sir J. Maundevile, p. 346, and in Piers Pl. *passim.*

[2] Compare WAX WANTŌN, *infra*, where the reading of MS. K. is wantowe.

[3] A marginal note in the copy of Pynson's edition in Mus. Brit. here supplies—wrapping. Compare WYNDYÑ' yn clothys, *idem quod* wrappoñ, *infra;* and also LAPPYÑ, or whappyñ yn cloþys, *supra*, p. 287. Forby gives to "Hap, to cover or wrap up.—Wap, to wrap. Sui-G. *wipa, involvere.*" Vocab. of E. Angl. In Arund. MS. 42, f. 8b. it is said that "for þe frenesy is a myȝty medycyn—yf þ[u] take a whelpe and splat hym as ho openeþ a swyn—and al hot wap þe hed þeryn;" and, f. 41, a poultice of houseleek and flour "wapped and hiled wel with grene levys," is given as a remedy for gout.

[4] Compare Forby, *v.* Wappet, a yelping cur; and Yap. Dr. Caius gives "Wappe," in the same sense. De Canibus Brit.

(lappynge, s. lappinge, P.) *Coopertura, coopericio* (*involucio*, P.)

WAPPYNGE, of howndys, whan þey folow here pray or that they wolde harme to (or þ^t þey wold havyn do, S.) *Nicticio, niccio*, CATH. *in nicto*.

WAPPYNGE (of howndys, K.) or berkynge. *Bajulatus, latratus*.

WAR, or a-war (aware, K. P.) *Cautus*, CATH. *precavens*.

WARANT. *Protector, defensor*.

WARANTYSE. *Warantizacio*.

WARBOTE, wyrme.[1] *Emigran(e)us, boa*, UG. V. (*omigramus*, P.)

WARBRACE, or bracere.[2] *Brachiale* (*dextrale*, P.)

WARDE, of herytage. *Warda*.

WARDE, of a lokke. *Tricatura*, KYLW. *et* COMM.

WARD, of kepynge (ward or kepynge, S.) *Custodia, conservacio* (*observacio*, P.)

WARDE CORCE, clothe (wardecose, K. ward corscloth, S. wardcorce, H.)[3] *Tunica, tunicella*.

WARDEYNE. *Gardianus*.

WARDER, staffe (or tronchōn, *supra*). *Bacillus*, C. F. *perticulus*, CATH. *porticulus*.

WARDE ROPE, of clothys. *Vestiaria, zaberna vel zabanta*, UG. *in saberna*.

WARDEROPERE. *Vestiarius, zabernarius*.

WARDONE, peere. *Volemum*, CATH.

WARDONE tree. *Volemus*, CATH.

WARE, or chaffare. *Mercimonium, nota supra in* CHAFFARE.

WARRE, or knobbe of a tre (knotte of a tre, K.)[4] *Vertex*, CATH.

WAREYNE. *Warina*.

WARYARE, or bannare. *Imprecator, -trix, anathematizator, maledicus*, CATH. *vel maledica*.

WARYN̄', in chaffare (waryn or chaffarynge, K. P.) *Mercor*.

WARŌN, or bestowyn̄' (in byynge, K. P.) *Commuto, comparo*, CATH.

WARYYN̄', or cursyn̄'. *Imprecor, maledico, execror*.

WARYYNGE.[5] *Malediccio, imprecacio* (*anathematizacio*, P.)

WARYSONE.[6] *Donativum, possessio*.

[1] "*Emigraneus vermis*, the mygryne or the heed worme" ORTUS. Compare in Lat. Eng. Vocab. Roy. MS. 17 C. XVII.—"*Bibo*, exbane or warbodylle." In Norfolk swellings on the hides of cattle caused by maggots are called Warbles or Warblets. FORBY. "Warbot, a worme, *escarbot*." PALSG.

[2] "Wambrache or wambrase, *brachialia*." Vocab. Roy. MS. 17 C. XVII. "*Dextrale*, a braser or a wardebrace." MED. GR. "*Dextrale*, ornamentum brachiale commune viris et mulieribus (a bracell.) *Dextralicium*, *i.* dextrale (a bracer.)" ORTUS. "A brasure, braciale vel brachiale." CATH. ANG.

[3] The precise fashion of this garment may be uncertain; the name is doubtless derived from Fr. *Garde-corps*, which was, according to Roquefort, "habillement qui couvroit la poitrine." "A ward corse, *reno*." CATH. ANG.

[4] "Warre or knobbe, *neu*." PALSG. "*Nœud*, a knot, &c.—a knurre, or knurle, in trees." COTG.

[5] "*Devoveo*, to vowe, to wary or to coursse. *Abhominor*, to wlate, lothe, hate and warye. *Aversor*, to curse or warye." MED. "Warryeng, cursyng, *malediction*. I warrye, I banne or curse, *Je mauldis*. This is a farre northren terme." PALSG. Ang. Sax. Wirian, wirgian, *maledicere*. The word is used in Lancashire.

[6] Compare ENDWYN̄, and yeve warysone, *Doto, supra*, p. 261, and LYFLODE, or warysone, p. 308.

WARELY, or slyly. *Caute.*

(WARLARE, or blaffoorde, *supra.*[1] *Traulus.*)

WARLOK, herbe.[2] *Eruca.*

WARLOK, a fetyr lok (warloc of feterloc, P.) *Sera pedicalis, vel compedicalis* (*compedalis*, S. P.)

WARME. *Calidus, fervidus.*

WARMOÑ'. *Calefacio.*

WARMYNGE. *Calefactio.*

WARNERE. *Warinarius.*

(WARNYNGE, K. *Preminucio.*)[3]

WARNÕN'. *Moneo, commoneo* (*premoneo, admoneo*, P.)

WARP, threde for webbynge. *Stamen, licium*, CATH. (*licerium*, P.)

(WARPYD, or auylonge, S. *supra in* A.)

WARPYÑ', or make wronge. *Curvo.*

(WARPYN, or waxyn wronge, K. H. P. *Incurvo.*)

WARPYÑ', or wex wronge or avelonge, as vesselle. *Oblongo.*

WARPÕN', as webstarys. *Stamino, licio*, UG.

WARPYNGE, of webstarys werkynge. *Staminacio.*

WARPYNGE (or waxynge wronge, K.) of vessel þat wax wronge or avelonge (warpyng or waxynge wronge, K.) *Oblongacio.*

WARPYNGE, of the see or oþer water. *Alluvium*, UG.

WARSCHYÑ', or recuryñ of sekenesse.[4] *Convalesco, convaleo.*

WARYSCHYNGE, of sekenesse. *Convalescencia.*

WASCHE, watur or forde (forth, S.)[5] *Vadum.*

WASCHE clothys, or oþer thyngys. *Lavo, abluo.*

WASCHYNGE. *Locio* (*ablutio*, P.)

WASCHYNGE BETYL, or batyldore. *Feritorium*, DICC. *et* KYLW.

WASCHYNGE VESSEL. *Luter*, CATH.

WASPE. *Vespa, scrabo*, CATH.

WASPYSNEST. *Vesparium*, CATH. *et* UG. *in vir.*

WASTE, of a mannys myddyl (wast of the medyl, K. P.)[6] *Vastitas*, CATH.

WAST, or wastynge. *Dispendium, consumpcio, vastacio, vastum, prodigalitas*, KYLW.

WASTEL, breede. *Libellus.*

WASTYD. *Vastatus, consumptus, devastatus.*

[1] Compare also DROTARE, *traulus*, *supra*, p. 133.

[2] —herbere, MS. a false reading which appears to be corrected by that of MSS. K. S. and by Pynson's text—Warlok, herbe. Compare MUSTARD, or warlok, or se(n)vyne, herbe, *supra*, p. 349.

[3] *Sic*, doubtless for *premonicio*.

[4] In the version of Macer on the Virtues of herbs, it is said that by the juice of "honysouke" sodden with salt, a woman "is warisshed of a noious bolnynge." The word occurs in Chaucer, Tale of Melib. Sevyn Sages, v. 1097, &c. "I warysshe, I recover my helth after a sycknesse or daunger (Lydgat) *Je me garis*. This terme is nowe lytel used thoughe Lydgate hath it often." PALSG. "To warish, *vide* deliver." GOULDM.

[5] The Friar *Galfridus* of Lynn, by whom this Dictionary is believed to have been compiled, was familiar with the great adjacent inlet of the German Ocean, the Wash, into which the fenland rivers discharge themselves, bringing down an abundant alluvial deposit, which, by the process termed warping (occurring above) may ultimately produce a vast extent of land available for cultivation. In Suffolk a brook without a bridge is called a Wash. Palsgrave gives "Wasshe of water, *marre*." Compare FOORDE, *vadum*, *supra*.

[6] Compare MYDDYL, of þe waste of mannys body, *supra*, p. 337.

WASTYNGE, or emptyschynge[1] (emtysynge, S. eneyntysshynge, P.) *Exinanicio.*

WAASTŌN'. *Vasto, consumo* (*dissipo*, P.)

WASTOWRE. *Prodigus, vastator.*

WASTOWRE, of a place. *Dilapidator.*

WATERE, or Watte, propyr name (Wateere, or Water, proper name of a man, S.) *Walterus.*

WATYR, element or lycure. *Aqua, unda, limpha, numpha, latex.*

WATYR BERARE. *Aquarius, aquaria.*

WATYR CRESSE. *Nasturcium aquaticum.*

WATER DRYNKARE. *Aquebibus*, CATH. *aquebiba.*

WATERFOROWE, in londe (water foore, H. P. fore, S.) *Elicus*, C. F. *sulcus*, UG. V.

WATYR LECHE, wyrme. *Sanguissuga.*

WATYR LYLY. *Nunfar* (*ninifar*, P.)

WATER LESU.[2] *Aquagium*, C. F.

WATERPOTT. *Idria.*

WATER SOGGOÑ'. *Aquosus.*

WATER WEY. *Meatus.*

WATRY, or fulle of water. *Aquosus, aquilentus.*

WATRY, or fulle of moysture. *Humidus.*

WATRYNGE, of herbys and oþer thyngys. *Irrigacio.*

WATRYNGE, or ȝevynge drynke to beestys. *Adaquacio.*

WATRYNGE PLACE, where beestys byñ wateryd (ben wattryd, K. arne, S. are watteryd, P.) *Adaquarium* (*piscina*, P.)

WATRŌN', bestys. *Adaquo.*

WATROÑ', herbys (or other lyke, P.) *Irrigo, rigo, humecto.*

WAWE, of the see or other water. *Flustrum*, CATH. *fluctus*, C. F. *unda, venilia*, CATH.

WAVERYNGE. *Vacillacio, mutacio.*

WAUEROÑ'. *Vacillo.*

WAUERŌN', yn hert for vnstabylnesse (yn hert or yn stabylnes, S.) *Muto* (*nuto*, K.)

WAUERŌN', or mevyñ' or steryn. *Agito.*

WAWYÑ', or waueryn, yn a myry totyr.[3] *Oscillo*, UG. V.

WAX. *Cera.*

WAXYÑ', or growyñ'. *Cresco, accresco* (*excresco*, P.)

WAXYÑ,' (or anoyntyn, K. H. P.) wythe waxe. *Cero.*

WAX COLDE. *Frigesco.*

WAX CLERE. *Claresco, sereno.*

WAX ELD, or olde (holde, K. wolde, S.) *Seneo, senesco.*

WAX DUL. *Ebeo.*

WAX FEBYL, or wery. *Fatesco.*

WAX FATTE. *Pinguesco.*

WAX GRENE. *Viresco.*

WAX LEENE. *Marcesco* (*macresco, macesco*, P.)

WAX MEKE. *Mitesco.*

WAX RYPE. *Maturesco.*

[1] *Sic*, MS. Compare ANTYNTYSCHYÑ, or enyntyschyñ, *exinanio*, *supra*, p. 12, and ENTYNTYSCHEN, or wastyñ, *supra*, p. 140.

[2] *Aquagium*, according to the Ortus, "dicitur aqueductus, *s.* canalis in quo ducitur aqua, a condyth." Here above, probably, the term signifies a watered pasture or meadow, a leese, Ang. S. læsuw, *pascuum.*

[3] See MYRY TOTTYR, chylderys game, *supra*, p. 338, and TOTYR, p. 498. To wawe occurs in the more general sense of shaking, wagging, &c. as in Kyng Alis. v. 1164, we read that it was right merry in hall "when the burdes wawen alle."

WAXE SEKE. *Egrotasco, infirmesco* (*infirmor*, *egroto*, P.)
WAX SOWRE. *Acesco.*
WAX WANTŌN' (waxyn wantowe, K. waxyn wantowne, P.) *Insolesco.*
WAX WEYKE. *Insolesco.*
WAX WERY. *Fatesco.*
WAX WYLDE. *Silvesco.*
WAX WODE. *Insanesco.*
WAX ȜUNGE (waxyn yonge, P.) *Juvenesco.*
WAXYNGE, wythe wax. *Ceracio.*
WAXYNGE, or growynge. *Crescencia.*
WEBBE. *Tela.*
WEBBARE, or make(r) of wollyn clothe. *Lanifex*, CATH. *lanifica, telaria*, CATH.
WEBBARE, of lynnyne clothe. *Linifex*, UG. *in lenio.*
WEBBOÑ', clothe of wulle. *Lanifico*, CATH.
WEBBOÑ', or webbe clothe of lynnyne. *Linifico*, UG. *in linio.*
WEBBYNGE, of wullyne clothe. *Lanificium, telaria*, CATH. (*lanificatio*, P.)
WEBBYNGE, of lynnyne. *Linificium.*
WEBSTAR (or weware, *infra.*) *Textor, textrix.*
WEBSTARYS LŌME. *Telarium.*
WEBSTARYS WEVYNGE HOWSE. *Textrinum.*
WEDDE, or thynge leyyd yn plegge.[1] *Vadium, pignus, vadimonium*, C. F. *caucio*, C. F.
(WED, take be strengthe and vyolence, *supra in* STRESSE.)
WED, fro noyows wedys (wede as a man wedyth corne, P.) *Runcatus.*
WEED, or wyyld herbe. *Aborigo*, C. F. *et* UG. *in orior, herba silvestris, vel herba nociva.*
WEDARE. *Runco*, CATH. *et* UG.
WEDE, clothynge. *Indumentum, vestimentum.*
WEDE, corne or herbys. *Runco*, CATH. *et* UG. *sarculo*, C. F.
WEDDYD. *Nuptus, gamus*, C.F. *et* UG.
WEDDYD, to on and no moo. *Monogamus, mono, gama.*
WEDDYD, to tweyne. *Bigamus.*
WEDDYD, to three. *Trigamus.*
WEDDYD, to fowre. *Quadrigamus.*
WEDDYD, to fyve. *Pentagamus.*
WEDDYD, to sexe. *Sexagamus*, UG. *et* CATH.
WEDDYNGE. *Runctacio, runctura.*
WEDYNGE HOOKE. *Runco*, CATH. C.F. *et* COMM. *sarculum, sarculus*, CATH.
WEDDYNGE. *Nupcie, connubium, conjugium* (*desponsatio*, P.)
WEDDYNGE, to oone and no moo. *Monogamia.*
WEDDYNGE, to tweyne, &c.[2]
WEDDYNGE (howus, K. hoųs, P.) *idem quod* BRYDALE HOWSE, *supra.*
WEDDOÑ. *Nubo.*
WEDERYÑ, or leyñ or hangyñ yn the wedyr. *Auro.*
WEDERYNGE, of þe eyre. *Temperies.*
WEDYR, scheep. *Aries, berbicus*, CATH. *bervex*, CATH.

[1] Compare PLEGGE, as a wedde, *supra*, p. 404. Sir John Maundevile says that the king of France bought the crown of thorns, spear, and one of the nails used at the Crucifixion, from the Jews, "to whom the Emperour had leyde hem to wedde for a gret summe of sylvre." "Wedge, a pledge, *gaige, pleige.*" PALSG. Ang.-S. wed, *pignus.*

[2] Here follow, as before, up to six.

WEDYR, of the eyyr (ayer, P.) *Aura*, (*tempus*, P.)

(WEDYR, *idem quod* storm, *supra. Nimbus*, C. F. *procella*, *altanus*, C. F.)

WEDYRCOKKE. *Ventilogium*, *et idem quod* FANE.

WEDLOK. *Matrimonium.*

WEDSET. *Inpignoratus.*

(WED SETTON, S. wed settyn, P. *Impignoro.*)

WEDSETTYNGE. *Impignoracio.*

WEEF, or summe what semynge to badnesse. *Inclinacio ad malum.*

(WEFFE, K.[1] *Vapor.*)

WEDGE, to cleve woode (or clyte, *supra*, wedge or wegge, P.)[2] *Cuneus*, CATH. *et* C. F. *et* UG.

WEDGE, wythe a wedge. *Cuneo.*

WETCHE, or wakynge (wehche, K.) *Vigilia*, *vel in plur. vigilie.*

WETCHE, for enmees. *Excubie*, C. F.

WETCHEMAN. *Vigil*, UG.

WECCHE, of a clokke.

WECCHŌN, *idem quod* WAKYÑ', *supra*, (wehchyn, K.)

WEYBREDE, herbe (weybred or planteyn, P.) *Plantago.*

WEYD, or wowōn (wawyn, S.) *Ponderatus*, *libratus.*

WEY. *Via*, *iter.*

WEY, of a strete. *Strata*, *platea.*

WEY, vndyr þe erthe. *Tracon*, *cunus*, UG. *traten*, *catheracta*, K.)[3]

WEYFARERE. *Viator*, *viatrix.*

WEYKE. *Debilis*, *imbecillis.*

WEYKE, or lethy. *Lentus*, C. F.

WEYKE of hert, or hertles. *Vecors*, *pusillanimus*, *pusillanimis.*

WEYKE, of a candel. *Lichinius*, CATH.

WEYKE, of a lampe. *Ticendulum*, C. F.

WEYKENESSE, of hert. *Vecordia*, *pusillanimitas.*

WEYKENESSE, of strengh'te. *Debilitas.*

WEYLYÑ', or gretely sorowyñ'. *Lamentor*, *lugeo*, *ejulo*, C. F.

WEYLYNGE, or sorowynge. *Gemitus*, *luctus*, *ejulatus*, *lamentacio.*

WEYMENTON, *idem quod* VEYLYÑ'.

WEYMENTYNGE, *idem quod* WEYLYNGE.

WEYYÑ', wythe wygh'tys (weightes, P.) *Pondero*, *libro*, *trutino.*

WEYYNGE, wythe whytys (whytys, K. wytys, S. weyghtys, P.) *Ponderacio*, *libracio.*

WEEL. *Bene.*

WELDE, or wolde, herbe (or wad, *supra.*) *Gandix*, *attriplex*, C. F.

WELDOÑ', or gouernoñ (weldon or rewlyn, K. rulyn, P.) *Guberno*, *rego.*

WELLE. *Fons.*

WELLE CRANK. *Tollinum*, CATH.

WELLE, metel. *Fundo.*

WELLE, mylke or oþer lycure. *Coagulo.*

(WELLARE of salt, or saltare, *supra. Salinator*, CATH.)

WELLYD, as metel. *Fusus* (*conflatilis*, P.)

WELLYD, as mylke. *Coagulatus*, *concoctus* (*inspissatus*, P.)

[1] "Weffe, tast, *goust.*" PALSG. Forby gives the Norfolk phrase "neither whiff nor whaff," applied to flavourless food, &c. "I can nat awaye with this ale, it hath a weffe, *elle est de mauluays goust.*" PALSG.

[2] CLYTE, or clote, or vegge, *supra*, p. 81, occurs out of its alphabetical place.

[3] In MS. K. is here added—"Est *Catheracta* via sub humo, celi fenestra." The Ortus gives "*Traco*, id est meatus vel via sub terra ubi aqua habet cursum."

WELLYNGE, of metel. *Fusio* (*conflatio*, P.)

WELLYNGE, of mylke and oþer lycure. *Coagulacio, decoccio.*

WELLYNGE, or boylynge vp as water fro þe erthe or sprynge. *Scaturicio.*

WELLYNGE, or boylynge of playynge pottys [1] (as plawynge pottis, K. as sethynge pottys, W.) *Ebullicio, bullicio.*

WELKYD, or walkyn'. *Marcidus*, C. F.

WELKYN', or seryn'.[2] *Marceo, emarcesco, marcesco* (*emarceo*, K.)

WELKYNGE. *Marcor*, CATH.

WELE SPEDYN', *idem quod* spedyn wele, *supra*. *Prospero.*

WELTE, of a schoo. *Incucium, vel intercucium*, DICC. *et* KYLW.

WEL TETCHYD, or inqveryd,[3] (well condiciond or maneryd, K. H. welle techyd or inqweryd, S.) *Morosus, vel bene morigeratus.*

WELTHE, or welfare. *Prosperitas, felicitas.*

WELTRYN', or welwyn' (welkyn, K. walteryn or walowen, P.)[4] *Voluto.*

WELE WYLLYNGE, or of god wylle (welwyllyd, K.) *Benevolus.*

WELWYN', or rollyn' al thyngys þat may not be borne (welwyn or rollyn þat nowt wil be borne, K. welowyn, P.)[5] *Volvo.*

WELWYNGE (or waltrynge, *supra*, welowynge, P.) *Volutacio.*

WEMME, or spotte.[6] *Macula, labes.*

WENCHE. *Assecla, abra, ancilla, numphula*, C. F. (*nimphula*, S.)

WENDYN', or goyn' (wendyn awey or gone, K.) *Abio*, UG. *et* C. F.

WENDE, fro hoom yn-to ferre

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[1] Compare PLAWYN', as pottys, plawyn ovyr, &c. *supra*, p. 403.

[2] Compare SEERYN, or dryyn, *Areo; supra*, p. 453. In Harl. MS. 219, f. 148, b., we find—"*Flenir*, to welke," and f. 149, b., "*equivoca, flinr*, to welke and to fade; *fleint*, welkith and fadith." In Norfolk to welk has the like signification, according to Forby.

[3] See TETCH'E, or maner of condycyone, *supra*, p. 487.

[4] "I walter, I tumble. *Je me voystre*. Hye you, your horse is walterynge yonder, he wyll breake his saddell but more happe be.—I welter. *Je verse*. Thou welterest in the myer, as thou wert a sowe." PALSG. In the Mayster of Game it is said of the Hart, "and whan þei bene about to burnysshe hem" (their horns) "þei smyten þe grounde wiþ þe fete and waltrene hem as an horse." Cott. MS. Vesp. B. XII.

[5] Chaucer relates how the carpenter fancied he might see "Noes flood comen walwing as the see;" Miller's Tale; and again, Reve's Tale,—"They walwe as don two pigges in a poke." So in the Wicliffite Version we read of Our Lord's burial,—"and leyde hym in a sepulcre that was hewen of a stoon, and walewide a stoon to the dore of the sepulcre." Mark xv. 46. "The Hyrchon whan he fyndeth apples beten or blowen down of a tree he waloweth on them tyl he be chargid and laden with the fruyt stykyng on his pryckes." Caxton, Mirrour of the World, pt. 2, c. 15. "I wallowe, I tourne to and fro. *Je me voystre*. What wylte thou gyue me, and I wyll walowe from this hyll toppe down to the grounde." PALSG.

[6] Wem, in the dialect of Norfolk, signifies, according to Forby, a small fretted place in a garment. Compare, in the Wicliffite Version, Song of Solomon III. 7, "My frendesse, thou art al faire, and no wem is in thee:" and James I. 27, "A clene religioun and vnwemmed." Chaucer writes of the "Virgine wemmeles;" and Horman says—"Our Lady bare a chylde without any spotte or wem of her virginity (*virginitatis noxam*).—The auter clothis—shulde be very clene, nat pollute with spotte or wemme." Ang.-Sax. Wem, *macula*.

cuntre. *Proficiscor, migro, transmigro.*

WENDYN', ovyr a water. *Meo.*

WENE chylder fro sokynge. *Ablacto, elacto.*

WENYN', or supposyn̄. *Estimo, puto, suppono* (*reor suspicor*, P.)

WENNE. *Veruca*, C. F. *et* CATH. *gibbus.*

WENGE, of a fowle or bryde. *Ala.*

WENYD, as chylder fro sokynge. *Ablactatus.*

WENYNGE, fro sokynge. *Ablactacio.*

WENYNGE, or supposynge. *Supposicio, estimacio.*

WEPYN', or gretyn̄'. *Ploro, fleo, lacrimor.*

WEPYNGE. *Ploratus, fletus.*

WEPNE, to fence or fyȝhte wythe (wepyn to fensyn or fytyn wyth, S.) *Armamentum.*

WERCE. *Pejor, deterior; nominaliter.*

WERCE. *Pejus, deterius; adv.*

WERLDE,[1] or worlde (werde, K. S. P.) *Mundus, seculum, orbis.*

WORDELY (werdly, K. H. S. P.) *Mundanus, mundialis, secularis.*

WERDELY, or wordely wyse (werdly or on wordly wyse, S.) *Mundane, mundialiter, seculariter.*

WERDLYNESSE. *Mundialitas.*

WERRE. *Guerra* (*bellum*, P.)

WERRE, *idem quod* BATAYL, *supra.*

WERY. *Lassus, fessus, fatigatus.*

WERYNESSE. *Lassitudo, fatigacio, fastigium*, C. F.

WERYD, or teryd, or torvōn' (torn, S. weryd, or worne or torne, P.) *Attritus, vetustus, inveteratus.*

WERYYN', *idem quod* DEFENDYN, *supra.*[2] (weryn or defenden, P.)

WERYN', or vson̄', as clothys and other thyngys (or teryn̄, *supra*). *Vetero, sicut,—veteravi capam meam*, I haue weryd my cope, CATH. *invetero.*

WERYN' or wax olde and febyl [by] vse (weryn or teryn or make febyl as clothis or other like, K. weryn or teryn, and wex full feble as clothes or other lyke, P.) *Veterasco, vetero, invetero.*

WERYYN', or make wery, or terwyn̄'. *Fatigo, lasso.*

WERRYN', or fyghteyn̄.' *Bello.*

WERK. *Opus.*

WERKDAY. *Feria.*

WERKEHOWSE. *Artificina, opificium*, C. F. *et* CATH.

WERKE, wythe instrument. *Operor.*

WERKYN', or heed akyn̄'.[3] *Doleo*, CATH.

[1] Although written WERLDE, it would appear by its place in alphabetical arrangement that this was written WERDE by the first hand, as in other MSS. So in the Paston Letters, *passim;* for instance, vol. iii. p. 350, in allusion to troublous times of Henry VI., "Feyth! here is a coysy werd." In the version of Vegecius, Roy. MS. 18 A. XII., we read that "it happethe ofte to somme of ther wordi dedes to be chosen to dignities."

[2] In P. Ploughm. Crede, v. 866, the ploughman's wife is described as following him—"wrapped in a wynwe shete to weren hire fro wederes." In the curious description of armour in the Romance of Clariodes, some are said to prefer target and spear, some a strong targe, "and some a pavede his body for to were." See also Havelok, R. Brunne, &c. A.-Sax. werian, *munire.*

[3] Forby, Vocab. of E. Anglia, gives "Work, to ache, to throb. In violent head-ache the head 'works like a clock.' A.-S. hæfod-wærc, *cephalalgia.*" "*Cephalia* est humor capitis, Anglice the hedde warke (*al. ed.* the heed ache)." ORTUS. "*Dolso*, to sorowe, to warche; *Dolor*, sorowe, or ache." MED. "þe Hedewarke, *Cephalia, cephalargia.*"

WERKYN', and akyn' as a soore lymme. *Doleo, indoleo.*

WERKYNGE, or dede of werke. *Operacio, factio.*

WERKYNGE, or heede ake. *Cephalia,* C. F.

WERKMANNE. *Artifex, operarius, opifex.*

WERKEMANNE, þat cann werke wythe bothe handys a-lyke. *Ambidexter,* UG. *in do.*

WHERWANDE (werwande, S.) *Turricula.*

WERST, or most badde (werst or worste, S.) *Pessimus (nequissimus,* S.)

(WERTE, yn a mannys skynne, *idem quod* WRETTE, *infra.*)

WESAUNNT, of a beestys throte. *Ysofagus,* C. F.

WEESYLLE, lytylle beeste. *Mustela.*

WEST, of the fyrmament. *Occidens.*

WESTWARD. *Occidentalis; nominaliter.*

WESTWARD, or westly. *Occidentaliter, 'adv.*

WEST WYNDE. *Zephirus.*

WETE. *Madidus, roridus, madefactus.*

WEET, wythe reyne. *Complutus,* UG. *in pluo.*

WETE, wythe lycure. *Rigo, humecto,* UG. *irrigo.*

(WETYN', or knowyn', *vide infra in* WYTYN'.)

WETYNGE. *Madefaccio, madidacio.*

WEWARE, or webstare (weuar, P.) *Textor, textrix.*

WEVYL, or malte boode.[1] (*Gurgulio,* S.)

WEVYN', as webstarys. *Texo, ordior.*

WEWYNGE. *Textura.*

WEVYNGE HOWSE. *Textrinum.*

WEVYNGE, or mevynge wythe tokne (wewynge, or mevynge with tokyn, S. sterynge with token, K. P.) *Annutus.*

WHAKYN', or qvakyn'. *Tremo,* CATH. *contremo.*

WHAKYNGE, or qvakynge. *Tremor.*

WHALE, or qwal, grete fysche. *Cetus.*

WHANN. *Quando.*

WHANTE, or qvante, longe sprete or rodde.[2] *Contus.*

WHA(R)LARE, in speche (or blaffoorde, *supra.*) *Traulus.*

WHAT, or qwat (what or sum whate, S.) *Quod, quid.*

WHEY, of mylke. *Serum.*

WHEEL. *Rota.*

WHELE, or whelke, soore (whelle, K. qwelke, S. wheel, P.) *Pustula.*

WHELYN', as soorys (or whytowryn, *infra.*) *Pustulo.*

WHELYNGE, of sorys. *Pustulacio.*

CATH. ANG. Bishop Kennett gives—"Werke, to ake or pain, as, my head werkes, my teeth werke. *Dunelm.* et Chaucer. Wark, *Lanc.* Sax. wærc, *dolor.* Whence in these midland parts we say the working of the temples, the high beating or akeing." Lansd. MS. 1033. See also Brockett's Glossary.

[1] Compare BOWDE, malte-worme, *supra,* p. 46. Ray, states that weevils breeding in malt are called Bouds in Norfolk and Suffolk, as we learn also from Forby. Randal Holme, Acad. of Arm B. III. p. 467, says that the "Wievell eateth and devoureth corn in the garners; they are of some people called Bowds."

[2] See QUANTE, *supra,* p. 418. Forby gives Quont, a pole to push a boat onwards with.

WHELMYN', a vessel. *Suppino*, CATH.[1]

WHELMYNGE. *Suppinacio.*

WHELP, lytyl howide. *Catellus, catulus.*

WHELE SPORE (welspore, K. H.)[2] *Orbita*, CATH. C. F. *et* UG. *in ruo.*

WHERE. *Ubi.*

WHEREFORE. *Quapropter, quamobrem.*

WHERE OF. *Unde.*

WHERT, or qwert.[3] *Incolumis, sanus, sospes.*

WHESTONE (or whettynge, *infra*, whetstone, P.) *Acuperium, cos.*

WHETE, corne. *Triticum, frumentum.*

WHETTE TETHE, as borys. *Quirrito, frendeo*, CATH.

WHETTYN (or make sharpe, K.) a knyfe or oþer tool. *Acuo.*

WHETTYNGE, or scharpynge. *Acucio.*

WHETTYNGE (stone, K. P.) *idem quod* WHESTONE, *supra.*

WHY. *Quare, cur, vel quur.*

(WHYCHE, or hutche, *supra in* HOCHE. *Cista, archa.*)

WHYLKE, or whyche. *Quis, que, quod.*

WHYK, or qvyk, or levynge. *Vivus.*

WHYKYÑ', or qvykyñ' (whykyn or make whyke, S. *quekyn*, P.) *Vivifico.*

WHYKLY, or qwykly. *Vivaciter.*

WHYKENESSE, or qvyknesse. *Vivacitas.*

WHYLE. *Momentum.*

WHYNNE. *Saliunca, saliuris, ruscus, est herba spinosa secundum*, C. F.

WHYNYÑ', as howndys or oþer beestys. *Ululo, gannio*, KYLW.

WHYNYNGE. *Ululatus.*

WHYPPE. *Scutica*, CATH. *et* C. F. *anguilla*, CATH.

WHYPPYÑ, as sylke womene (whyppyn or closyn threde in sylke, K. P.) *Obvolvo*, CATH.

WHYRLARE A-BOWTE, or goare a-bowte in ydylnesse (in vanite, K. P.) *Girovagus.*

WHYRLEBONE, or hole of a ioynt (whylbone, S.)[4] *Anca*, C. F. *vertebrum*, C. F. *vertibulum*, C. F. (*condulus*, K. P.)

[1] "I whelme an holowe thyng over an other thyng. *Je mets dessus.* Whelme a platter upon it, to save it from flyes." PALSG. In East Anglian dialect, to Whelm signifies to turn a tub or other vessel upside down, whether to cover anything with it or not. See Forby. A Whelm is half a hollow tree placed with its hollow side downwards, to form a small watercourse. See Ray, Grose, Bailey, Moor, &c.

[2] Forby, Vocab. of E. Angl., observes that, in the old state of cross-roads in Norfolk, the horse-path was in the midway between the two wheel-ruts. Between that and each rut was the wheel-spur, much higher than either. "A carte spurre, *Orbita.*" CATH. ANG. "*Orbita*, a cart spure and a pathe. *Vadum*, a forde, or a forthe, and a cart spore." MED. "*Orbita* is the foroughe of a whele that makethe a depe forowghe in the wyndyng and trendlynge aboute." Trevisa's transl. of Barth. de Propr. B. XIV. c. 132. A.-Sax. Spor, *vestigium*; Hel-spura, a footstep.

[3] See the note on QWERT, *supra*, p. 420.

[4] "*Vertebra*, junctura ossium; etiam ponitur pro cardine, Angl. Whyrlebone or a perser." ORTUS. "A whorlebone, *internodium, neopellum, vertibulum.*" CATH. ANG. "Whyrlbone of ones kne, *pallet de genouil.*" PALSG. Compare QVYRLEBONE yn a ioynt, *Ancha, supra*, p. 421.

WHYRLEGYGE, chyldys game.[1] *Giraculum*, CATH. *et* UG. *in girus.*

WHYRLYN', as spynnars wythe the whele (as spynnars done, K. with hure whele, S.) *Giro, roto*, CATH.

WHYRLYN' A-BOWTE, yn ydylnesse (whyrlyn abowtyn, K.) *Vagor, girovagor, vagurio*, CATH.

WHYRLE WYNDE. *Turbo*, CATH.

WHYSPERYN'. *Mussito.*

WHYSPERYNGE.[2] *Mussitacio.*

WHYSSON TYDE, *idem quod* PENTECOST, *supra* (Whitsontyde, K. supra in Pencost, P.)

WHYSTYL. *Fistula, ossinaria, ossinium*, KYLW.

WHYSTELARE. *Ossinus*, KYLW. *ossinator.*

WHYSTELYN'. *Oscino*, KYLW. (*fistulo*, P.)

WHYSTELYNGE. *Oscinium*, KYLW.

WHYTE. *Albus, candidus.*

WHYGHT, of an eye (white of an ey, K. of an egge, P.) *Albumen*, C. F.

WHYTHE THORNE.[3] *Ramnus*, UG. *et* CATH.

WHYTYNGE, fysche.[4] *Gammarius, merlingus*, COMM.

WHYTYNGE, or mater to make whyghte of. (Whytynge to make whyte, P.) *Albatura, candidacium.*

(WHYTE LED, or blanke plumbe, *supra in* B.)

WHYTLYMYD. *Calcificatus.*

WHYTLYMYNGE. *Calcificacio.*

(WHYTYNGE, or whit makynge, K. H. P. *Dealbatio.*)

WHYTLOWE (whytflowe sore, P.) *Panarucium*[5] (*panaritium*, P.)

WHYTMETE. *Lacticinium.*

WHYTNESSE. *Albedo.*

WHYTON', or make whyte. *Dealbo, candido*, CATH.

WHYTON', wythe lyme.[6] *Calcifico, decalceo*, C. F.

WHYTOWRE, of a soore (whitour or filth of sore, K.)[7] *Sanies*, C. F.

WHYTOWRYN, as soorys, *idem quod* WHELYN', *supra.*

WHYTRATE (whitratt, K. whytratche, P.)[8]

WHYTE MARBULLE. *Carnium*, (?) UG. *in carecter.*

WHY(T)STARE, or pleykstare (plykstare, H. whytstar or blykstar, P.)[9] *Candidarius, candidaria.*

[1] Compare PRYLLE, *supra*, p. 413, and SPYLKOK, p. 469. "*Giraculum*, a chyldes whyrle or a hurre, cum quo pueri ludunt." ORTUS. "Whyrlygigge to play with, *Pyrouette.*" PALSG.

[2] Compare MUSTERYNGE or qwysperynge, *supra*, p. 349, and ROMELYNGE, p. 436.

[3] Compare THETHORNE, *supra*, *Ramnus*, p. 490.

[4] Compare MERLYNGE, *supra*, *Gamarus*, p. 334.

[5] Andrew Boorde, in the Breviary of Health, c. 265, says—"*Pannaticium* is ye Latin word, in English it may be an impossumacion in the fingers and the nayles of a mans hande, and some doth say it is a white flawe vnder the nayle; he gives as a remedy to anoint the nails with ear wax. See also c. 270, "*Perioniche*—a white flawe." "Whytflowe in ones fyngre, *Poil de chat.*" PALSG.

[6] Compare LYME wythe lyme, *supra*, p. 305.

[7] Compare ATTYR, fylthe, *Sanies*, *supra*, p. 16. In Arund. MS. 42, f. 82, it is said of madder, *Rubea minor*, "it is a noble drawere of quyteour and felþe, and soris, and of þyngys infix in þe fleesh."

[8] This word occurs in all the MSS. and in Pynson's printed text, without any Latin equivalent. The ermine or white rat of Pontus may possibly be intended.

[9] The reading WHYSTARE seems doubtless to be an error, which is corrected by all the

WHOO. *Quis, que, quod.*

(WHO MANY, or howe many, K. P. whow meny, S. *Quot.*)

(WHO MEKYL, K. whow mykyl, S. P. *Quantus.*)

(WHO OFTYN, K. whowe often, H. P. *Quotiens.*)

(WHOW SONE, S. *Quantocius, vel quam cito.*)

(WHOW, or in what manere, S. whowe or howe, P. *Quo, qualiter.*)

WHORLWYL, of a spyndyl (whorwhil, K. whorle, P.) *Vertebrum.*

WYCE (wyse, P.) *Sapiens, prudens, sagax, peritus, gnarus.*

WYCE, in werkynge and ware (in gouernaunce, K. P. in warre, S.) *Discretus, providus.*

WYCHE, tre. *Ulmus.*

WYYD, large yn brede. *Latus, amplius.*

WYYD, yn space. *Spaciosus.*

WYDYN', or make wyde. *Dilato.*

WYYDNESSE. *Latitudo, amplitudo.*

WYDUARE. *Virbius.*[1]

WYDWE (widw, K. wydue, S.) *Vidua.*

WYDEWOOD (widwhode, K. wydowhood, S.) *Viduitas.*

WYYFE. *Uxor, conjunx, sponsa.*

WYYFHOOD. *Uxoratus.*

WYYFLES, or not weddyd (wyfles or withoute wyfe, P.) *Agamus, agama.*

WYFLE, wepene (wylle, S.)[2] *Bipennis,* C. F.

WYGGE, brede (or bunne brede, P.)[3]

WYTCHE (wyche, K.) *Magus, maga, sortilegus, sortilega.*

WYTCHECRAFTE. *Sortilegium, fascinum,* CATH.

WYTCHE, clepyd nyghte mare (wyche, nyt mare, K.)[4] *Epialtes,* CATH. *gerenoxa, strix.*

other MSS. and by Pynson. Compare also BLEYSTARE, or wytstare, *Candidarius, supra,* p. 39. "Whitstarre, *Blanchisseur de toylles.*" PALSG.

[1] *Virbius,* bis vir existens, seu qui binas habuit vel habet uxores," &c. CATH. See also Ducange *in v.*

[2] The precise nature of the weapon here intended has not been ascertained; in the Roll of effects of Sir John Fastolfe, *t.* Henry VI. occur in the Great Hall at Caistor six "wifles," hanging up with cross-bows, a boar-spear, &c. Archæologia, vol. XXI. p. 272. Sir S. Meyrick supposed they were swords of wood for practice. At the great muster of citizens of London in 1539, described by Hall, there were "Wyffelers" on horseback, with "propre iavelyns or battel-axes in ther handes," and 400 Wyfflers on foot, active persons clad in white silk, &c. "euery man hauyng a javelyn or slaugh sword." Forby, Vocab. of E. Ang., describes the active Whifflers who cleared the way for the processions of the Corporation at Norwich, bearing swords of lath or latten, which they keep in constant motion, "*whiffling* the air on either side." He proposes to derive the term from A.-S. wæflere, *blatero.* It appears, however, more probable that they received the name from the weapons called wyfles. Douce, in his Illustrations of Shakespeare, K. Henry V. act 5, supposes the "mighty whiffler 'fore the king," preparing his way, to have been a fifer. Minsheu defines him to be a club or staff-bearer. See Nares's Glossary. In Bagford's collection, Harl. MS. 5944, f. 174 b, is a curious representation of the Ages of Man, engraved by Stent, 1665. Childhood appears as the "binch boy" to the Mayor. Youth is dressed as a "swasshing whiffler," with his staff and chain.

[3] Compare BUNNE, brede, *Placenta; supra,* p. 55; and the note on PAYN MAYNE, p. 375. "Wygge, *Eschaude.*" PALSG. "Wig or bun, a bunn or little manchet; *Collyra, libum.*" GOULDM. In Herefordshire a small cake is called a wig. "Wegghe, panis triticeus, libum oblongum," &c. Kilian, Dict. Teut. "*Libum,* alio nomine dicitur placenta, Anglice a wastell or a cake." ORTUS.

[4] Compare MARE, or nyȝhte mare, *supra,* p. 326; and NYGHTE MARE, p. 356.

WYTCHOÑ, wythe soorcerye (wychyn, K. wycchyn with sorsery, S. wysshyn, P.)[1] *Ariolor*, C. F. (*fascino*, CATH. P.)

WYTCHYÑ', or charmyñ'. *Incanto.*

WYTE, or delyvyr, or swyfte (wyþtȝ, K. wyht, S. wyghte, P.)[2] *Agilis, velox.*

WYGHTE, of thyngys þat be hevy (wyþt of bodily thyngys that is hevy, K. that arne hevy, S.) *Pondus.*

WYKKYD, or yvel (wykke, S.) *Malus, iniquus, nequam.*

WYCKYDLY TO WERKYÑ, or dōn. *Nequito.*

WYKKYDLY. *Male, nequiter, inique.*

WYKKYDNESSE. *Iniquitas, malicia, nequicia.*

WYKETT, or lytylle wyndowe. *Fenestra*, CATH. *fenestrella, fenestricula.*

WYKYR, to make wythe baskettys, or to byndé wythe thyngys. *Vitiligo*, CATH. *vimen*, C. F.

WYLGATE, or wronge gate. *Deviacio.*

WYL, or hertely purpos (purpose of herte, K. P.) *Voluntas.*

WYYLD. *Sylvester, ferox, ferus,* (*indomitus*, P.)

WYLD BEEST. *Fera.*

WYY(L)DE FYYR.[3] *Spartus*, KYLW. *ignis Pelasgus*, KYLW. *vel ignis Grecus*, C. F. *in fons* (*spercus*, K.

[1] These words seem to have fallen out of proper alphabetical order, or the original form has been changed by the transcriber. They may have been originally written WYHCHE, WYCHOñ, &c.

[2] In K. Alis. v. 5001, among marvellous folk in India are described some of a wide-legged race, who ran barefoot—"michel wightnesse hy mowen don." See also v. 2685, 2780.

[3] The invention of combustible or explosive compounds for purposes of war dates from remote antiquity in the East. Their origin and nature has been fully investigated by H. M. the Emperor of the French, in his remarkable work on the History of Artillery; we may refer also to the treatise *Du Feu Grégeois*, by MM. Reinaud and Favé, and to the *Essai sur le Feu Grégeois*, by M. Lalanne. The term Wild Fire, here given as synonymous with Greek fire, occurs repeatedly in the Romance of Coer de Lion, written about *t.* Edw. I. The dromond captured by Richard between Cyprus and Acre was laden "with wylde fyr and other vytayle;" line 2463; wild fire was projected by tubes called "trumpes;" at the siege of a city were used "arweblast of vys," with quarrels, staff-slings, and trebuchets, and the besiegers "blewe wylde fyr in trumpes of gynne;" line 5229. A distinction seems occasionally made; in a sea-fight Richard cast out of his galley wild fire into the sky, "and fyr Gregeys into the see," so that the water appeared all burning with the dreadful compound. In Chron. of Eng. written about *t.* Edw. II. a strange tale may be found of the hot bath concocted by King Bladud, with many things craftily combined in brass tuns,—brimstone, salgemme and saltpetre, sal ammoniac and nitre, "with wylde fur ymad ther to." Ritson, Metr. Rom. vol. II. p. 277. The popular tales regarding these inextinguishable compounds are not without interest as connected with the prototypes of those appliances of war which in our days arrest such universal attention. Caxton, in the Mirrour of the World, part II. c. 21, says of divers fountains, that there is one towards the East "wherof is made fyre grekyssh with other myxtyons that is put therto, the whiche fyre whan it is taken and light is so hoot, that it can not be quenchyd with water, but with aysel, uryne, or with sonde only. The Sarasyns selle this water right dere and derrer than they doo good wyne." After the time when gunpowder came into general use the deadly *volants* and compositions devised by the Arabs, as detailed in M. Reinaud's curious treatise, were not wholly abandoned. Grafton tells us that, at the siege of

ignis Pelasgus vel ignis pelagus, P.)

WYYLDEFOWLE.[1] *Altile*, CATH. *vel altilis*, CATH. *volatilis.*

WYYLDE GOOS. *Auca bruta*, KYLW.

WYYLDE MALOWE, or holyhokke, herbe.[2] *Altea*, C.F. *malviscus*, C.F.

WYYLDERNESSE. *Solitudo, heremus.*

WYYLNEPE (wild nepe, K. P.) *Cucurbita*, C. F. *brionia*, C. F.

WYY(L)DNESSE. *Indomitas, ferocitas.*

WYYLDNESSE, or wantowheed. *Insolencia, dissolucio.*

WYYL VYNE. *Labrusca.*

WYL, of fredām, or fre wylle (wyl or fredam, P.) *Libitus*, CATH. *vel libitum.*

WYLE, or sleythe (sleyte, K. sleyght, P.) *Cautela, astucia.*

WYLE, of falsheed, *idem quod* SLEYTHE, *supra.*

WYLFULLE. *Voluntarius, spontaneus.*

WYLFULLY. *Voluntarie, spontanee.*

WYLY. *Cautus, astutus, cautulosus.*

WYLYAM, propyr name (Willyham, K.) *Willelmus.*

WYLKE, fysche. *In plur. concule*, C. F. *item conchilia*, RICARDUS.

WYLKE, schelle. *Concha*, C. F.

WYLLYN', or haue vyl (wilne or hauyn wille, K.) *Volo.*

WYLSOMĒ, or dowtefulle. *Dubius, fluctuans.*

WYLSOME, or folwynge only hys owne wylle. *Effrenus, vel effrenis, effrenatus*, CATH.

WYLSOMENESSE, or dowtefulnesse. *Dubium, ambiguitas.*

WYLSOMENESSE, or froward wylle. *Effronitas, vel proprie voluntatis sequela.*

WYLOWE, tree (wilwe, K.) *Salix.*

WYMBYL. *Terebrum*, UG.

WYMBYL, or persowre. *Terebellum*, C. F.

WYMBELYN, or wymmelyn'. *Terebro; alia in* PEERCYN *supra.*

WYMPYL.[3] *Peplum.*

WYNCYN'. *Calcitro*, CATH. *recalcitro, repedo*, CATH.

(WYNCYN, or smytyn with the fote as hors, K. H. P. *Repedo*, CATH.)

Guisnes, in 1410, the men of war within "shotte so fiercely, and cast out wilde fyre in such aboundance, that the assaylants were faine to retyre." In the following century we find evidences of the continued use of such combustible appliances of war. Amongst munitions for a fleet which conveyed troops to Scotland, in 1545, under the Earl of Lennox, occur—"xx. Tronckes chardged with wylde fyer: vj. morest spyckes laden with wylde fyer, vj. horstakes laden with wylde fyer." State Papers, vol. III. p. 543. Again, in an inventory of stores in Royal Arsenals, taken on the accession of Edw. VI. in 1547, we find, at Berwick, arrows for fire-works; and, at Newhaven, arrows with wild-fire, &c. MS. Soc. Ant. Lond. "Wylde fyre, *Feu Sauvaige, feu Gregeois.*" PALSG. The term sometimes designates some disease, possibly erysipelas, of which and of its remedies see Sloane MS. 1571, f. 51,b. Robert of Gloucester, indeed, affirms that English blood is so pure that the dire disorder, that men call "Holy fur or wilde fuyr," cometh not to this realm, and that French men visiting our shores are healed of that evil. The word was moreover used as signifying tinder or some inflammable fungus; thus we find "Wildfire, *Lichen, vide* Liverwort." GOULDM. See the notes on GUNNE, *supra*, p. 218.

[1] Compare VOLATYLE, *supra.*

[2] Compare HOLY HOKKE, or wylde malowe, *supra*, p. 243.

[3] This word occurs immediately after WYMBYL, apparently misplaced. "Wymple for a none, *Guymple.*" PALSG. Ang.-S. winpel, *ricinum.*

WYNCYNGE, of bestys. *Calcitracio, recalcitracio.*

(WYNDAS, K. wyndace, H.P. *Troclea*, CATH.)

WYYNDBEME, of a roof.[1] *Lacunar, vel laquear*, CATH.

WYYND. *Ventus.*

WYY(N)DYD. *Ventilatus, vel vento et aure expositus.*

WYNDYN', yn clothys, *idem quod* WRAPPON',[2] *supra.*

WYYNDYN', on a clowchōn (wyndyn on clowchyn, K. S. P.)[3] *Glomero*, C. F.

WYYNDYN', of twyne, threde, or other lyke. *Torqueo*, CATH.

WYNDYN', or turnyn' a-bowte (turnyn abowtyn, K.) *Giro, verto.*

WYNDYN', yn þe eyre as wynde (wyndyn wyth eyere, K.) *Ventilo.*

WYNDYN', wythe a wyndlas (wyndas, K. S.) *Obvolvo*, CATH.

WYNEWYNGE,[4] wythe wyynd (wyndynge, K. P.) *Ventilacio.*

WYNDYNGE, wythe wyndelas (wyndas, K. S.) *Obvolucio*, CATH.

WYNDYLLE.[5] *Ventilabrum, pala*, CATH. *et* UG. *in venio.*

WYYNDYNCLOTHE. *Involucrum.*

WYNDOWE. *Fenestra.*

WYYN', or wyne. *Vinum, merum*, CATH.

WYYNE, badde or menglyd wythe watur (wyne, bad or meynt, K. menkte, H. P.) *Vappa*, CATH. *vinellum*, CATH.

WYYNE BALLYS (wyne balle, K. wyne vallys, P.)[6] *Pilaterie, vel pile tartaree* (*vel pileus tartaricus*, K.)

WYNE CELER. *Vinaria*, CATH.

WYNE DREGGYS, or lye (drestys, K.) *Tartarum*, C. F. *lia*, C. F.

WYYNE DRUNKON'. *Vinolentus, vinosus*, CATH.

WYNE, fyne, or fyne wyne (wyne good or, &c. K.) *Calenum*, C. F. *Falernum*, CATH. *tementum*, UG.

WYNE, clere. *Merum*, CATH.

(WYNE, medelit with water, menkt, P. *Vinellum*).

WYN(D)YNGE,[7] or twynynge of threde. *Tortura, vel torsura.*

[1] "Wynde beame of a house." (no French word) PALSG. According to Nicholson, it is an obsolete term for a collar beam. Archit. Dict. *in v.* It is called a span-piece in Lincolnshire and Wiltshire.

[2] *Sic*, MS., *supra*, p. 515, and thus also in other MSS., and in P.; *supra in* wrappyn. Compare WAPPYN', LAPPYÑ, or whappyn yn clothys, *supra*, p. 287.

[3] See BOTME of threde, or clowchen, *supra*, p. 45, and CLOWCHYN, or clowe (*al.* clewe), p. 83. *Globus* and *glomus* signify, according to the Ortus, "coadunatio et glomeratio filorum—a clewe of threde." Clowchyn was probably a diminutive; according to Forby three skeyns of hempen thread are called a clue in Norfolk.

[4] *Sic*, occurring between WYYNDYD and WYNDYNGE, and probably written likewise by the first hand WYNDYNGE.

[5] "*Ventilabrum* est instrumentum ventilandi paleis aptum, &c. a sayle or a wynde clothe." ORTUS. "A wyndowe clothe, *pala, ventilabrum.*" CATH. ANG. Palsgrave gives only "yarne wyndell, *Tornette.*"

[6] Argol, or tartar, "*Scoria de dolio vini*," as explained by Joh. de Garlandia, in Synon. Chym., the concrete salt deposited by wine in casks, was probably imported in former times in the form of balls; the best was obtained from Germany, but it comes from all wine-producing countries, and is much employed in dyeing. In the Tonnage Rates, 12 Car. II. occurs "Argal white and red, or powder."

[7] WYNYNGE, MS. and MSS. H. S. and also PYNSON. The first hand may probably have written WYNDYNGE. Compare TWYNYNGE, *supra*, p. 505.

WYNDYNGE VP, of thyngys þat ben hevy (wynynge aboute a thynge, &c. H. P.) *Evolucio.*
WYNNYN'. *Lucror.*
WYNNYNGE. *Lucrum, emolumentum,* CATH.
WYNKYN', *idem quod* TWYNKELYN', *supra. Conniveo.*
WYNKKYNGE, of the eye (with the eye, S.) *Nictitacio,* CATH. *nictus,* C. F. *conquinicio,* C. F. *connivencia.*
WYNSARE. *Calcitrator, calcitatrix.*
(WYNSYN, *supra in* WYNCYN, P.)
WYNSYNGE. *Calcitracio.*
WYNTYR, colde tyme. *Hyemps, bruma,* CATH. *hibernum,* C. F.
WYNTYR HOWSE, or halle (wintyrhalle, K.) *Hibernaculum,* CATH.
WYNTRYN', or kepe a thynge al the wyntyr. *Yemo.*
WENEWYD (wynwyd, K.) *Ventilatus.*
WYNWYN' (wynowin, P.) *Ventilo.*
WYNEWYNGE (wynwynge, K.) *Ventilacio.*
WYPE, bryde or lapwynge. *Upupa.*
WYPYN'. *Tergo.*
WYPYNGE, of handys and oþer thyngys. *Tersura, detercio.*
WYPT, or wypyd. *Tersus, detersus.*
WYRE. *Filum, vel ferrifilum,* DICC. (*filum ereum vel ferreum,* P.)
WYRME. *Vermis.*
WYRMWODE, herbe. *Absinthium.*
(WYRSTE, of an hande, *infra in* WRYST. *Fragus.*)
WYRWYN' (wyrwyne, S. worowen, P.) *Strangulo, suffoco.*
WYSCHYN', gretely desyryn' (wysshen or wusshen, P.) *Opto, exopto,* CATH. *utino.*
WYSARD (wysar, K.) *Sagaculus,* CATH.
WYSSARE, or ledare. *Director, conductor.*
WYSEDOME. *Sapiencia, prudencia, sagacitas.*
WYSSYN', or ledyn'. *Dirigo.*
WYSSYNGE. *Directio.*
WYSPE. *Torques,* DICC. *torquillus,* KYLW. *et* UG. V. *in* N.
(WISPERYN, K. wysperynge or qhysperynge, H. wysperynge or whysperynge, P. *Mussitacio.*)
WYTTE, of vndyrstondynge. *Ingenium* (*intelligencia,* P.)
WYTTE, of bodyly knowynge. *Sensus.*
(WYTE, or delyuyr, *supra in* WYGHT, wythȝ, H. *Agilis, velox.*)
(WYGHT, of bodyly thynge that is heuy, P. *Pondus.*)
WYTHE CHYLDE. *Puerpera, pregnans.*
WYTHE CLEPYN', or reuokyn, (with callyn, S.) *Revoco.*
WYTHE DRAWYN'. *Subtraho.*
WYTHE DRAWYN' AZENE. *Retraho.*
WYTHE HYM. *Secum.*
WYTHE HOLDYN'. *Detineo, retineo.*
WYTHE HOLDYNGE. *Retencio, detencio.*
WYTHE YN'. *Intus, infra.*
WYTHE ME. *Mecum.*
WYTHE-OWTE þe place (witowtyn, K.) *Foras, extra, foris.*
WYTHE-OWTEN, not havynge (witowtyn, K. wyth-owtyn or not havyng, S.) *Absque, sine.*
WYTHE VS. *Nobiscum.*
WYTHE THE. *Tecum.*
WYTHE YOW. *Vobiscum.*
WYTHE SEYNE, or geyne seyne (ageyne seyn, K.) *Contradico.*
WYTHE SETTYN'. *Obsto, obsisto,* C. F.
WYTHE SETTYNGE. *Obsistencia.*
WYTHE STONDYN'. *Resisto.*
WYTHE STONDYNGE. *Resistencia, obstaculum.*

WYTHE BONDE (witthe wyththe, S.) *Boia*,[1] C. F. CATH. *et* UG. V. *in* N.

WYTTY. *Ingeniosus, prudens, sapiens.*

WYTTYLY. *Ingeniose, prudenter.*

WYTTLES. *Insensatus.*

WYTTENESSE. *Testimonium, testificacio.*

WYTTENESSE BERARE. *Testis, testificator, testificatrix.*

WYTYN', or wetyn', or knowyn'. *Scio, cognosco, agnosco.*

WYTTON, or retton' (wytyn, K. wytone or rekon, S. wytyn or rettyn, P). *Imputo.*

WYVYL (or wevyl, *supra*) *idem quod* MALT BOWDE, *supra.*

WYVYN', or weddyn' a wyfe. *Uxoro.*

WYSE, of strawbery (or pesyn, P.) *Fragus.*

WOO, or dysese. *Dolor, gravamen, malum, nocuum, nocumentum.*

WOO, or yrkesumnesse (wo or grevowsnesse, K. or yrkenesse, P.) *Fastidium, tedium.*

WOODE, or madde (or oothe, *supra*). *Amens, furiosus, insanus* (*demens, vesanus, ferus, furius*, P.)

WODNESSE. *Insania, furia, furor.*

WOOD, or wadde, for lysterys (for lytstarys, S. wad for lyttynge, P.)[2] *Gaudo*, KYLW.

WOODE BYNDE. *Caprifolium, vicicella*, C. F. *vel vitella*, C. F. *voluba, capriolus*, CATH. *volubilis* (*voluba major*, P.)

WOODE, of treys. *Silva, nemus,* (*lucus*, P.)

WODEBERARE, or caryare of fowayl[3] (wode berar or foweler', P.) *Calo*, C. F.

WODEKOK, bryd. *Castrimargus, gallus silvestris*, COMM.

WOODE, cuntre þat ys fulle of woode. *Silvosa*, C. F.

WOODE, fowayl (*supra in* fowaly, K. H. fualy, P.) *Focale.*

WODEHAKE, or reyne fowle (or wodewale, *infra*, wodhack, bryd, K. or nothac, P.) *Picus*, C. F.

WODEHOKE, or wedehoke. *Sarculus*, C. F. *et* DICC. *sarculum*, DICC.

WODE DOWE, or stokk dowe. *Palumba.*

WODEWARDE, or walkare in a wode for kepynge. *Lucarius*, KYLW.

WODESCHYDE (woodshyde or astylshyde, P.)[4] *Teda*, C. F. (*cadia*, P.)

WODEROVE, herbe. *Hasta regia, hastula, ligiscus*, KYLW.

WODEWALE, bryd, *idem quod* REYNEFOWLE (or wodehake, *supra*,) *et lucar*, UG. V. *in* L.

WODEWESE (wowyse, K. woodwose, H. P.)[5] *Silvanus, satirus*, CATH.

'fuel'

[1] "*Boia*, torques damnatorum, quasi jugum in bove, a bos dicitur." CATH. See also Ducange, *in v.*

[2] Compare WAD, or wode, *supra*, p. 513; WELDE, p. 520; and WOLD, *infra*, p. 532. "Wode to die with, *Gueddle*," PALSG. Ang.-S. Wad, *isatis tinctoria, glastum*.

[3] caryare as fowayl, MS. the reading of MS. S.—*of* fowayl, seems more correct. See FOWAYLE, *Focale;* FEWELER, or fyyr maker, *Focarius, supra*, p. 174.

[4] See ASTELLE, a schyyd, *supra*, p. 16.

[5] "*Satirus*, i. faunus, an elf or a wodewose, vel Deus nemorum," MED. In the Wicliffite version, in Isai. c. 34, v. 14, *pilosus* is rendered "the wodewose," where the gloss in the Vulgate gives "homines sylvestres." Comp. Isai. c. 13, v. 21; Jer. c. 50, v. 39. The term has been derived from Ang.-S. wode, *silva*, and wosan, *esse;* or from wode, *insanus*.

WOKE (wok, S. wooke, H.) *Ebdomada, septimana.*

WOLD, herbe, or woode (or wad, or welde, *supra.*) *Sandix*, C. F.

WOLDE, cuntre.

WOLYNGE, or stronge byyndynge (woldynge, K. worlynge, S. W.) *Provolucio, prostriccio* (*perstrinctio*, P.)

WOLKYNE, *idem quod* WELKYN, *supra* (wolkyng, S.)

WOLCOME. *Exceptus.*

WOMANNE. *Mulier, femina, virago.*

WOMBE, bely. *Venter, alvus, uterus.*

WONE, *idem quod* CUSTOME, *supra.*

WOONE, or grete plente (wone, K. H. S. P.)[1] *Copia, habundancia.*

WONGE, of londe. *Territorium.*

WONOÑ', or dwelle. *Maneo, habito.*

WONŌN', or vse custummably. *Usito.*

WONŌN', or make to be custummyd or vsyd[2] (wonyn or vsyn, K. vse costumnably, S.) *Assuefacio, assuesco* (*soleo, usito*, P.)

WONYNGE, or dwellynge. *Mansio.*

VONYNGE (*sic*), of longe vsynge (wonyng, or longe vsynge, P.) *Consuetudo, assuefaccio.*

WOPNE, or pysse (wopone of pis, S.) *Urina.*

WORDE. *Verbum, sermo.*

WORSCHEPE. *Honor, honos, reverentia.*

WORSCHYPPE, of grete name and preysynge a-monge þe peple (and oftyn preysynge, P.) *Gloria*, C. F.

WORSCHYPFULLE. *Honorabilis, reverendus, venerabilis.*

WORCHYPPYÑ'. *Honoro, adoro, veneror, honorifico, colo.*

(WORWYN, *supra in* WYRWYN, K.)

WOORT, for ale makynge. *Ciromellum.*

WORT, herbe. *Olus, caulis.*

WORT WYRME, þat etythe wortys. *Eruca*, CATH.

WOSE, slype of the erthe (woseslyp, S.)[3] *Gluten, bitumen*, C. F. *et* KYLW.

WOWARE, or he þat wowythe. *Procus*, C. F. *et* UG.

such sylvan creatures being of a savage nature. In the sixteenth century the word became corrupted into Woodhouse, a familiar family name in East Anglia. Horman observes, in his *Vulgaria*, "Woode wosis be vpwarde nostrelde; *Satyri sunt sili.*"

[1] In K. Alis. v. 1468, we read that—"cam knyghtis muche wone," *i. e.* in numbers; so also in R. Coer de Lion, v. 3548,—"he swore he hadde beter won of ryche tresour thenne hast thou," &c. Mr. Halliwell, in his Archaic Glossary, quotes Chester Plays, ii. 109, where "good wonne" occurs in the same sense.

[2] In the Winchester MS. a distinction is here made.—Wonone, or vse costūnably, *Usito.*—Wonone, or make to be costomyd and vsyd, *Assuefacio.* "I wonte or use, *Je accoustume.* It is no wysdome to wont a thyng that is not honest." PALSG. "*Assuetudo*, wonyng." ORTUS.

[3] Leland, Itin. vol. vii. f. 70 b, describes the "polecye," whereby, in 1247, the haven at Bristol was improved; in old time ships came only up by Avon to a place called the Bek, where the bottom was very rough. By cutting a channel, and introducing the waters of the river Frome there was, "made softe and whosy harborow for grete shippe." Lye, in his Add. to Junius Etym. gives "Wos, *woose*, humus padulosa, vet. Angl." The name Blakewose, a priory in Kent, may have been taken from the clayey or miry soil. R. Brunne, relating the landing of William the Conqueror by a plank laid from his ship to the shore, says,—

> "Als William þer on suld go he stombled at a nayle,
> Into þe waise þam fro he tombled top ouer tayle;

WOWAR, or he þat wowythe for a-nother. *Pronuba, paranimphus*, C. F.

WOWE, wal (wowe or wall, K. P.) *Paries, murus.*

WOWYN', or weyyd (wowne, P.) *Ponderatus, libratus.*

WOWYN'. *Proco, procito*, CATH.

WOWYNGE. *Procacio.*

WOWNDE. *Vulnus, plaga.*

WOWNDE, festryd. *Cicatrix.*

WOWNDE, made wythe swerde or other wepne. *Stigma*, C. F.

WOW(N)DYN'. *Vulnero, saucio*, CATH.

WRAKE, or weniawnce (or wreke, *infra;* veniawnce, K. vengeaunce, P.) *Vindicta, ulcio.*

WREKYN', or vengyn'. *Vindico, ulciscor.*

WRAPPYNGE, or hyllynge. *Coopercio, involucio* (*volucio*, P.)

WRAW, froward, on-goodly.[1] *Perversus, bilosus, protervus, exasperans.*

WRAWNESSE. *Protervia, protervitas*, CATH. *bilositas, perversitas,* (*impatientia*, P.)

WRETCHE. *Miser, misera.*

(WRETCHYD, P. *Miser.*)

WRETCHYDNESSE. *Miseria.*

WREKE, of þe see. *Alga, norga*, C. F.

WREK, of a dyke, or a fenne, or stondynge watyr.[2] *Ulva*, C. F.

WREKE, *idem quod* WRAKE (or weniawnce,) *supra.*

WRENCHE, *idem quod* SLEYTHE, *supra.*

WRENCHE, or sleythe of falsheed, (sleyte, K. sleyth or falshede, S.) *Dolositas, fraudulencia.*

(WRENCHE, or sleyght, J. W. *Cautela.*)[3]

WRENN, bryd. *Regulus.*

WRESTE, of an harpe or other lyke. *Plectrum.*

WRESTON'. *Plecto.*

WRESTYN', and wrythyn' a-ȝen. *Reflecto* (*replecto*, K.)

WRESTYNGE. *Plectura, plexura.*

WRESTELARE. *Luctator, colluctator.*

WRESTELON'. *Luctor, palestriso.*

WRESTELYNGE. *Colluctacio.*

WRESTELYNGE PLACE. *Palestra*, CATH. *et* UG. *palisma*, CATH.

WRETTE, or werte yn a mannys

His knyghtes vp him lyft, and byd him eft atire,
William was oglyft, his helm was fulle of myre."

Wose more commonly occurs in the sense of juice, sap, exudations of trees or plants, as in Barth. de Propr. *passim;* Forme of Cury; &c. The tanner's vat is said to be filled with ooze. Ang.-S. wos, *liquor, succus.*

[1] Compare AWKE, or angry, *supra*, p. 18, and CRABBYD, awke, or wrawe, p. 99.

[2] "*Alga*, herba marina, *i. e.* illud quod mare projicit, Wrekke or frote of the sea. *Ulva*, wreke. *Norga*, fex maris, *Anglice* wreke. *Ulva* est herba palustris." ORTUS. Compare FLOT GRESE, *Ulva, supra*, p. 168. Bp. Kennett gives—" Reits, sea-weed, of some (see Somner) called reits, of others wrack or wraick, and of the Thanet men wore or woore." Lansd. MS. 1055. Elyot renders "*Alga*, reytes or wedes of the sea. *Ulva*, reke or weedes of the sea." In Holland's translation of Pliny we find mention of Reits, reike, kilpes, or sea-weed. On the coasts of Scotland sea-weed is called " wreck-ware."

[3] *Meander*, *i.* tortuositas, decepcio, a wrenche or a sotylteliesse." MED. " Wrenche, a wyle, *gauche ruse.* Wrinches or wyles, *chariuaris*," PALSG. Horman says, " He sought wrenches to saue his owne lyfe by rennynge pryuely away.—I haue spyed all thy subtylties and wrenches (*technas*)." The word is used by Chaucer and other writers of the period. A.-Sax. Wrenc, *dolus.*

skynne.[1] *Veruca*, CATH. *et* UG. *in verro*, *porium*, UG.

WRETTE, of a pappe, or tete. *Papilla*, C. F.

WRETHE. *Ira*, *iracundia*.

WRETHYN', or make wrothe.[2] (wrothyn, P.) *Irrito*, CATH.

WRYNGYN' clothys (with, S.) handys, and oþer lyke. *Retorqueo*, *contorqueo*.

WRYNKYL, or rympyl (wrympyl, P.) *Ruga*.

WRYNKYL, or playte yn clothe (wrympyl or pleyt, P.) *Plica*.

WRYST, or wyrste of an hande. *Fragus*.

WRYTTE, of þe Kyngys coort. *Breve*.

WRYTTE, vpone a grave stone (wrytyng, K.) *Epitaphium*, CATH. *epigramma*, CATH.

WRYTARE. *Scriptor*.

WRYHTE, or carpentere (wryte, K. S. wryghte, P.) *Carpentarius*.

WRYTYN'. *Scribo*.

WRYTYN'. *Scriptus*.

WRYTYNGE. *Scriptura*.

WRYTYNGE BORDE. *Pluteum*, CATH.

WRYTHYN', *idem quod* HYLLYN', *supra* (wryyn, P.)

WRYTHYN', *idem quod* WRESTYN', *supra* (*et torqueo*, S.)

WRYTHYN', or wrethyn' (wretthyn or wreþyn, S.) *Tortus*, *torsus*.

WRYTHYNGE. *Torsura*, *tortura*.

WRONGE, in foorme of werke. *Curvus*.

WRONGE, or avelonge (*supra in* A.) *Oblongus*.

WRONGE, a-ȝen truthe and ryghtewysnesse (azens rytewysnesse, K.) *Injuria*, *injusticia*, *prejudicium*.

WRONGNESSE, of werke (wrong of werk, S.) *Curvitas*.

WROTARE. *Versor* (*verror*, K.)

(WROT, S. P. W. *Lenticula*.)

WROTHE. *Iratus*, *iracundus*.

WROTYN', as swyne. *Verror*.

WROTYNGE, of beestys. *Versio*.

WROTYNGE, of a swyne. *Scrobs*, UG. V. *in* S.

WULLE. *Lana*.

WULLE HOWSE. *Lanarium*, KYLW.

WULLE MANN. *Lanarius*, KYLW.

WULLOK.[3] *Villus*.

WULFE, beeste. *Lupus*.

(WUMMAN, *supra in* WOMAN, P.)

WUNDERELLE (*sic*, K. wundrel, S. wonder, H. wundyr, P.) *Prodigium*, *portentum*, *mirum*, *ostentum*, C. F.

WUNDERON' (wonderyn, H. P.) *Miror*, *admiror*, *stupeo*.

WUNDRYNGE. *Stupor*.

WUNDYRFULLE. *Mirabilis*, *mirificus*.

WUNDER GRETE, or hydows (hygiows, S.) *Immanis*, *vehemens*.

WUNNYNGE, or dwellynge. *Mancio*.

WUNNYNGE, or vsynge of custome. *Frequentacio*.

WUNT, or vsyd. *Assuetus*, *assuefactus*, *consuetus*.

WUNTON', or gretely to ȝeue an other vse and custome (to ȝeve usyn and customen, H. wontyn or greatly to vse and custom, P.) *Assuefacio*, *usito*, (*assuesco*, P.)

[1] "Wret, a wart, Belg. wratte, *verruca*." Forby, Vocab. of E. Angl. In the account of certain herbs, *Solsequia*, *Eliotropia*, &c. Arund. MS. 42, f. 67, it is said of the latter, "þe same erbe is called *verrucaria*, wrotwork, bycause it destruyth and fordoth wrottys."

[2] Compare TENYN, or wrethyn, or ertyn, *supra*, p. 489.

[3] Compare LOK of wulle, *Floccus*, *supra*, p. 311.

WURTHE, or the wurthe of walur of a thynge (wurth or valw, K.) *Valor.*

WURTHY, to haue a thynge. *Dignus.*

WURTHY, yn pryce. *Valens.*

WURTHY, and grete of dygnyte. *Illustris.*

WURTHYLY. *Digne.*

WURTHYNESSE, of walew. *Valor, valitudo*

WURTHYNESSE, of grete wurschyp. *Dignitas, probitas.*

WUSCHE, or wuschynge. *Exoptacio*, CATH. *in* opto, *utinatus*, (*exaperta*, S.)

WUSCHYN', or gretely desyryn'. *Opto, exopto, utino.*

ÞANNE,[1] or thanne. *Tunc.*

ÞAT, or that. *Ille.*

ÞEY, or they. *Illi.*

ÞE, or the, mene whyle. *Interim, interea, vel medio tempore.*

ÞERE, or there. *Ibi, ibidem, illic.*

ÞERE FORE, or there fore. *Ideo, ergo, igitur, idcirco, propterea.*

ÞE SAME, or the same. *Idem, eadem.*

ÞYDDYR, or thedyr, or thedyrwarde. *Illuc, vel versus locum illum.*

ÞINE, or thyne. *Tuus.*

ÞYS, or thys. *Iste.*

ÞAT WAY, or that wey. *Illac.*

ÞYS WEY, or thys wey. *Istac.*

ÞYS DAY, or thys day. *Hodie.*

ÞYS ȜERE, or thys yere. *Horno*, CATH. *et* UG. *in annus.*

ÞOW, or thu (þu, S.) *Tu.*

ÞOWTYNGE, or thowthynge. *Tuacio, vel tuatus.*

ÞOWTON', or thowton' (þowtyn, K. H. yowtyn or thowtyng, S. P.)[2] *Tuo.*

[1] In the Harl. MS., which has been used as the text in preparing this edition of the Promptorium, no uniform rule appears to have been laid down in regard to the use of the Anglo-Saxon character þ, in place of which Th constantly occurs, probably through carelessness of the transcriber. Here, however, the words thus commencing are found in the usual position assigned to þ, towards the close of the Anglo-Saxon alphabet; each being accompanied by the same word, written with Th, as if its more recondite or archaic form required such explanation. These circumstances are not undeserving of notice. In the King's College MS. the repetition is not found, the words being written with þ only. In the Middle Hill MS. they are written thus—Yanne or thann—Yowtyng or thowtyng, the character Y being uniformly used in that MS. instead of þ. In the Winchester MS. þ is commonly, but not invariably, used throughout, and the words in this portion of the alphabet are written without uniformity. Pynson and Julian Notary printed invariably with Y for þ, and, in the copy of the rare edition by the former in the Royal Library, British Museum, the following MS. note is found: "All these Y. stande for Th. acordinge as the Saxon carracte was in this sorte—þ, and so we pronounce all these wordes at this day with Th." In W. de Worde's edit. 1516, the whole of the above are omitted, and, immediately after the alphabetical section W, follow Ya, Yanynge, &c., to the close, printed with Y. instead of ȝ, as in all the other texts which have been available for collation. This may, however, be merely a typographical error.

[2] Compare THOWTYN, or seyn thow to a mann, *Tuo*, *supra*, p. 492; and ȜERTYN, or sey ȝee, *infra*, p. 537, where the reading in other MSS. and in Pynson's text is "seyn ȝe with worchep, or worship." The learned advocate Pasquier, in his Recherches de la France (liv. viii. c. 4), has discussed the origin of the use of the pronoun singular as an address of familiarity or contempt, and of the pronoun plural in accordance with respect due to superiors. The practise of *tutoyage* in France between relations or familiar friends, and in

þUS, or thus. *Sic, vel hoc modo.*

þUS, or thus, many. *Tot.*

þUS, or thus, mekylle (yus moche, P.) *Tantus.*

ȜA (ya, W.)[1] *Ita, itaque, eciam, ymmo.*

ȜANYN', or gapyn'. *Hio,* UG. V. *oscito,* CATH. *et* C. F.

ȜANYNGE, or gapynge wythe the mowthe (or ganynge, *supra*).[2] *Hiatus,* C. F. *et* KYLW.

ȜARNE, threde. *Filum.*

ȜARNE, hastyly (ȝarne or fast, P.)[3] *Festinanter, celeriter, festine.*

ȜARNON', or ȝyrnyn', or desyryn'. *Desidero, opto, exopto.*

ȜARNYNGE, or ȝernynge, or desyrynge. *Desiderium, optacio, exoptacio.*

ȜARNE WYNDEL, or ga(r)wyndel (or ȝarwyndyl, S.)[4] *Girgillus,* CATH.

ȜAROWE, myllefoyle, herbe for nese blederys (ȝarwe, K. S. for nese bledare here, S.)[5] *Millefolium.*

ȜATE. *Porta, janua.*

the language of prayer, is well known. Of its use as betokening contempt, or in addressing inferiors, examples might be cited from an early period. Shakspeare describes the foolish suitor in "Twelfth Night," desirous to provoke his rival the Duke of Illyria with a challenge, and thus advised—"If thou *thou'st* him some thrice it shall not be amiss." Act iii. sc. 2. At an earlier period the question of monastic propriety in regard to addressing novices contemptuously by thee and thou was thought deserving of discussion at the General Chapter of Northampton (See c. x. de Novitiis). Erasmus in his *Adagia* relates the crafty subterfuge of a miserly patient, who repaid his German physician with idle promises; whereupon the latter meeting him one day reminded him of the obligation. "Cum forte medicus eum Latinè numero singulari appellasset, ibi, velut atroci lacessitus injuria, vah! inquit, homo Germanus tuissas Anglum?" and so on that pretence the fee remained unpaid. Thus, likewise, in his treatise "de ratione conscribendi epistolas," c. xii., Erasmus says, "Quid me tuissas? tuissa famulos tuos."

[1] In the edition by Wynkyn de Worde, 1516, this and the words following are all printed with Y instead of ȝ. In the copy of Pynson's edit. Roy. Libr. Brit. Mus., the following note is written :—"All these wordes of ȝ we pronounce with Y at this daye, and some of these ȝ here vsed haue that place of G in oure spekinge and writinge at this daye, 1599."

[2] Compare GANYNGE, or ȝanynge, *supra*, p. 185. See Glossary, Wycl. Version, *v.* ȝanynge, ȝeneden—gaped, &c. "I yane, I gaspe or gape, *Je baille.*" PALSG. Ang. S. Ganian, *oscitare;* Ganung, *oscitatio.*

[3] In the Vision of Piers Ploughman workmen are mentioned "that wroghten ful yerne," v. 4015. Ang. S. Georn, *diligens.*

[4] Compare GARWYNDYLLE, *supra*, p. 188, and see the notes there given.

[5] "Yarowe, mylfoile, an herbe, *Enreue.*" PALSG. Forby mentions, under plants of omen, a singular mode of divination practised in Norfolk by means of the yarrow, *Achillæa millefolium,* there called Yarroway. One of the serrated leaves is used to tickle the inside of the nostrils, whilst the following distich is repeated. If blood follows this charm, success in courtship is held to be certain :

"Yarroway, yarroway, bear a white blow;
If my love love me, my nose will bleed now."

See Forby's Vocab. E. Angl., App. p. 424. The omen may possibly have been regarded as of greater value by the use of this particular plant because it was a homely remedy against bleeding. Thus Langham, in his Garden of Health, says of "Milfoyle or Yarrowe—stampe it and apply it to wounds to stop the blood, and to stop bleeding at the nose."

ȜE (ȝowe, P.) *Vos.*

ȜEVE COŨNSEL (ȝeuyn, K. ȝe cownsel, S.) *Consulo*, CATH.

ȜEDDYNGE, or geest, *idem quod* GEEST (or rowmamnce, *supra.* ȝeddinge or iest. *supra in* iest,[1] P.)

ȜELDYNGE. *Reddicio.*

ȜELDON' (or qvytyñ', *supra.*) *Reddo.*

ȜELDON', or rewardyñ'. *Retribuo, rependo, impendo.*

ȜEELDE þE GOOST, or deyyñ'. *Expiro, exalo.*

ȜELKE, of an eye (ey, K. S. egge, P.) *Vitellus.*

ȜELLYN', or hydowsly cryyñ'. *Vociferor*, CATH.

ȜELLYNGE, or hydows cryynge. *Vociferacio.*

ȜELPYNGE, or boostynge. *Jactancia, arrogancia.*

ȜELHWE of colure (ȝelwe, K. K. ȝelhewe, S. ȝelowe colowre, P.) *Glaucus.*

ȜELHW, colowre of ȝelhwnesse (ȝelwenesse of colour, K. ȝelhewnesse, S. ȝelownesse or yelowe colowre, P.) *Glaucedo.*

ȜEVE, or ȝevyñ' (ȝeuyn, K. ȝon or ȝevyn, S. ȝen or ȝeuyn, P.) *Do confero, tribuo, dono, prebeo.*

ȜEEN', or ȝeue leve (ȝeuyn or ȝeue leue, P.) *Licencio.*

ȜEEM,[2] or ȝeve soke (ȝeuyn sokyn, K. ȝeue or ȝeve, S. ȝen, H. ȝeue souke, P.) *Lacto.*

ȜEEN, or ȝeve stede and place (ȝeuyn, K. ȝen, H. ȝeve, or ȝevyn sted or place, S. ȝeue, P.) *Cedo.*

ȜERE. *Annus.*

ȜERE BE ȜERE, or ȝerly. *Annuatim.*

ȜERDAY. *Anniversarius, vel anniversarium.*

ȜERD, or ȝorde (ȝeard or ȝord, S. ȝerde or court, P.) *Ortus.*

ȜERDE, baleys. *Virga.*

ȜERDE, metwande. *Ulna.*

(ȜERESEFFE, S. *Encennium.*)

ȜERDE, borne a-forne a worthyman (before, &c. S.) *Quiris*, UG. V. *in* A.

ȜERD, rope of a ȝeyle ȝerde (ȝerd or seyle ȝerde, S.) *Apifera*, CATH.

ȜELSPE, handfulle (ȝespe, K. H. ȝelpe, S. ȝespyn, P.)[3] *Vola*, UG. *et* DIST.

ȜEEST, berme. *Spuma.*

ȜET. *Adhuc.*

ȜEETYN', or sey ȝee (ȝetyn or seyn ȝa wit worchepe, K. ȝetyn or sey ȝe with worship, P. yeyn or sey ye, W.) *Voso.*

[1] *Sic*, but printed—gest—by Pynson, *supra*. See Halliwell's Dict. *v.* ȝeddinges, tales, &c.
[2] *Sic* MS. Probably an error of the copyist.
[3] Bishop Kennett gives, as a North-country word, "A Goping full, a Goppen full,—as much as can be held between two hands." Lansd. MS. 1033. See also Brockett, *v.* Gowpen, a handful, *e.g.* gold in gowpens. Isl. gaupn; Su. Goth. goepn, *manus concava.*

"Deus mayns ensemple vudes ou pleynes
En Fraunce sount nomes le galeynes (ȝyspun),
Car mieux voudroie petite poignee (a littel honfol),
De gyngyuere ben tryee,
Que seyse cente galeynes (ȝyspones)
De filaundre (of gossomer) totes pleynes."—G. de Bibelesworth.

"*Jointe*, a joynt or double handfull of as much as can be held within both hands together. In some countries of England it is called a yeaspen, in others a Goppen-ful of." COTG. "A yaspin, or handful, *Vola.*" GOULDM. See N. and Q. 2d Ser. vol. x. p. 210, 276, 375.

(ȜETYN METALL, K. ȝetyn or ȝete metel, H. ȝetyn, P.[1] *Fundo.*)

ȜETYNGE, of metelle, as bellys, pannys, potys, and other lyke. *Fusio*, CATH.

ȜYTYNGE, wythe wurchyp seyynge ȝe, and not thow (ȝetynge, K. seynge ȝe not þu, S.) *Vosacio.*[2]

ȜEVE METE. *Dapino*, UG.

(ȜEVYN', or ȝeve, *supra;* ȝeuyn, *supra in* yen, P. *Do.*)

(ȜEN SOUKE, *supra in* ȝeue souke, P.)

ȜEVE HANSAYLE. *Streno*, UG. *in stupeo.*

ȜEVE TALE, or rekkyn' (reknyn, P.) *Curo.*

ȜEVYNGE. *Dacio, donacio.*

ȜYFTE. *Munus, donum,* (*donarium*, P.)

ȜYFTE, of lytylle valew, as perys, appullys, or other lyke. *Collibium*, C. F.

ȜYFTE, ȝove for wurschyppy(n)ge (ȝouyn for worchepynge, K. for worship, P.) *Honorarium*, C. F. *clinodium*, UG. V. *in* A.

ȜYFTE, ȝove to a dere frende for love. *Amamen*, UG. V. *in* A.

ȜYFTE, ȝove to a lorde or mayster at certeyne tymys. *Nefrendicium*, CATH. *et* UG. *in* frendere.

ȜYFTE, of grace. *Carisma*, C. F.

ȜYKYN' (ȝekyn, K. or ykyn, S.) *Prurio.*

ȜYKYNGE, or ȝykth'e[3] (ȝykyng or yschyng, S. ȝekyn or yeketh, P.) *Pruritus, prurigo*, UG. V. *in* L.

ȜYMANNE, or ȝomanne. *Valectus.*

ȜYPPYN', as bryddys.[4] *Pululo* (*pupilo*, S. *pupulo*, P.)

[1] "To ȝett, *fundere, fusare.* To ȝett be-twene, ȝettyd, ȝettyd in, &c. A ȝettynge place, *fusorium.*" CATH. ANG. "*Fundo*, to ȝete to. *Fusilis*, multe and yote as a belle (*al.* molten and shoten, &c.) *Fusorium*, in quo aliquod affunditur, a yeetyng panne." MED. In the north country dialect a small vessel or boiler is called a yetling, probably from being of cast metal. See Brockett and Jamieson *v.* Yetland. Cecilia de Homeldon, in 1407, bequeaths "unum ȝettelyng et unum pelvem; item, unam ollam eream et unum ȝetlyng," &c. Wills and Invent., Surtees Soc. Elyot renders *Statuaria*, "the crafte of grauynge or yettyng of ymages." See *supra*, p. 30, BELLEȜTARE (*al.* belleȝeter), a bell-founder; a term of which the tradition is preserved in Billiter Lane, London, the locality where foundries were anciently established. Ang. Sax. Geotan, *fundere;* Geotere, *fusor.*

[2] Compare the notes on ÞOWTOÑ, *supra*, p. 535. Pasquier, in his Recherches de la France (liv. viii. c. 4), there cited, gives very curious details concerning the etiquette in ancient times of thus addressing a superior. He cites, as the earliest instance known to him of such use of the plural pronoun, a letter of Pliny to the Emperor Trajan, in which the expression "indulgentia *vestra*" occurs; and he shows the prevalence of such a practice in later periods. See Ducange, *v. Vobisare*, and *Vosare.* An epistle, dated 1432, is there cited, in which the writer craves his friend's indulgence for addressing him, in the manner of holy writ, in the singular instead of the plural,—"nam et Christus magister omnium neminem umquam legitur *vobisasse.*" Marten. Ampl. Coll. t. viii. col. 177. Erasmus, "barbaros irridens," uses the words *vossitare* and *vobissitare.* "To ȝe, *vosare.*" CATH. ANG. "*Voso*, dicitur a vos, Anglice, to se." ORTUS.

[3] Before the ȝ in this word is apparently an I, through which a line is drawn as if for erasure. Compare ICHYÑ', or ykyn', or ȝykyñ', *supra*, p. 258, and ICCHE, or ȝiche, p. 259. "*Prurio*, to ȝeke." MED. "*Porrigo*, ȝokynge." Vocab. Roy. MS. "To ȝeke, *prurire.* A ȝeke, *impetigo, scaturigo*, &c." CATH. ANG. See Brockett, N. Country Gloss., *v.* Yeuky, Prurient; Yeuk, yuck, to itch, &c. Ang. Sax. gicenes and gicþa, *pruritus.*

[4] Compare PYPYÑ, or ȝyppe, as henn byrdys, *pipio, pipulo*, and PYPYNGE, crye of ȝonge bryddys, *supra*, p. 401.

ȜYS. *Ita, eciam.*

ȜYSTYRDAY. *Heri.*

ȜYXYN' (yexen, w.)[1] *Singulcio*, CATH. *singulto*, CATH.

ȜYXYNGE. *Singultus*, CATH. *et ibidem secundum phisicos.*

ȜOKKE. *Jugum.*

ȜOKKE BEESTYS (ȝok, S. ȝockyn, P. yoken, w.) *Jugo*, CATH. *injugo*, KYLW.

ȜOWRE. *Vester.*

ȜOLDE MANNE, yn werre. *Daticius.*

(ȜONGE HORSE, S. *Pullus.*)

ȜUNGE. *Juvenis.*

ȜUNGE CHYLDE. *Infans, infantulus, puerulus.*

ȜUNGE MAYDENE. *Juvencula.*

ȜUNGE MANNE. *Adolescens, adolescentulus.*

ȜUNGTH'E (yought, w.) *Juventus.*

The two following paragraphs and distich are found at the end in the MS. in the Library at King's College, Cambridge:

¶ Explicit liber dictus Promptorius Parvulorum, secundum vulgarem modum loquendi orientalium Anglorum.

¶ Quicunque alterius patrie vocabula a dicte patrie vocabulis, aut litera aut sillaba aliquo modo discrepancia, voluerit in hoc libro inserere, caveat, obsecro, ut semper secunda litera cum prima observetur; ut puta, non scribat—Hond, pro Hande, nec Nose, pro Nese,—in locis debitis, secundum vocem literarum scribantur; vel sic scribat—Hand or honde, Nese or nose,—et sic de aliis; quia aliter liber cito viciabitur, et ordo scribendi confundetur, ac scrutatores vocabulorum in scrutando deficient, dum ea que scrutabuntur in locis debitis non inveniantur.[2]

¶ Nunc finem fixi, penitet me si male scripsi,
Qui legit emendat, scriptorem ne reprehendat.

The following colophon is in the edition printed by Pynson:

¶ Ad laudem et ad honorem omnipotentis dei. et intemerate genitricis ejus. Finit excellentissimum opus exiguis magnisque scolasticis utilissimum quod nuncupatur Medulla grammatice. Inpressum per egregium Richardum pynson. in expensis virtuosorum virorum Fredrici egmondt et Petri post pascha. anno domini. M.cccc. nonagesimo nono. Decima v^{a}. die mensis Maii.

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[1] In Arund. MS. 42, f. 28, it is said of "Anet—the sed coct, and al hot put to þe nostrelle, soffreth noȝt to galpyn, ne to rospyn, ne to ȝexyn." "To ȝyske, *singultire*. A ȝiskynge, *singultus*." CATH. ANG. "I yeske, I gyve a noyse out of my stomacke, *Je engloute*. Whan he yesketh next tell hym some straunge newes and he shall leave it. Yeske that cometh of the stomake, *sanglout*. Yexing, *hocquet*." PALSG. "*Senglot*, the hickocke or yexing." COTG. Gerarde observes that rhubarb is commended by Dioscorides as a remedy for "Yexing or the Hicket;" and, in Andrew Boorde's Breviary of Health, c. 325, "doth shewe of yexing or the hicket: *singultus* is the Latin word; in English it is named the yexe or the hicket, and of some the dronken man's cough." A race of green ginger, he adds, is an excellent remedy. Dr. W. Turner assures us that the broth of leaves and seed of dill "swageth ye hichkoke." Chaucer uses the word yexing as signifying sobbing. Test. of Love, 1, f. 272 b.

[2] This admonitory note occurs in the Harl. MS. at the beginning, as printed p. 4, *supra*, slightly differing from that given above from the King's Coll. MS. in which alone the distich is found.

The following notice and colophon are found at the end in the editions by Wynkyn de Worde:

AD LECTOREM.

¶ And yf ye can not fynde a laten worde, or englysshe worde acordynge to your purpose, in thys present boke so shall ye take ortus vocabulorum, the whyche is more redyer to fynden a latyn worde after the ABC. and englysshe therof folowynge for thys boke is thus ordened for to fynde a laten after ony maner of worde in englysshe for them that wyl lerne to wryte or speke latyn. and because that no man or chylde shall herafter haue ony diffyculte more to serche for ony latyn or englysshe worde. therfore we haue ordened this lybell in smal volum for to bynde with Ortus vocabulorum moost necessary for chyldren.

¶ Ad laudem et honorem omnipotentis dei et intemerate genitricis eius finit excellentissimum opus scolasticis anglie quam maxime necessarium. quod merito medulla grammatices apud nos, vel paruulorum promptuarium nuncupatur. Impressum Londoniis per wynandum de worde in vico anglice (the flete strete) appellato sub solis intersignio commorantem. Anno domini. M.CCCCC. xvi. die vero v. mensis Septembris.

In the edition by Julian Notary the same notice to the reader is found at the end, with the following colophon:

¶ Ad laudem et honorem omnipotentis dei et intemerate genitricis eius finit excellentissimum opus scolasticis anglie quam maxime necessarium, quod Nominale et verbale iam apud nos promptorium paruulorum seu medula (*sic*) grammatice nuncupatur. Impressum per egregium Julianum notarium Impressorem commorantem extra temple barre sub Intersignio Sanctorum trium regum, et venundatur apud bibliopolas in cimiterio sancti pauli in opulentissima ciuitate londoñ. Anno domini millesimo ccccc. Octauo xii. die Augusti.

ORTHOGRAPHIC INDEX.

In this Index are given the principal words which are irregularly spelled, together with their modern spelling. Those archaic words are consequently omitted which have no modern orthography. It has not been thought necessary to enlarge the index by the insertion of those words which, although somewhat irregularly spelled, are but little out of their alphabetical place. As has been stated in the Advertisement, p. vii., the sole object has been to facilitate the reference to such words as are mis-spelled and considerably out of place.

INDEX

OF THE PRINCIPAL SUBJECTS OF THE NOTES.

N.B.—Such Notes as only exemplify the use of words may be found by referring to those words in the Dictionary, with the aid, when necessary, of the preceding Index.[a]

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[a] It has been suggested that it would be convenient if the words illustrative of certain special subjects were grouped together under general heads. For Architecture, Armour, Cookery, Dress, the Fauna and Flora with which the author seems to have been conversant, and some other subjects, this Index supplies means of reference, not only to the notes, but also to most of the kindred words occurring in the Promptorium under each class respectively, but to which only brief allusion, if any, will be found in the Notes. Of the words last mentioned the lists will be found at the foot of the page.

[b] See also clokerre (belfry), 82; coppe (finial, &c.), 91; cornel, 93; dormant tree (beam), 127; draw-bridge, 131; forcelet (strong place), 170; grate or trellice, 207, 501; grece (step), 209; hatch, 231; oilet, 363; overslay (lintel), 374; pane, 381; pikewall (gable), 397; portcullis, 410; postern, *ibid.*; roof-tree, 435, 439; shingles (for roofing), 446; spar (of a roof), 467; spargetting or pargetting, *ibid.*; shore (under-pinning), 448; tower of wood, 498; turret, 497; vault, 512; weathercock, 520; wicket (little window), 527; windbeam (of a roof), 529.

[c] See also arbalest, 9; bright sword, 52; broad arrow, 53; dagger, 111; dart, 114; escutcheon, 449; falchion, 152; hauberk, 230; helm, 235; leg harness, 293; mail of an habergeon, 320; plate of armour, 403; pole axe, 407; pomel, 408; quarrel, 419 quiver, 421; scabbard, 443; shaft of a spear, *ibid.*; sparth, 467; spear, 468; staff sling, 471; stone bow, 477; tacle or weapon, 485; target, 487; two-hand sword, 495; trebgot, 501; truncheon, 504; vyrolfe (ferrule) of a knife, 510; warbrace or bracer, 516; warder, *ibid.*

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[a] See also camel, 59, 69; doe, 124; dormouse, 127; dromedary, 133; elephant, 138, 363; fawn, 175; fox, *ibid.*; foumart, 182; grey (badger), 209; greyhound, *ibid.*; griffin, 212; heifer, 234; kenet (hound), 271; leopard, 291; lion, 306; marmoset, 327; panther, 381; polecat, 407; porcupine, 394, 409; pricket, 413; rabbit, 421; ratun, 424; roe, 435; squirrel, 450; spaniel, 467; stot (horse), 477; tortoise, 497; unicorn, 511; urchone (hedgehog), 512; weasil, 523; wether, 519; wolf, 534.

[b] See also botowre, 45; buzzard, *ibid.*; cadaw, 57; chaffinch, 68; colmose, 88; coo or keo (chough), 84, 272, 280; coote, 95; crow, 105; cuckoo, 281; curlew, 111; doppar, 127, 129; dotterel, 128; dove, *ibid.*; duck, 125; dydoppar, 121; ende (duck), 139; falcon, 152; fieldfare, 154; finch, 161; gerfalcon, 190; goldfinch, 202; goshawk, 204; hobby hawk, 242; jay, 256; kingfisher, 275; keo (chough), 272, 280; laneret, 287; lapwing, 288; lark, *ibid.*; mallard, 323, 330; martlet, 327; mavice, 330; merlyon, 334; mew, 346; muskytte, 349; night crow, 356; nightingale, *ibid.*; nuthatch, 359; ostrich, 372; owl, 250; partridge, 395; peahen, 390; pelican, 391; pigeon, 396; plover, 405; popler or shoveler, 448; popinjay, 409; pullet, 416; puttock, 418; pye, 395; quail, 418; raven, 424; redbreast, 426; ruddock (redbreast), 438; seamew, 346, 452; sheldrake, 445; shoveler, 448; snipe or snyte, 460; sparhawk, 468; sparrow, 467; starling, 472; stork, 477; sugge, 483; swallow, 481; swan, *ibid.*; teal, 487; tercel, 489; throstle, 493; titmouse, 494; turtle dove, 507; wagstart, 513; wild goose, 528; woodcock, 531; wood dove, *ibid.*; woodhack, *ibid.*; wodewale, 428, 531; wren, 533; wype (lapwing), 530.

[c] See also antiphoner, 12; bible, 35; faceet, 145, 562; grayle, 207; hymnal, 259, 503; journal, 268; legend, 293; manual, 325; missal or mass-book, 334; primer, 413; porthose, 410; processional, 414; psalter, 442; troper or ympner, 503.

[d] See also bread twice bakyn, 48; byscute, 58; cracknel, 100; schyvere of bread, 447; wastel, 517.

[a] See also groat, 214; halfpenny, 224.

[b] See also batter, 27; broiled meat, 53; brothe, *ibid.*; browesse, *ibid.*; browett, 54; cheesecake, 73; collop, 88; eycake (of eggs), 266; fritter, 179; gruel, 211, 215; isyl-cake, 266; leek pottage, 295; meresauce, 334; myse (crumbs of bread), 339; pancake, 380; paste of dough, 385; pasty, *ibid.*; pickle, 397; pie, 395; posset, 410; pudding, 416; salad, 440; sauce, 441; sausage, *ibid.*; sew, 454; soleyne (mess of meat), 463; sour milk, 485; steak, 473; syrup, 465; tart, 487; verjuice, 508; vert sauce, 509; vinager, 510; white meat, 525.

[c] See also ague, 8; aposthume, 411; cawepys (strangury), 71; chekenynge (suffocation), 72; crick (cramp), 103, 448; emerawntys, 139; fever, 163; gout, 206; headache, 523; hoose (cough), 248; jaundice, 258; leprosy, 297, 339; measles, 328; megrim, 337; morphew, 343; mowle (sore), 346; palsy, 380; pearl in the eye, 394; phthisic, 494; pock, 407; podagre, 406, 411; purcy, 416; purples, 417; quartan fever, 419; quinsey, 484; redgownd, 426; ringworm, 434; scalle, 442; schote (crick), 448; stitch in the side, 475; stone, 476; sty in the eye, 475; walmyng (qualm), 514; werkyng (headache), 523; whitlow, 525.

[a] See also apron, 351; cendal, 452; cors (of a girdle), 94, 451; corset, 92; cuff (mitten), 106; eyelet, 363; fingerling (of a glove), 161; frieze, 179; fringe, 178; fustian, 183; garter, 188; golyon, 202; gore, 203; gown, 206; gylle (apron), 194; hat, 229; huke, 239; lap (skirt), 287; mantle, 333; patten, 385; ponyet (of a sleeve), 408; riband, 432; robe, 435; satin, 441; say, 440; scut, 451; shirt, 447; short or stukkyd garment, 448, 481; slop, 460; smock, 461; spangle, 467; stamyn (cloth), 472; straple (of breeches), 478; straw hat, 229; tippet, 494; tyrf (of a hood or sleeve), 494; train, 499; veil, 508; velvet, *ibid.*; vice for a hood, 510; volypere, 512; wayne of a garment, 513; weed, 519; wimple, 528.

[b] See also brunswyne, 54; but, 56; carp, 62; chelynge, 72; cockle, 86; codling, 85; conger, 109; crevice, 102, cuttle, 96; dolphin, 126; eel, 137; green ling, 210; gudgeon, 202; gurnet, 219; haddock, 220; hake, 222; herring, 237; hornkeke, 247; hound fish, 250; husk, 254; lamprey, 290; ling, 296; loach, 310; luce, 316; mackarel, 321; megyr, 331; miller's thumb, 337; minnow, 333; mullet, 342; mussel, 348; nusse, 360; oyster, 360; pickerel, 397; pike, 396; porpoise, 417; prawn, 411; ray, 427; razor fish, 424; roach, 435; rowhe (ray), 438; ruff, *ibid.*; salmon, 441; salt fish, 441; sand eel, 441; scate, 443; seal, 65, 452; shrimp, 449; smelt, 460; sole, 463; spirling (*s. v.* broche), 52; stickling, 475; sturgeon, 481; tench, 488; thornback, 492; trout, 503; turbot, 506; whale, 418, 523; whelk, 528.

[a] See also almond, 10; apple, 99; barbary, 23; bullace, 42; cherry, 72; chesnut, 73; costard, 94; crab apple, 99; damson, 112; date, 114; fig, 159; filbert, 160; haw, 230; Jordan almond, 257; mulberry, 348; olive, 364; peach, 388, 395; pear, 394; pear apple, *ibid.*; pine nut, 400; pomegranate, 408; powmpere, 411; querdlynge (apple), 420; quince, 420; sycomore, 455; sloe, 459; swetynge (apple), 483; walnut, 514; warden, (pear), 516.

[b] See also cruskyn, 106; cuppe, 109; cupboard, *ibid.*; cushion, 111; dial, 120; almery, 10; dotelle (stopper), 127; dresser, 131; doubler (dish), 124, 134; donge (mattras), 127; fall (mouse-trap), 147, 347; fat or vat, 151; faucet, 152; felt or quilt, 154; fire fork, 161; fire stone (to strike fire), *ibid.*; fly flap, 167; form (long stool), 172; frying pan, 179; gylle (little pot), 194; grater (for bread, &c.), 207; hanging, 226; high bench, 232; juste (pot), 268; kymlyne (tub), 274; lantern, 287; lamp, 290; lewte (cup), 302; maund (basket), 331; meat settle (cupboard), 335; mirror, 339; mortar, 344; mouse fall (trap), 147, 347; mustard pot, 349; napkin, 351; oil pot, 364; oven, 372; pail, 377; pepper quern, 393; posnet, 410; pot spoon, 411; punder (for weighing), 416; purpoynt (bed covering), 416; quern, 420; sarce, 441; saucer, *ibid.*; shaping knife, 444; shave or shaving knife, *ibid.*; scales, 449; sconse, 450; screen, 450; scummer, *ibid.*; side bench, 455; snuffers, 461; soo (tub), 462; soo tree or cowl tree, 466; spere (screen), 468; strainer, 479; temze (sieve), 488; tester, 489; tongs, 496; towel, 498; tunner (funnel), *ibid.*, 506; trencher, 501; trencher knife, *ibid.*; trestle, 503; trough, 503; trussing coffer, 504; tinder, 506; tun, *ibid.*; wardrobe, 516; washing beetle or battledoor, 517.

[c] See also bace pleye, 20; ball play, 22; buck hid, 404; chase of tennis, 68; daly (dice), 112; hazard, 228; laykyn (toy), 285, 404; mating at chess, 329; moppe (doll), 342; popyn (doll), 409; prylle (top), 413; quintain, 421; quoit, 86; shuttlecock, 447; somyr game, 464; spylkok (top), 413, 469; running, 430; repone of a ball, 430; tabler (for the game at tables), 435; tennis, 488; ternyn, 489; top, 496; tripet, 503; whirlgig (top), 413, 525.

[a] See also agrimony, 136; alexanders, 10; alkenet, *ibid.*; ambrose, 11; arage, 13; baldmony (gentian), 190; betony, 34; bitter sweet, 37; borage, 44; broom, 53; brownwort, 34; bur, 56; byllerne, 36; bynde (woodbine), 36; calamint, 58; calkestoke, *ibid.*; camomile, 59; camoroche or goose grass, 204; carraway, 62; carlock, 62; celidony, 65; chervil, 73; chesebolle, *ibid.*; chickweed, 74; chylle, 75; chynchone (groundswell), 77; chives, 78, 457; cibol, 74; clote, 83; cockle, 86; columbine, 88; comfrey, 97; cowslip, 99; cress, 102; crowfoot, 105; culrage, 108; daisy, 112; darnel, 119; deaf nettle, 116; dittany, 123; dock, 125; endemete (duck weed), 140; endive, 140; faytowrys grass, 146; feverfew, 152; flax, 164; fumitory, 160; garlick, 187; gentian, 190; germander, *ibid.*; gillyflower, 194; golds, 202; gourd, 203; hayryf, 221, 319; hastybere, 228; hart's tongue, 238; heath, 238; hellebore, 138; hemlock, 253; henbane, 235; hollyhock, 243; holrysche (bulrush), 244; honeysuckle, 245; horehound, 247; horse mint, 248; houseleek, 251, 371; hyssop, 266; lavender, 290; leek, 295; lettuce, 300; lily, 305; liverwort, 309; lovage, 314; madder, 319; mallow, 324; marjoram, *ibid.*; martagon, 344; mayde weed or maythys, 319; mercury, 333; milfoil, 337; mint, 338; morel, 343; moss, 344; motherwort or mugwort, 341; mouse ear, 347; mustard, 349; nepe (wild gourd), 353; nep, *ibid.*; nettle, 354; oculus Christi, 361; onion, 365; orpine, 371; patience, 376; parsley, 393; pellitory, 391, 394; periwinkle, 395; pimpernel, 399; piony, 395, 401; plantain, 403; polypody, 408; poppy, 409; porret, 409; primrose, 413; purslane, 417; pylyol, 399; ramsons, 422; rape, 423; rastylbow, 424; reed, 426; ribwort, 433; rice, *ibid.*; rue, 438; rush, 435; sage, 441; St. John's wort, 140; sanguinary, 441;

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savory, *ibid.*; scabious, 442; sedge, 64, 451; sengrene, 251, 453; senvyne (mustard), 349, 453; setwall, 454; skirret, 449, 458; sokelynge, 463; sorrel, 465; sour dock, 466; sow thistle, 467; southern wood, 467; spearwort, 469; spurge, 470; squill, 471; stanmarch, 10, 472; stare (sedge), *ibid.*; tansy, 486; thyme, 494; trefoil, 502; tunhoof, 506; vervein, 509; vetch, 153; violet, *ibid.*; woad, 513, 520, 532; walwort, 514; walhwe sweet or bitter sweet, 515; warlock, 349, 517; watercress, 518; water lily, *ibid.*; weybread, 520; wild mallow, 528; woodbine, 531; woodruff, *ibid.*; wormwood, 530; wyse (strawberry), 531; yarrow, 536.

[a] See also aranye, eranye, &c. 14, 140, 469; arwygyll or erwygyll (earwig), 15, 143; bowde (malt worm), 46, 323; budde, fly, 54; cricket, 103; gnat, 278; grasshopper, 210; hand lyme (worm), 225; hound fly, 250; leech, 291; locchester or lokdore, 311, 316, 563; loburyone (snail), 310; lumbryke, 316; scarbot (fly), 442; spinner (spider), 469; warbote, 516; wort worm, 532.

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[a] See also clarion, 80; cormuse, 93; crowde, 105; cymbal, 456; dancing pipe, 114; fiddle, 159; flute, 168; gyterne, 196; harp, 228; lay harp, 284; lute, 318; pipe, 401; psaltery, 442; rybybe, 433; schalm, 443; shepherd's pipe, 445; tabor, 485; timbrel, 494; treble song, 501; trump, 503; trumpet, 504

[b] See also adamant, 6; alabaster, 8; amber, 19; coral, 92; crystal, 103; diamond, 120; jasper, 257; loadstone or magnet, 325; marble, *ibid.*; white marble, *ibid.*; perdycle, 394; perre (pearl), 394; sapphire, 440; shipmen's stone (loadstone), 447.

ADDITIONAL NOTES AND CORRECTIONS.

Page 5, b. line 26, for A-cethen, read A-cethe. The word is written in the Harl. MS. a-cethẽ, but the final contraction must be regarded as an error of the transcript. In the Winch. MS. it is written "a-cethe." Compare Fulfyllyñ, or make a-cethe in thynge þat wantythe, p. 182; and Make a-cethe, p. 321.

Page 7, a, line 23, after Affynyte the word A-foyste, *lirida*, occurs here, as stated in the note; it was thought to be possibly misplaced. Compare Fyyst, *lirida*, p. 163, a. In the Winchester MS. however, but not in the other MSS., is, found, after Affynyte. Affyste, lirida, vesiculacio, secundum adamantem.

Page 7, b. line 19, for *usqui* read *usque*.

Page 8, note 4, in the quotation from the metrical paraphrase of Vegecius, Cott. MS. Titus A. xxiii. the word "remue" should apparently be read "reumé:" in the original, "*rheuma*." Compare the curious version attributed to Trevisa, Roy. MS. 18. A. XII. where the word is thus rendered: "This ebbing and flowing that is callede rewme of the see." B. iv. c. 42. See also Lansd. MS. 285, f. 136, b. In the French version attributed by Caxton to Christine de Pise the word is translated "*rheume*." Akyr, Eagre, Higre, or Agar, is a name to be traced probably to that of the great Ocean-god of the Northern Mythology, Oegir or Ægir; the drowned were the prey of Rán, his consort. In Lyly's Galathea is the following allusion to the Akyr: "He [Neptune] sendeth a monster called the Agar, against whose coming the waters roare, the fowles flie away, and the cattle of the field, for terror, shun the banks." Finn Magnussen derives Ægir from the verb ægia, to flow.

Page 11, b. line 2, *dele* x.

Page 15, note 3. It should be observed that the printed volume cited in this note, and elsewhere, as Mr. Wilbraham's Latin-English Dictionary, has been ascertained to be Pynson's edition of the Ortus, described in the Preface, p. lvii. The variations in the rendering of *Ciniflo*, in MSS. of the Medulla Grammatice, are given in the Preface, p. xxii. See also the note, ibid. In a *Nominale* xv. cent. in the possession of Mr. Joseph Mayer, F.S.A., and edited by Mr. Thomas Wright, in his Volume of Vocabularies, cap. 4, p. 212, "Nomina dignitatum laicorum," occurs, amongst servants, "Hic cimiflo (*sic*) a nask-kyste," namely, as Mr. Wright explains it, "the askfyse, the servant who made and blew the fire." Hexham gives, in his "Netherdutch" and English Dictionary, 1648, "Assche-vijster, one that sits alwayes on the hearth, hanging his head over the ashes."

Page 29, note 4, after ryndell insert Ortus.

Page 37, a. line 24, for *nemor* read *nenior*. Compare Lullyñ, p. 317.

——— line 26, for *sepicio* read *sopicio*.

Page 41, a. line 10. In Winch. MS. Blowyn as man with wonde. Both honde and wonde are doubtless for onde. Compare Oonde, or brethe, p. 364. This ve does not occur in MS. K.

Page 46, a. line 13. Compare Budde, fly, p. 54, and Maltebowde or wevyl, p. 323. Warbote, p. 516, may be another compound of the word boud, bode, &c. See Mr. Adams' remarks on names of certain insects, Trans. Philol. Soc. 1858, p. 102.

Page 61, b. line 7. At the end of a MS. of the Medulla Grammatice in the editor's possession, (described Pref. App. p. l.) is twice written "Dedule, dedule, care awey, care awey."

Page 65, b. line 11; Celf wylly, Winch. MS.

Page 66, b. line 19, for pentys read serpentys. This correction is supplied by the reading of MS. S. which was not known to the Editor when this page was printed. The sense being thus ascertained, it is obvious that the curious passage cited in the note is wholly foreign to the purpose.

Page 69, b. line 11, for Charyawnt the Winchester MS. gives Chargabyl.

Page 73, a. line 8; the reading of the MS. —tetyn—seems questionable. Compare Fretyñ or chervyñ, p. 179. The Winchester MS. however, agrees with the Harl. MS. and gives Cherwyn', or tetyn'.

Page 85, a. line 6. Cocurmete, MS. S. Compare Cookerynge mete, Carificio, p. 86, occurring amongst the nouns. Mr. Halliwell gives "Cokyrmete, clay, Pr. Parv.; corresponding to the Spanish *tápia*." Archaic Dict. "*Tápia*, a mud wall." Percevale's Span. Dict.

Page 89, note 2, See Forby, *v.* "Malt-cumbs," malt-dust; the little sprouts, . . . separated by the screen."

Page 93, b. line 17, Corphynn, S. Jamieson cites Aberdeen Reg. 1543, "ane thousand corf keyling," corft fish being as he says boiled in salt and water. In the Household Book of James V. King of Scots, 1529, occur "mulones corf; mulones recentes," &c. On the Eastern coast a floating basket for keeping fish, is called a Corf; possibly "Corphun" may denote herrings either salted in a corf, or packed for conveyance in a basket so called.

Page 96, a. line 13. In Winch. MS. Cowerde, herteles, longe thoke. Compare Thoke, p. 491. Ray, Sir T. Browne, and Forby give "Thokish, slothful, sluggish." In Lincolnshire "Thoky."

Page 97, transpose notes 4 and 5.

Page 109, a. line 17, for zeue read ȝeue.

Page 116, b. line 9, for *Aristotelis* read *Aristoteles*.

Page 117, a. line 11, after *androchiatorium* insert K. Compare Vacherye, or dayrye, p. 507.

Page 122, b. line 2; the reading of the MS. is "*arbitrer*," but the word ought doubtless to have been written *arbiter*, according to the Catholicon.

Page 122, b. line 17. *Holomochus*, the reading of the Harl. MS., is doubtless corrupt, as has been noticed in the Preface, p. xxxiv. note c. Aristotle repeatedly uses the word Βωμόλοχος, a low jester. Thus likewise I find in the Ortus "Bomolochus, i. scurra (a brawler); Bomolochia, i. scurrilitas."

Page 125, note 3. The conjecture that the reading of the Harl. MS. (Doroñ') is corrupt, and suggesting "dogon" as a correction, has been confirmed by collation of MS. A, with which the editor had not been acquainted. The reading there found is "Doion', *Dogena*;" of this Latin word the signification has been sought in vain. Dugon (Jamieson), dudgeon, dungeon (N. country), dogone, A. N., seem to have been terms of contempt. See Wright's Dict. of Obsolete and Provincial Words. "Dungy, cowardly," Wilts. M. de Haan Hettema, in his list of Archaic words compared with Frisian and Dutch, gives "Dogone, a term of contempt. F. dogeniet, D. deugniet, *nequam*." Trans. Philol. Soc. 1858, p. 153.

"though I am plain and dudgeon,
I would not be an ass and to sell parcels."—Beaum. and Fletcher; Captain.

"Think'st thou my spirit shall keep the pack-horse way,
That every dudgeon low invention goes?"—Drayton.

Nares cites many authorities, from which it would seem that "Dudgeon" was a mottled or hard wood for hafting daggers, to which allusion is made by Shakespeare. It was likewise used for drinking bowls, or masers. Compare Ronnyn as dojoun or masere, p. 436 b. *supra*. Amongst gifts to St. Alban's Abbey we find "ciphum de dugun ornatum argento cum cooperculo de eodem ligno." Cott. MS. Nero D. VII. f. 103.

Page 126, b. line 20, fulle wroste; and page 129, b. lines 6, 8, Dowsty, and Dostyr. It has been suggested that in these words the s should have been printed f. Probably the author wrote "wrout, dowty, dowtyr;" a copyer may have supplied the guttural by an f, which was possibly mistaken for an s. It deserves notice that gh is not unfrequently, especially in the Eastern counties, pronounced like f, as in cough, laugh, trough, &c. and thus also in the name Rougham in Suffolk.

Page 140, a. line 5; Endemete, *i. e.* duckweed. See Arund. MS. 42, f. 80 v°. "*Folium* is an erbe that groweth in Ynde and hath leuys that spredyn a-bouyn on the water in that londe, ryȝt as *lenticula*, endemete, doth among vs." Compare Alphabetum herbarum, ib. f. 95 v°. "Lentica aquatica, lentil de ewe, enedemete." In Sloane MS. 5, "Henede mete."

Page 143, note 2. In MS. S. "Ese, fyschys mete for a hooke." Compare Medulla Gramm. MS. Cant. "Inesco, *i.* pascere vel per escam decipere, to bayte or ease."

Page 145, b. line 3. Faceet is the title of a popular moral work in Leonine verse supplementary to Cato, or the Liber Cathonis. See p. 63. Fabricius states that it is cited by Ugutio, who wrote about 1190. Warton affirms that it was written by Daniel Ecclesienis, or Church, an officer at the court of Henry II. about 1180. It was called "Cato parvus" or "minor," and Urbanus; it was translated into English by Benet Burghe, and also possibly by Lydgate. Dibdin, Typ. Ant. vol. i. p. 201.

It was printed frequently, among the Auctores octo Morales, and separately at Lyons, in 1488 and 1490; Deventer, 1496; Cologne, &c. Dom Rivet attributes it to John de Garlandia, but erroneously. MSS. of the Poema Faceti or Parvus Cato are numerous; see Harl. MS. 2251; No. 1627 amongst Sir Kenelm Digby's MSS. in the Bodleian; MS. Caius Coll. Cantabr. 1051; MS. Trin. Coll. Dub. 275, &c.

Page 310, b. line 7; compare Lokdore, p. 311, and Lukchester, p. 316. Mr. Wright, in a memoir on the History of the English Language read at a meeting of the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire (see their Transactions, vol. ix. p. 155), observes that in the vernacular of Oxfordshire a woodlouse is called a lockchester, or lockchest.

Page 341, a. line 1, for *mancus*, read *mantus*, thus explained in the Catholicon: "mantus, quia manus tegat tantum, est enim brevis amictus," &c.

Page 440, note 1. In a *Nominale*, MS. xv. cent., in possession of Mr. Joseph Mayer, printed in the volume of Vocabularies edited by Mr. T. Wright, I find, under the head "De speciebus liguminis,—Hoc pomarium, appul-juse; hoc jurcellum, jursylle; hoc sarabracium, sarabrase," &c. p. 241. It has been suggested that the term sabrace may have some connection with "*Sabrierium*, condimentum acuti saporis," in French *saupiquet*. Ducange.

Page 489, note 2, at the feast on the marriage of Margaret sister of Edward IV. 1468, a roast swan was brought to table, "standing in a tarrage." Exc. Hist. p 237. "Terrage, *terrasse*;" Gloss. Gall. in Du Cange, edit. Henschel, t. VII. See also "Terragium," t. VI., explained as signifying a terrace or raised ground; thus also certain vessels of plate are described "à deux *terrages* d'argent ez pattes esmaillez de vert."

Page 474, note 4, add "A sterne slyme, *Assub*," Cath. Angl.

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PRINTED BY J. B. NICHOLS AND SONS,
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TO THE BINDER.

This work, issued in three parts, may be bound either in one volume, or in two (A to L, inclusive, and M to Z), as may be preferred. Titles are provided accordingly.

The introductory matter given in Part III., with the Index of Authors appended to it, should be placed after the " Advertisement," given in Part I.

Page 439, in Part II. to be cancelled, and also the page of " Corrections."

The Facsimiles should be placed in the Preface, as follows :—

The leaf headed " British Museum, Harl. MS. 221," to face p. xxxvi.

The leaf containing a facsimile from " MS. at King's College, Cambridge," with another, from " MS. in the Collection of Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart." to face p. xxxviii.

The leaf headed " British Museum, Addit. MS. 22, 556, to face p. xl.

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL

OF

THE CAMDEN SOCIETY,

ELECTED 2nd OF MAY, 1864.

THE Council have to announce—which they do with most sincere regret—that the vacancies occasioned by death during the past year, although comparatively few in number, comprise some of the oldest and most respected Members of the Society. They are as follows:

THE MOST HON. THE MARQUIS OF BRISTOL, V.P.S.A.
THE VEN. ARCHDEACON BURNEY, D.D., F.R.S., F.S.A.
CHARLES CAVENDISH GREVILLE, ESQ.
GEORGE DODD, ESQ., F.S.A.
HUDSON GURNEY, ESQ., F.R.S., F.S.A.
JAMES HEYWOOD MARKLAND, ESQ., F.R.S., F.S.A.

Of the loss sustained by the Society in the death of the late President, the Council expressed their opinion at their first Meeting after the occurrence of that event. They recorded on the minutes, and communicated to the present Marquis of Bristol, as the head and representative of the family, how entirely the late Marquis had secured to himself the respect and attachment not only of the Council, but of every Member of the Society. His constant attendance at our Meetings, his readiness to promote the objects of the Society, and the courtesy which distinguished all his intercourse with the Members, were points dwelt upon by the Council in their resolution—points in strict unison with his Lordship's general character, and which will cause him to be always remembered in this Society with very peculiar admiration and respect. The Society have already recorded their concurrence in these sentiments at the General Meeting convened for the election of a new President, but they will not deem it superfluous that feelings so sincere should find one more expression in the series of those Reports of the Council, which commemorate the incidents of the Society from year to year.

The name of Mr. HUDSON GURNEY is one very dear to those who remember for how many years he contributed to the promotion of archæological studies, and filled with distinction to himself and with advantage to the Society of Antiquaries the office of their Vice-President. Mr. Hudson Gurney was not only one of the first among our Members, but was also our first Compounder. Mr. MARKLAND also was one of our earliest Members, and had in similar manner done good service to the Society of Antiquaries in the office of Director. Mr. Markland was for one year on the Council of the Camden Society, and acted for a considerable time as Local Secretary for Bath.

The Books issued since the last Annual Meeting have been:—

I. The Camden Miscellany, Volume V. containing:—

Five Letters of King Charles II., communicated by the Marquis of BRISTOL, President of the Camden Society.

Letter of the Council to Sir Thomas Lake, relating to the proceedings of Sir Edward Coke at Oatlands; and, Documents relating to Sir Walter Raleigh's last Voyage. Communicated by S. R. GARDINER, Esq.

A Catalogue of Early English Miscellanies formerly in the Harleian Library. Edited by W. CAREW HAZLITT, Esq.

Letters selected from the Collection of Autographs in the possession of WILLIAM TITE, Esq. M.P., V.P.S.A.

Sir Francis Drake's Memorable Service done against the Spaniards in 1587. Written by ROBERT LENG, Gentleman, one of his co-adventurers and fellow-soldiers. Edited by CLARENCE HOPPER, Esq.

Inquiry into the Genuineness of a Letter dated February 3rd, 1613, and signed "Mary Magdaline Davers."

This volume belongs to the subscription of the past year. The Council are pleased to find that it has been received with the same general satisfaction as all the preceding volumes of our Miscellanies.

II. Letters of Sir Robert Cecil to Sir George Carew. From the originals at Lambeth Palace. Edited by JOHN MACLEAN, Esq. F.S.A.

This is the first volume for the subscription of the year commencing 1st of May last. It will be found to contain much new and valuable illustration of the political character of Sir Robert Cecil, and of the then state of affairs in Ireland.

The Council hoped to have issued as the Second Book of the Year—

A Register of the Priory of St. Mary, Worcester, containing an account of the Lands and Possessions of that Church in the early part of the Thirteenth Century. Edited by the Venerable ARCHDEACON HALE.

but this work, which is analogous in character to *The Domesday of St. Paul's*, requires so much care in editorship, that, although nearly completed, it has not been found possible to bring it to a close. The learned Editor fully promises the work for the present year.

It is with great satisfaction that the Council announce the completion of the third and concluding volume of *The Promptorium Parvulorum*, edited by ALBERT WAY, Esq., M.A.

The concluding portion of this valuable work not only contains an elaborate Introduction to the work generally, but extensive Indices, calculated to give completeness and add usefulness to the Volume. The Council, desirous that a work of so much value to English Philologists should be made available to Scholars who are not Members of the Camden Society, propose to publish some separate copies of the entire work.

The following Works have been added to the List of suggested Publications during the past Year:—

A further Collection of Letters of John Chamberlain, written between 1603 and 1612. To be edited by JOHN BRUCE, Esq. F.S.A.

Sir Francis Drake's Last Voyage, with an Account of his Death, from a MS. in the Bodleian Library; and Drake's Voiage of Portugall, by John Evesham. To be edited by CLARENCE HOPPER, Esq.

Brief Genealogical History of the Kings of England from a Roll in the Possession of WILLIAM TITE, Esq. M.P.

Abstract from the Privy Council Books from the year 1603 to 1610 (for which period the original Council Books have been lost) from a MS. in the British Museum. To be edited by JOHN BRUCE, Esq. F.S.A.

The Council regret that they cannot yet announce the success of the application to the Chief Judge of the Probate Court stated in their last Report, but the following further proceedings have taken place upon that subject. At the meeting of the Council on the 5th instant the following letter, proposed to be written by the Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries to Sir James Wilde, was laid before them, and their concurrence therein invited:—

Somerset House, Tuesday, 21st March, 1865.

SIR,

AT a Council of the Society of Antiquaries held this day, the President Earl Stanhope in the Chair, it was resolved to solicit your attention to the present prohibition, except in very rare cases, of taking fac-similes from wills.

That prohibition, as the Council understand, is continued by you in pursuance of the precedents of your predecessors in the charge of these important documents. It

was no doubt perfectly just and reasonable at the time it was first made, when the art of taking fac-similes was still in its infancy, and could not be practised without greater or less risk of damage or defacement to the original. But the Council desire to submit to your inquiry and consideration, whether that prohibition does not now survive the grounds on which it was first made, and whether in point of fact, according to the new photographic process, the fac-simile may not be made with the most perfect safety to the paper or parchment of which resemblance is sought, without the chance of even touching it, and guarded from all other danger by the presence of an officer of the Court.

The Council have now before them a letter, dated the 17th instant, from Mr. George S. Nottage, managing partner of the London Stereoscopic Company, at 54, Cheapside. That gentleman states: "We have within the last few days photographed a Will from Doctors' Commons in this place. It was brought to us by the Record Keeper of the Court, Mr. John Smith, and was photographed in his presence. We have also executed Shakspeare's Will here in the presence of the same gentleman. It is a rule of the Court that the Will should never be out of his custody. Our process does not in any way even touch the original document, that being merely placed upon an easel."

The Council of the Society of Antiquaries, while rejoicing in the permission which has thus been granted to obtain a fac-simile of the Will of Shakespeare, desire to observe that a similar permission would be of great value in several other cases of historical and literary interest.

They would submit to you that such a privilege might, as they conceive, be guarded from all risk to legal rights if it were applied only to documents of less recent date, as of twenty or twenty-five years' back, when the documents are no longer likely to give ground for litigation; and if the privilege were granted only to such firms as the London Stereoscopic Company, of whose skill and care the officers of the Court of Probate were well assured of their own personal experience.

The Council of the Society of Antiquaries are by no means unmindful of your predecessor Sir Cresswell Cresswell's kind and ready compliance with the request which, in common with the Council of the Camden Society, they three years since addressed to him, for an increase of facilities in the consultation of Wills. They are persuaded that you, Sir, feel no less cordial an interest than he evinced in the cause of literature and historical inquiry. They therefore wish no more on this occasion than to refer the matter in question to your own inquiry and deliberation, being persuaded that, if you should find yourself at last unable to comply with their request, it will not be from any want of sympathy with their object, but only because the difficulties in the way of the privilege they desire are greater and more real than at present they believe them to be.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your faithful and obedient Servant,

C. KNIGHT WATSON, *Secretary.*

The Rt. Honble. Sir James P. Wilde, Knt.
Judge of the Court of Probate,
&c. &c. &c.

With reference to this letter the Council of this Society directed the Secretary to write to Mr. Knight Watson as follows:—

The Camden Society, 25, Parliament Street,
6th April, 1865.

DEAR SIR,

THE letter intended to be addressed by the Council of the Society of Antiquaries to Sir James Wilde, Judge of the Court of Probate, having been submitted to the President and Council of the Camden Society, I am directed to inform you that the Camden Society has great pleasure in co-operating with the Society of Antiquaries in the intended application.

The proposed letter expresses so clearly the nature of the permission desired, and urges it with such proper courtesy, that this Council thinks it unnecessary to make any comment. They heartily concur both in the subject-matter of the application and in the way in which it is proposed to be made to Sir James Wilde.

But this Council submits to the consideration of the Council of the Society of Antiquaries whether it would not be right, when making this further application to Sir James Wilde, very respectfully to remind him that there still remains before him for consideration the joint application of the Society of Antiquaries and the Camden Society, forwarded to him in the month of March, 1864, and promised to be considered by him in his letter to the Society of Antiquaries of the 13th of May following.

That portion of our previous application which relates to the Local Registries of the Court of Probate has recently been pressed upon the attention of this Council by several persons particularly interested in that part of the subject, and especially by the Rev. H. T. Ellacombe, a well-known member of both these Societies. Mr. Ellacombe has informed the Council that he has in the press a topographical work which is full of matter derived from all our other records, but does not contain any thing derived from wills—the cost of inquiry and transcription in the local registries having altogether prevented him from making use of that valuable class of historical evidences.

Without presuming to urge Sir James Wilde on the subject of his promised consideration, the Council of the Camden Society are desirous that his attention should be directed to the fact, brought prominently forward in the case of Mr. Ellacombe, that, whilst almost unlimited facilities are given to literary research in other depositories of records, literary inquirers are absolutely excluded by fees from the local registries of the Court of Probate.

Believe me, my dear Sir, yours very truly,
WILLIAM J. THOMS.

C. Knight Watson, Esq.

These letters have been forwarded to the Judge of the Probate Court, and the Council trust that his promised consideration will soon enable them to report, that such fair concessions have been made as will place the records of the Court of Probate upon a par, as to literary utility, with all the other records of the kingdom.

By order of the Council,

CAMDEN, President.

26th April, 1865. WILLIAM J. THOMS, Secretary.

REPORT OF THE AUDITORS.

We, the Auditors appointed to audit the Accounts of the Camden Society, report to the Society, that the Treasurer has exhibited to us an account of the Receipts and Expenditure from the 15th of April, 1864, to the 15th of April, 1865, and that we have examined the said accounts, with the vouchers relating thereto, and find the same to be correct and satisfactory.

And we further report that the following is an Abstract of the Receipts and Expenditure during the period we have mentioned.

Receipts.	£	s.	d.
By Balance of last year's account..	272	10	6
Received on account of Members whose Subscriptions were in arrear at the last Audit..........	32	0	0
The like on account of Subscriptions due on 1st of May last (1864) ..	275	0	0
The like on account of Subscriptions due on 1st of May next	14	0	0
One year's dividend on £1016 3s. 1d. 3 per Cent. Consols, standing in the names of the Trustees of the Society, deducting Income Tax..	29	14	6
By Sale of the Publications of past years to Members of the Society	26	6	0
	£649	11	0

Expenditure.	£	s.	d.
One Subscription, paid in error, returned	1	0	0
Paid for printing No. 87, Camden Miscellany, Vol. V. 600 copies	58	0	6
Paid for printing No. 88, Carew Correspondence, 600 copies	53	16	0
Paid for Miscellaneous Printing	9	17	0
Paid for Indexes and Transcripts	9	2	10
Paid for delivery and transmission of Books, with paper for wrappers, warehousing expenses, &c.	22	2	2
Paid for Binding 500 copies of Letters of Margaret of Anjou, 500 of Miscellany Vol. V., 500 Carew Correspondence, and smaller numbers of other works..	58	9	8
Paid for Insurance	1	11	6
Paid for Advertisements	0	10	6
Paid for postage, carriage of parcels, and other petty cash expenses............................	5	6	5
	219	16	7
By Balance	429	14	5
	£649	11	0

And we, the Auditors, further state, that the Treasurer has reported to us, that over and above the present balance of £429 14*s*. 5*d*. there are outstanding various subscriptions of Foreign Members, and of Members resident at a distance from London, which the Treasurer sees no reason to doubt will shortly be received.

Henry Hill.
T. W. King.
W. D. Hamilton.

20th April, 1865.

WORKS OF THE CAMDEN SOCIETY.

For the Subscription of 1838-9.

1. Restoration of King Edward IV.
2. Kyng Johan, by Bishop Bale.
3. Deposition of King Richard II.
4. Plumpton Correspondence.
5. Anecdotes and Traditions.

For 1839-40.

6. Political Songs.
7. Hayward's Annals of Elizabeth.
8. Ecclesiastical Documents.
9. Norden's Description of Essex.
10. Warkworth's Chronicle.
11. Kemp's Nine Daies Wonder.

For 1840-41.

12. The Egerton Papers.
13. Chronica Jocelini de Brakelonda.
14. Irish Narratives, 1641 and 1690.
15. Rishanger's Chronicle.

For 1841-42.

16. Poems of Walter Mapes.
17. Travels of Nicander Nucius.
18. Three Metrical Romances.
19. Diary of Dr. John Dee.

For 1842-43.

20. Apology for the Lollards.
21. Rutland Papers.
22. Diary of Bishop Cartwright.
23. Letters of Eminent Literary Men.
24. Proceedings against Alice Kyteler.

For 1843-44.

25. Promptorium Parvulorum: Tom. I.
26. Suppression of the Monasteries.
27. Leycester Correspondence.

For 1844-45.

28. French Chronicle of London.
29. Polydore Vergil.
30. The Thornton Romances.
31. Verney's Notes of Long Parliament.

For 1845-46.

32. Autobiography of Sir J. Bramston.
33. Correspondence of Duke of Perth.
34. Liber de Antiquis Legibus.
35. The Chronicle of Calais.

1846-47.

36. Polydore Vergil's History, Vol. I.
37. Italian Relation of England.
38. Church of Middleham.
39. The Camden Miscellany, Vol. I.

For 1847-48.

40. Life of Lord Grey of Wilton.
41. Diary of Walter Yonge, Esq.
42. Diary of Henry Machyn.

For 1848-49.

43. Visitation of Huntingdonshire.
44. Obituary of Richard Smyth.
45. Twysden on Government of England.

For 1849-50.

46. Letters of Elizabeth and James VI.
47. Chronicon Petroburgense.
48. Queen Jane and Queen Mary.

For 1850-51.

49. Bury Wills and Inventories.
50. Mapes de Nugis Curialium.
51. Pilgrimage of Sir R. Guylford.

For 1851-52.

52. Secret Services of Chas. II. & Jas. II.
53. Chronicle of Grey Friars of London.
54. Promptorium Parvulorum, Tom. II.

For 1852-53.

55. The Camden Miscellany, Vol. II.
56. Verney Papers to 1639.
57. The Ancren Riwle.

To Members of the Society, i. e. *Subscribers for the current year, applying whilst the Works of former years remain in stock, they will be supplied on the following terms:—*

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W. J. THOMS, Secretary.

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